UC-NRLF
$B 239 164

DICKENS'S DICTIONARY OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

MACMILLAN & Co
1885

2/6

BRAND & CO.'S **A 1** SAUCE.

ALIDS

LE ADDRESS
Nº 11,
TLE
STANHOPE ST.
MAYFAIR, W.

S

VEA
CHI

NE.
PTONE.

The Enla

ow completed

Ho
Comf

Good
ttendance.

"THE
rooms, bea
WINES.–
Street, at Mer

ne large and lofty
dwelling."
he Cellars, 27, Regent
d.

STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL. PARIS 1878.

GIFT OF
J. C. Cebrian

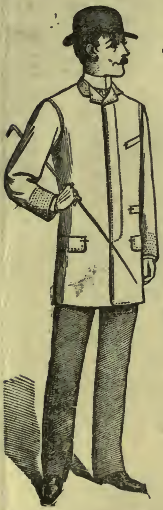
SIGILLVM · VNIVERSITATIS · CALIFORNIENSIS
FIAT LVX
MDCCCLXVIII

EX LIBRIS

307
O98
D54

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING at least 25 per Cent. under usual London Prices.

CHAS. BAKER & CO.'S



Price List.

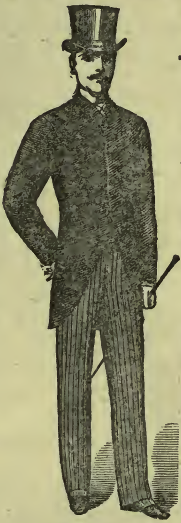
CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

Superfine Blk. Broadcloth Clerical Frock Coat, from real West of England Cloths, well made and lined to measure, 39/6 49/6 55/6

Vest to match, with Stand Collar to measure, 8/11 10/9 12/6

Black Doeskin Trousers to match, 14/11 16/11 19/11

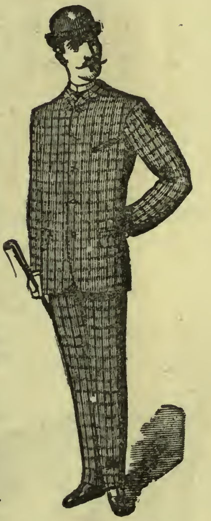
Clerical Frock Coats, ready made, 29/6 39/6



FOOTBALL SUITS, any colours or stripe required. Gentlemen's Jerseys, 4/11 5/3 Hose to match, 2/3 Caps, 9½d. White Flannel Knickbkrs. 7/11 Breeches to order, 10/6 per pair.

Cricketing, Boating, and Lawn Tennis Suits.

White Flannel Trousers, ready made, 8/11 10/9 to order, 10/- 12/6 White Flannel Shirts, 7/6 each. Strip'd Flannel Jackets, 7/11 ea.



Gentlemen's Covert Coats,
In light and medium shades,
19/11 29/6 39/6
To order, 29/6 39/6 47/6

Gentlemen's Morning Coat & Vest.
To order (patterns post free)
37/6 44/6 49/6 54/6
Ready made, 29/6 to 49/6
Trousers, to order, 10/- 12/6 14/11

Gentlemen's Tweed Suits.
To order,
39/6 44/6 49/6 54/6 59/6
Ready made,
29/6 34/6 39/

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY, SHIRTS, HATS, BOOTS, UMBRELLAS, RUGS, &c.

Are also supplied at CHAS. BAKER & CO.'S STORES at same rate as Clothing.

All Goods are sent Carriage Paid, and if not approved are exchanged or the money returned. Complete Price Lists, with easy Self-Measurement Forms and Patterns, Post Free.

CHAS. BAKER & CO.'s only Addresses
271 & 272, **HIGH HOLBORN**
City Side of the Inns of Court Hotel;
82, FLEET ST.; 137 & 138, TOTTENHAM CT. RD.
LONDON.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales
AND
H.I.M. The Czar of Russia.

MARCOVITCH & CO.'S

NEW BRANDS,

"The Air Street" & "The Albert Victor"
(TURKISH) (EGYPTIAN)

CIGARETTES.

11, Air Street, Regent Street, London, W.

COAT SPÉCIALITÉ.

WILLIAM SHINGLETON,

Gentleman's Tailor,

60, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

BEST & NEWEST GOODS AT CASH PRICES.

Clerical Orders specially attended to.

All Orders entrusted to W. SHINGLETON have his personal attention, and he confidently asserts that for Style, Fit, and Workmanship, his prices are considerably under the usual West End Houses.

A DICTIONARY

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

1885–1886

(*SECOND YEAR*)

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

EDITED BY

CHARLES DICKENS

J. G. Cobriàn,
1801, Octavia St.,
SAN FRANCISCO. - CAL.

London:
MACMILLAN AND CO.
1885.

LF509
D4

DICKENS'S DICTIONARIES.

NEW EDITIONS YEARLY.

Dickens's Dictionary of London.

Dickens's Dictionary of the Thames.

Dickens's Dictionary of Paris.

Dickens's Dictionary of the University of Oxford.

Dickens's Dictionary of the University of Cambridge.

PRICE ONE SHILLING EACH.

Dickens's Continental A B C Railway Guide
Is Published on the 1st of every Month.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

LONDON: MACMILLAN AND CO.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

L. C.

A DICTIONARY

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Abbott Scholarships, The.—Three in number, tenable for three years, are open to sons of clergymen of the Church of England who need assistance to enable them to prosecute their studies at the University. If matriculated, they must not exceed three terms of residence, nor hold a Scholarship or Exhibition worth more than £50 a year. Natives of the West Riding of Yorkshire are, *cæteris paribus*, preferred.

Admission.—Students may be admitted as members of the University either as members of a College or Hall, or Non-Collegiate.

In the former case, application should be made in good time to the Head of the College or Hall selected, when its particular requirements may be ascertained. As a rule an Examination has to be passed, and in almost all cases an admission fee and a certain sum by way of Caution money have to be paid. Particulars as to these matters will be found under the head of each College or Hall. For any further information application should be made at Oxford itself.

Persons desirous of becoming members of the University without joining a College or Hall, must apply to the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students through the Censor, whose duty it is to make inquiry as to their character, etc. An Examination of such candidates is held at the beginning of every term, in the following subjects: (1) Three books of Homer, or one Greek Play, or an equivalent amount of some other Greek author. (Candidates are advised to offer either the Hecuba or the Alcestis of Euripides; or Homer, Odyssey VI.–VIII., as these are the most useful books.) (2) Three books of Virgil's Æneid, or three books of the Odes of Horace, or an equivalent amount of some other Latin author. (3) Translation from English into Latin. (4) The elements of Greek and Latin Grammar. (5) Arithmetic, including Fractions, Decimals, and Proportion. (6) Euclid, Books I., II., or Algebra, the first four Rules, Fractions, and Simple Equations. Each candidate must forward to the Censor, at the Old Clarendon Building, Broad Street, Oxford, some time before the day appointed for the Examination: (1) a testimonial of good conduct and character; (2) a certificate of his parents' or guardians' consent to his living in lodgings, or of his being of age. The fees payable by unattached students

248866

at matriculation are £2 10*s.* each to the University, and the Delegates; 10*s.* Library entrance fee; £1 7*s.* 6*d.* entrance tuition fee; and £2 Caution money, returnable on removal of the name from the Delegates' books.

Ægrotat. — A candidate for Honours in any school who satisfies the Examiners that illness has prevented him from obtaining a place in the class list may receive an Ægrotat degree; or if part of the work in the schools has been done, but illness has prevented the whole Examination being completed in the ordinary way, the Examiners may allot the candidate a pass degree. In Oxford these degrees were for a long time unknown, until revived in 1885.

Affiliated Colleges.—The Oxford University Calendar gives the following summary of the conditions under which certain institutions may be admitted to the privileges of an Affiliated College: "By a Statute of the University passed in 1880, any College or Institution within the United Kingdom or in any part of the British Dominions, being a place of education in which the majority of the students are of the age of seventeen at least, may on certain conditions be admitted to the privileges of an Affiliated College. The conditions are in effect as follows: The College or Institution must be incorporated by Royal Charter or otherwise established on a permanent and efficient footing; it must allow the University to be represented on its Governing Body and to take part in its examinations; it must have been admitted to the privileges of an Affiliated College by a vote of Convocation; and the connection between it and the University must be terminable at the will of either body. Any person who has completed a course of three years at such a College, and obtained Honours at its second or final Examination, may, without being previously matriculated, be admitted to the First Public Examination in this University; and if he passes that Examination, and is matriculated in the next following term, he is absolved from Responsions, and may, as regards all provisions affecting academical standing, reckon the term in which he was matriculated as the fifth term from his matriculation. If further he obtains honours at the First or Second Public Examination, he may be admitted B.A. after eight terms of academical residence, provided he has then passed his Final Examination. The effect of this Statute is to reduce the period of necessary academical residence for a person coming from an Affiliated College from three to two years. The institutions at present admitted to these privileges are: 1880, June 1, St. David's College, Lampeter; 1882, June 15, University College, Nottingham."

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, High Street, was founded in 1437 by Archbishop Chichele, its beginning having been as a chantry where prayers might be said for the souls of soldiers slain in the French wars. Above the entrance are statues of Henry VI. and the founder, and a group of figures in relief, variously said to represent the delivery of souls from purgatory and the resurrection of the dead. The first quadrangle is in much the same condition as it was in the founder's time. The second quadrangle was built by Hawksmoor, and is noticeable for its twin towers, and a rather incongruous sun-dial, said to be designed by Wren.

The Chapel, which faces the visitor on entering the first quadrangle from the High Street, is open free on week-days from 12 to 1 and from 2 to 4, except on Good Friday and All Souls' Day. It is approached by a gateway with fine vaulted roof with fan tracery, and is deservedly one of the sights of Oxford. A fifteenth-century reredos was discovered in 1870 behind a painted plaster screen, in a ruined condition, but with much of the old canopy work entire, and the old colour still remaining in places. It was restored by the munificence of the late Earl Bathurst, and the niches were filled with statues, the work of Mr. E. E. Geflowski. The principal figures comprise a number of very dissimilar personages, such as, besides a large collection of saints, the Duke of York ; John Talbot of Shrewsbury, planting his flag under the walls of Rouen ; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester ; Catherine of France ; Thomas, Duke of Clarence ; John o' Gaunt ; Margaret of Anjou ; Henry V. ; Cardinal Beaufort ; and Earl Bathurst. The floor of the chancel is of great beauty. In the ante-chapel are the tomb and bust of Thomas Hoveden, 1614, and a few brasses, one dated 1490, another 1461.

Eastward of the Chapel is the Hall, containing several busts, among others one of Bishop Heber by Chantrey, and one of the founder by Roubiliac, as well as several portraits. Among the curiosities in the College is a very ancient salt-cellar of silver-gilt, supported by an armed figure, presented to the College by one of the descendants of the founder.

The north side of the second quadrangle is occupied by the Library, built with money left by Colonel Codrington in the early part of the last century. In it is a planetarium, a statue of Colonel Codrington, and a fine collection of books, more especially of a legal character. Sir Christopher Wren's original designs for the building of St. Paul's are also here.

One of the curious old customs, which are one by one disappearing from the Oxford of to-day, was annually celebrated at All Souls'. It was a tradition that when the foundations of the College were being prepared, a very large mallard flew from one of the drains, and that this circumstance gave rise to the adoption of a mallard as the College crest. On the Gaudy Day or annual festival, a song and chorus in honour of the mallard was sung by the Fellows ; a verse of this song, quoted by Shrimpton's local guide, is not calculated to inspire one with much idea of the versification of its author, or with much regret at the custom of singing it having fallen into desuetude. The first verse runs thus :

Griffin, bustard, turkey, capon,
Let other hungry mortals gape on :
And on the bones with stomachs fall hard,
But let All Souls' men have their mallard.

CHORUS.

Oh, by the blood of King Edward !
Oh, by the blood of King Edward !
It was a swapping, swapping mallard.

Among the distinguished members of All Souls' College were John Linacre, the physician ; Leland, the antiquary ; Jeremy Taylor ; Sir Christopher Wren ; Dr. Sydenham, and Lord Chancellor Talbot.

Chancellor of the University.
The Marquis of Salisbury, D.C.L.

Visitor.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Warden.
Sir William Reynell Anson, Bart., D.C.L., elected in 1881.

Estates Bursar.
Francis Compton, D.C.L.

Domestic Bursar.
William Markby, D.C.L.

Sub-Warden.
Thomas Ryburn Buchanan, M.A.

Librarian.
John Andrew Doyle, M.A.

Chaplains.
Rev. Arthur Henry Johnson, M.A.
Vacant.

Fellows.
Hon. and Rev. Henry William Bertie, D.C.L.
Charles Cavendish Clifford, D.C.L.
Francis Compton, D.C.L.
Hon. Charles Wrottesley, M.A.
Sir R. G. Wyndham Herbert, D.C.L.
Friedrich Max Müller, M.A.
Charles Henry Robarts, M.A.
Montagu Burrows, M.A.
John Andrew Doyle, M.A.
Thomas Ryburn Buchanan, M.A.
Charles William Buller, M.A.
Robert Gray Cornish Mowbray, M.A.
Henry Offley Wakeman, M.A.
Thomas Erskine Holland, D.C.L.
Rev. Francis G. Cholmondeley, M.A.
Charles Algernon Whitmore, M.A.
Rowland Edmund Prothero, M.A.
Thomas Raleigh, M.A.
George Earle Buckle, M.A.
Harry Duff, M.A., B.C.L.
James Rochfort Maguire, M.A.
William Paton Ker, M.A.
Henry Rudolph Reichel, M.A.
Charles R. L. Fletcher, M.A.
Arthur Henry Hardinge, M.A.
Albert Venn Dicey, M.A.
William Markby, D.C.L.
Charles W. C. Oman, M.A.
Hon. G. N. Curzon, B.A.
Samuel Rawson Gardiner, M.A.
Francis William Pember, B.A.
Herbert Hensley Henson, B.A.

Honorary Fellow.
Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.A.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The intention of the founder was to encourage the study of the canon and civil law, and the original Foundation provided for a Warden, forty Fellows, and two Chaplains. The 1882 Statutes make mention of fifty Fellowships. Of these thirty-eight are tenable for seven years, and are of the annual value of £200. The remaining twelve, also tenable for seven years, and of the annual value of £50, are open to persons who have been Fellows. Of the Open Fellowships fourteen are awarded after examination in subjects connected with the studies of Law and History; seven after examination in such other subjects as the Warden and Fellows may from time to time determine; seven are to be filled up by a Board consisting of the Warden and four Fellows, the Bodleian Librarian, and three persons appointed by the Hebdomadal Council, tenable on condition of undertaking some literary or scientific work in or under the direction of the College or University; three are tenable in connection with certain College offices by persons who have been Fellows; two are tenable in connection with certain University offices by persons who have been Fellows; and five are tenable in connection, respectively, with the Chichele Chair of International Law, the Chichele Chair of Modern History, the Regius Chair of Civil Law, the Vinerian Chair of English Law, the Chair of Political Economy. The College may also elect to Fellowships without emolument not more than three persons who have attained distinction in the service of the Crown, the profession of the law, in literature, science, or art; and may also elect any Public Reader of the University whose chair is wholly or partly endowed by the College to a Fellowship without emolument tenable during his tenure of office. The next election for Fellowships will be on November 2, 1885.

Anatomy, Dr. Lee's Reader in, is appointed, mainly by Christ Church, for life, is required to reside within the University during six months, and to lecture in two at least of the three University Terms, Easter and Trinity Terms being counted as one. His Lectures are to extend over a period of not less in any term than six weeks, or less in the whole than fourteen weeks. His remuneration for such duties is a yearly sum of £400, and in respect of such duties as he has to perform for Christ Church itself, he is to receive such an additional stipend as the Governing Body may from time to time determine. The total amount to be paid by the House to any Reader, in respect of his duties for the House and for the University, is not to exceed £700 per annum. The Reader is John Barclay Thompson, M.A., B.Mus., Student of Christ Church.

Anatomy (Human), The Reader in, lectures and gives instruction as Demonstrator in conformity with the requirements of the Royal College of Surgeons and of the Examining Board for England. His salary is £300 a year, and he is not entitled to take fees. He holds the office for five years, but may be reappointed. He is not allowed to practise during his tenure of office. The Reader is Arthur Thomson, M.B. Edin., M.A. Oxon.

Anatomy (Human and Comparative), The Linacre Professor of, shall be entitled to a stipend of £700 per annum, in addition to the emolument of his *ex-officio* Fellowship from Merton College, a member of which shall always be on the board of electors to the office. The Professor is Henry Nottidge Moseley, M.A., Fellow of Merton.

Anglo-Saxon, The Rawlinsonian Professor of, lectures and gives instruction principally upon the Anglo-Saxon language, literature and history, in addition to which he may treat of the ancient Teutonic dialects and of their relation to modern languages. His emolument is derived from the University Chest, and it is provided under the Statutes that the Professorship may be united with the Merton Professorship of English Language and Literature, in which case the Statutes of the College provide that the holder of the two Professorships shall not receive less than £900 a year. The Professor is John Earle, M.A., late Fellow of Oriel.

Anthropology, The Reader in, lectures at least once a week during six weeks of the three University terms, and twice a week he gives informal instruction. His stipend is £200 a year, but he may demand a sum not exceeding £2 per term from each student receiving informal instruction. The Reader is Edward Burnett Tylor, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., Balliol.

Arabic, The Laudian Professor of, lectures and gives instruction on the Arabic, Syriac and Chaldee languages and literature. The emoluments are derived from the benefaction of Archbishop Laud, supplemented by an annual sum of £450 from St. John's College, the President of which is always a member of the board of electors to the office. The Professor is Robert Gandell, M.A., Fellow of Hertford.

Archæology and Art, The Lincoln Professor of, lectures for fourteen weeks in the year on the arts and manufactures, monuments, coins, and inscriptions of classical antiquity, and on Asiatic and Egyptian antiquities. He undertakes the charge of any museum or collection connected with his chair which the University from time to time assigns him. He is entitled to the emoluments which by the statutes of Lincoln College are appropriated to his Professorship. The Professor is William Mitchell Ramsay, M.A., Exeter.

Arnold Historical Essay.—A prize, open to all Graduates of the University who on the day appointed for sending in the compositions have not exceeded the eighth year from matriculation, is given annually for the best essay on some subject of Ancient or Modern History. Its value is £42.

Art.—As a school for Art education in the particular sense in which the term is usually employed, Oxford presents many advantages to those who have the time and the will to avail themselves of them.

The Ruskin Drawing School, situated on the ground floor of the south-west wing of the University Galleries, is under the superintendence of Mr. MacDonald, and is conducted on much the same principles as most of the Government Art Schools of the country.

On the upper floor of the same building will be found, distributed among various rooms, a series of casts from statues representative of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Italian plastic Art. These are the memorial of a well-meant but not very successful endeavour made by Mr. W. B. Richmond, a former Slade Professor, during his short tenure of the chair, to encourage the study of drawing from the figure among Undergraduate members of the University.

A second collection of casts, representative of Greek Art in its best period, will be found on the ground floor.

Even those who have most conservative reverence for ancient association must sometimes deplore, as every stranger does, the manner in which the University collections are scattered —the Arundel Marbles on the walls of the dark old School of Moral Philosophy in the quadrangle of the Bodleian, unknown to the majority of Undergraduates, who have not now even that temptation to become better acquainted with them which was formerly given them, as they waited their turn for *vivâ voce* in the Pass Schools; others hidden away in the cellars of the Ashmolean Museum, now so cast into the shade by the new Museum at the corner of the Parks. Were these brought forth into the light, and worthily displayed in company with a complete representative series of casts, one more reproach might be taken away from Oxford. At present the impression produced is that these collections are uncared for, an impression strengthened by the aspect of the galleries of the Taylorian, where the one marble that finds a place upstairs—a female bust, with shoulders and drapery of a fine and strong simplicity, and a head of Roman work of a much later date—has, after many years of hesitation, now finally parted with her nose, which her head, long left negligently awry, bids fair soon to follow.

The stranger, again, will wonder why the separation of the many fine pictures in the Taylorian from those in the Bodleian is so long maintained. The drawings of Michael Angelo and Raphael, in the former, are a complete collection in themselves, as are the Turner water-colours presented by Mr. Ruskin; but that the oil paintings of the University should not be united in one gallery is regrettable.

Arts, Degrees in.—Except in the case of Music, the degree of Bachelor of Arts is necessary in every candidate for University Honours, the superior Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Divinity only conferring degrees upon those who have already passed the necessary Examinations in the Faculty of Arts. Except in the case of a student from an Affiliated College (*which see*), twelve terms of residence are necessary before the degree of Bachelor of Arts can be taken, and it is possible for this stage in an Oxford career to be reached in rather less than three years.

The Examinations which are necessary for all candidates for the degree of B.A., are Responsions before the Masters of the Schools, the First Public Examination before the Moderators, and the Second Public Examination before the Public Examiners.

In the case of RESPONSIONS, there are several exceptions to the rule which renders the Examination obligatory; persons who have passed the Previous Examination at Cambridge, who have satisfied the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examiners, who have obtained a special certificate at the Examination of senior candidates in the Oxford Local Examinations, who have obtained Honours in the Final Examination at an Affiliated College, or who are selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service, being excused this Examination. Other candidates for a degree in Arts have to pass Responsions, and may or may not be members of the University. In either case the names of candidates must be given to the Junior Proctor not less than six clear days before the Examination, together with a fee of £2. The Examinations are held four times a year, namely, on a day between September 27 and October 5 (this is known as the Examination in lieu of Responsions); Michaelmas Term; Hilary Term; and in Trinity Term. The Examination, which consists partly in answering questions in writing, and partly *vivâ voce,* is in the following five subjects: (1) Algebra or Euclid; (2) Arithmetic; (3) Greek and Latin Grammar; (4) Translation from English into Latin Prose; and (5) one Greek and one Latin author. It is necessary that candidates should satisfy the Examiners in the whole of these subjects, failure in any one being fatal to success. Candidates who are successful in all the subjects receive from the clerk of the schools a written certificate or *Testamur* signed by the Examiners. Those who fail, present themselves for examination at a future time.

The First Public Examination, more familiarly known as "Moderations," has to be passed by all, but candidates are divided into those who do not go in for Honours, and those who aspire to Honours in Classics and Mathematics. The Classical Examination, in one or other of its forms, must of necessity be passed by all candidates, the Honours Examination in Mathematics being voluntary. The Examination for those who do not seek Honours is held in Michaelmas Term and in Trinity Term. Successful candidates in all the subjects receive from the clerk of the schools a written certificate or *Testamur* signed by the Moderators. Candidates must have entered upon the fourth term from their matriculation, and must have passed Responsions or the Examination in lieu of Responsions, or must present one of the certificates which are accepted in their stead. A fee of £1 10*s.* is required. The subjects of examination are five in number, and candidates must pass in each and all of them. The Examinations are conducted partly in writing and partly *vivâ voce,* and the subjects are: (1) The Four Gospels in Greek; (2) Logic or Mathematics; (3) Translation of English into Latin; (4) Three books, of which one at least must be Greek, and one either an historical or philosophical work to be selected from a list which is issued from time to time by the Board of Studies, and (5) Translations from Greek and Latin books, which have not been specially offered. In the event of the Examination in the Four Gospels being objected to on religious grounds, another Greek book may be substituted. Candidates who fail to pass the Examination may try again, so long as the Regulations laid down by the several Colleges admit. The Examinations of those who seek Honours in Classics are held in Michaelmas Term, and in Easter and Trinity Term, candidates being subject to the same conditions as those who do not seek Honours, except that they must have entered upon their fifth, and not have exceeded their eighth term from the time of their matriculation inclusive. The subjects of the Examination, which is conducted chiefly in writing but partly *vivâ voce,* are: (1) The Four Gospels in Greek; (2) Greek and Latin Literature, according to the list of books, etc., issued from time to time by the Board of Studies. As in the case of those who do not seek

Honours, another Greek book may be substituted for the Four Gospels. Successful candidates are divided into three classes, the names in which are arranged alphabetically, and candidates who are thus placed receive a certificate. Such candidates as are not deemed worthy of being placed in a class list, but who have passed such an Examination as would have been satisfactory if they had not been candidates for Honours, are entitled to receive a *Testamur* to that effect. The Examination of those who seek Honours in Mathematics is held in Michaelmas and Trinity Terms. Candidates must have begun the fourth and not exceeded the eighth term from the time of their matriculation inclusive; they must have passed Responsions or one of the alternative Examinations, and are required to pay a fee of £1. The subjects are: (1) Algebra, and the Theory of Equations; (2) Trigonometry; (3) Plane Geometry; (4) Geometry of three Dimensions; (5) The Differential Calculus; (6) The Integration of Differential Expressions; and (7) The Elements of the Calculus of Finite Differences. Successful candidates are divided into three classes, the names in which are arranged in alphabetical order.

The SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION consists of: (1) An Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion; (2) An Examination for candidates who do not seek Honours; (3) An Examination of candidates for Honours in the Schools of Literæ Humaniores, Mathematics, Natural Science, Jurisprudence, Modern History, and Theology. Although candidates may pass the Second Public Examination, either by obtaining Honours in any of the six schools above specified, or by passing the Examination for those who do not seek Honours, all candidates must satisfy the Examiners in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in the subjects which those who object to the Examination on religious grounds are permitted to substitute. Candidates must have passed the First Public Examination, or they must have passed the General Examination at Cambridge and have been incorporated at Oxford.

Candidates are admitted to the Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in the substituted matter, in any term subsequent to that in which they passed the First Public Examination.

Candidates who seek Honours must have entered upon the twelfth term from their matriculation; but no one is admitted as a candidate in any Honour School after the lapse of sixteen terms from the term of his matriculation inclusively, unless he has been classed in some other school of the Second Public Examination, in which case he may be admitted up to the twentieth term inclusively.

Candidates who do not seek Honours are admitted to the Pass School, or any part of it, in any term subsequent to that in which they have passed the First Public Examination.

The Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion held in Michaelmas and in Hilary Terms begins on the Saturday in the seventh week of full term. The Examination of candidates who do not seek Honours begins in Michaelmas Term on the Monday in the eighth week of full term, and in Trinity Term on the Monday in the week before Commemoration. The Examination in the School of Literæ Humaniores begins not earlier than some day in the week before Commemoration. The Preliminary Honour Examination in the School of Natural Science begins in Michaelmas Term on the Thursday in the sixth week of full term, and in Easter or Trinity Term on the Thursday in the third week before the Commemoration. The Final Honour Examination, held only once a year, begins not later than seven days after the end of the Preliminary Honour Examination in Easter or Trinity Term. The Examinations in the Schools of Modern History, Jurisprudence, and

Theology begin not earlier than some day in the week before Commemoration. The Examination in the School of Mathematics begins in Trinity Term on the Thursday immediately following the eighth week of full term.

The fees payable by candidates will be found in the list of Fees payable to the University on various occasions.

At the close of the Examinations in each of the Honour Schools the successful candidates are divided in order of merit into four classes, the names in which are arranged alphabetically, certificates being issued by the Examiners to all who appear in the Honours lists. Candidates who have not succeeded in obtaining Honours, but have done sufficiently well to satisfy the Examiners in the Pass School, receive certificates to that effect.

For full lists of the subjects and books appointed for the Honour Schools reference should be made to the regulations issued by the Board of Studies.

For the degree of Master of Arts no further Examination or exercise is required; a Bachelor of Arts, by paying the necessary fee, can proceed to the degree of Master in the twenty-seventh term from his matriculation, provided that he has had his name on the books of some College or Hall, or upon the Register of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students for a period of twenty-six terms.

Ashmolean Museum, at the back of the Sheldonian Theatre, and hard by Exeter College in Broad Street, was founded by Elias Ashmole in 1679, from which period the present edifice dates. The collections here, although not large, are of their kind good, and consist of Chinese and Japanese curiosities, flint implements, ancient pottery, arms, daggers, Polynesian weapons, Esquimaux and North American Indian objects, and a variety of relics interesting no less from their rarity than for their historical associations. Among the most notable objects may be mentioned—starting from the right on entering—some Burmese and Malabar MSS., written on talipot leaves; a fine old carved powder-flask; Charles I.'s spurs; a mosaic portrait in shells of Pope Leo XII.; the sword sent by Leo X. to Henry VIII. with the title of Defender of the Faith, with a crystal handle highly wrought; King Alfred's jewel, enamelled in gold, and bearing the inscription in Saxon, "Alfred ordered me to be made;" Queen Elizabeth's watch and riding-boots; Charles II.'s bellows; a glove which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots; Henry VIII.'s hawking-glove; and Oliver Cromwell's watch. The "Oxford Collection" comprises a variety of implements, and of pieces of pottery discovered in the town during the process of excavations. Descending the staircase to the left, there will be found a number of clubs, arrows, patu patus, and other implements of war from Tongataboo, Fiji, New Zealand, and various parts of Polynesia, and on the basement are the celebrated Arundel Marbles. In the museum is a portrait of Ashmole, in a frame carved by Grinling Gibbons. The collection can be seen (fee 3*d.*) daily from 11 to 4. The Keeper is Arthur John Evans, M.A., Brasenose.

Astronomy, The Savilian Professor of, lectures and gives instruction on Theoretical and Practical Astronomy. His emoluments are derived from the benefaction of Sir Henry Saville, or from the University Chest; he is also to receive the annual sum of £400 and the payment of an ordinary Fellow from New College, the Warden of which is always a member of the board of electors to the office. The Professor is Charles Pritchard, D.D., Fellow of New College.

Athletics.—The University Athletic Ground is situated on the Iffley Road, a few minutes' walk from Magdalen Bridge, and just beyond Christ Church Cricket Ground. The Running Path is laid down in cinder, and is one-third of a mile round. There is a good straight of about 150 yards. The turf inside is rented by Hertford College as a Cricket and Lawn Tennis Ground. The University Athletic Club is open to all members of the University on payment of a subscription of 15*s.* annually, in Michaelmas Term, which entitles to admission to the ground at any time during the year. The Freshmen's Sports are held here in the Michaelmas Term, and the University Sports in the Lent Term. The Path is open for practice every day, and the sports of the various Colleges are held on the ground at frequent intervals throughout the Winter Term. These afford many opportunities for outsiders to test their powers in the Strangers' Handicaps which are almost invariably a part of the programme. Members of a College Club whose Sports are being held, are admitted free to the ground for that day only, the College paying £1 per diem for the use of the ground, and 3*d.* for each of its members so admitted.

The Oxford University Sports took place on March 7 and 9, 1885, the results of those events which bore upon the Inter-University contests being as follows:

High Jump.—W. P. Montgomery (Merton), 5 ft. 6 in., 1; G. F. Hornby (Corpus), 5 ft. 5 in., 2; W. R. Macray also competing.

Quarter-Mile Race. — A. S. Blair (Brasenose), 1; M. H. Paine (Merton), 2; H. R. Strange (Keble), 3; W. Madeley (New), 0. Won in 51⅗ sec. by a yard.

Throwing the Hammer.—J. H. Ware (Brasenose), 101 ft., 1; J. H. Murray (Magdalen), 94 ft. 3 in., 2.

One Mile Race. — T. A. Brassey (Balliol), 1; E. R. Holland (Pembroke), 2; F. E. J. Smith (New), 3. Also ran: E. de L. Collinson (New), H. Gordon (New), A. J. M. Duncan (New), C. J. Lavie (New), and E. R. Neville (Lincoln). Time, 4 min. 37⅖ sec. Won by a foot, Smith only a yard behind the second.

One Hundred Yards.—A. S. Blair (Brasenose), 1; M. H. Paine (Merton), 2; H. H. Minton (St. John's), 3; G. B. Green (University), A. Vian (Balliol), and G. C. Lindsey (Wadham), also running. Won by 3 yds.; a yard between second and third. Time, 10⅘ sec.

Wide Jump.—A. G. Grant-Asher (Brasenose), 21 ft. 1½ in., 1; W. P. Studholme (Magdalen), 18 ft. 11 in.; H. G. Farrant (New, 18 ft. 11 in.; T. H. Bailey (University), 18 ft. 7 in.; R. B. Stewart (Magdalen), 0.

Putting the Weight.—J. H. Ware (Brasenose), 42 ft., 1; G. F. Hornby (Corpus), 37 ft., 2; E. Money-Wigram (Oriel), 36 ft. 6 in., 3; A. S. Blair (Brasenose), 34 ft. 1½ in., 0; H. C. Formby (Hertford), 31 ft. 1 in., 0.

One Hundred and Twenty Yards Hurdle Race.—A. M'Neill (Trinity), 1; H. T. Bowlby (Balliol), 2; G. F. Hornby (Corpus), 3; A. G. Grant-Asher (Brasenose), 0; F. E. Cummins (University), 0. M'Neill drew away and won very easily by half-a-dozen yards in 17⅗ sec.

Three Miles Race.—J. H. A. Marshall (University), 1; E. De L. Collinson (New), 2; W. L. Marshall (Ch. Ch.), 3; T. A. Brassey (Balliol), 0; M. V. James (Lincoln), 0; C. H. Mead (Lincoln), 0; E. R. Neville (Lincoln), 0; J. A. Perkin (Lincoln), 0. Won by 80 yds.; 100 yds. between second and third. Time, 15 min. 50 sec.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS took place at Lillie Bridge on March 27, 1885, Oxford having the best of it by five and a half points to three and a half.

Putting the Weight.—J. H. Ware (Brasenose, Oxford), 36 ft. 11 in., 1; E. O'F. Kelly (Caius, Cambridge), 36 ft. 6 in., 2; A. G. Paterson (Queens', Cambridge), 32 ft. 9½ in., 3; E. Money-Wigram (Oriel, Oxford), 31 ft. 1 in., 0.

One Hundred Yards Race.—H. E. Booty (Clare, Cambridge), 1; A. S. Blair (Brasenose, Oxford), 2; C. H.

Lowe (Trinity), 3; H. H. Minton (St. John's, Oxford), 0. Won by a foot in $10\frac{4}{5}$ secs.

High Jump.—G. F. Hornby (Corpus, Oxford), 5 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.†; W. P. Montgomery (Merton, Oxford), 5 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.†; S. O. Purves (Queens', Cambridge), 5 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.†; T. H. Marsh (Pembroke, Cambridge), 5 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., 0.

One Mile Race.—E. R. Holland (Pembroke, Oxford), 1; J. C. Waters (Jesus, Cambridge), 2; F. E. J. Smith (New, Oxford), 3; T. A. Brassey (Balliol, Oxford), 4; W. D. M. La Touche (Pembroke, Cambridge), 0; H. Armitage (Jesus, Cambridge), 0. Won by 10 yds. Time, 4 min. $37\frac{3}{5}$ sec.

Four Hundred and Forty Yards Race.—A. S. Blair (Brasenose, Oxford), 1; H. C. L. Tindall (Christ's, Cambridge)†; M. H. Paine (Merton, Oxford)†; P. M. G. Maclagan (Pembroke, Cambridge), 0. Won after a good race by $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. in $51\frac{4}{5}$ sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—J. R. Orford (King's, Cambridge), 99 ft. 7 in., 1; H. Neilson (Clare, Cambridge), 95 ft. 7 in., 2; J. H. Ware (Brasenose, Oxford), 93 ft. 1 in., 3; J. H. Murray (Magdalen, Oxford), 90 ft. 10 in., 0.

One Hundred and Twenty Yards Hurdle Race.—A. M'Neill (Trinity, Oxford), 1; J. R. Orford (King's, Cambridge), 2; H. L. Bowlby (Balliol, Oxford), 3; S. Joyce (Caius, Cambridge), 0. This was a runaway affair, M'Neill going right away from the start, and winning as he liked by half-a-dozen yards in $17\frac{2}{5}$ sec.

Wide Jump.—A. G. Grant-Asher (Brasenose, Oxford), 19 ft. 10 in., 1; F. B. Roberts (Selwyn, Cambridge), 19 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., 2; F. C. Palmer (St. John's, Cambridge), 19 ft. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., 3; H. G. Farrant (New, Oxford), 19 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., 0.

Three Miles Race.—E. F. W. Eliot (Trinity, Cambridge), 1; J. H. O. Marshall (University, Oxford), 2; E. de L. Collinson (New, Oxford), 3; J. A. Perkin (Exeter, Oxford), 0; L. W. Reed (St. John's, Cambridge), 0; J. E. Howard (Trinity, Cambridge), 0. Won by 7 yds., Collinson being 200 yds. behind. Time, 15 min. $27\frac{4}{5}$ sec.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.

BALLIOL COLLEGE is in Broad Street and Magdalen Street. The date of the foundation of Balliol by Sir John Balliol, of Barnard Castle, Durham, the father of John Balliol, King of Scotland, is somewhat obscure. The year was perhaps 1268. The College has been practically entirely rebuilt, a small portion only of the older buildings now remaining, no part of the College being older than 1431. The south front, with the massive tower, was built about 1870 by Waterhouse, and ten years earlier the Chapel was built from designs by Butterfield, who here employed the red and white Gothic, which he afterwards developed more fully at Keble. The Library and Hall, which have been enlarged, are of older date than most of the remainder of the College; on the west of the Broad Street entrance is a very beautiful oriel window. In the Hall are some portraits, and the Library has a good collection of illuminated MSS. Opposite the door of the Master's lodging in Broad Street are four small stones set crosswise, and it is supposed by some that it was here that Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer suffered martyrdom. Other authorities are quite certain that the stones do not exactly mark the actual scene of the *auto-da-fé*.

Several Archbishops of Canterbury and a great number of other distinguished ecclesiastics have been trained at Balliol; and Dr. Adam Smith; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (one of the founders of the Bodleian Library); Sir William Hamilton; and Robert Southey are among the most celebrated of its lay members.

Visitor.

Vacant.

Master.

REV. BENJAMIN JOWETT, M.A. (1842), elected 1870.

Classical Tutor and Senior Dean.

JAMES LEIGH STRACHAN-DAVIDSON, M.A.

Classical Tutor and Junior Dean.

RICHARD LEWIS NETTLESHIP, M.A.

Tutor in Law.

ROBERT GREY TATTON, M.A.

Classical Tutors.

WILLIAM HENRY FORBES, M.A.
FRANCIS DE PARAVICINI, M.A.

Classical Tutor and Librarian.

EVELYN ABBOTT, M.A.

Tutor in Modern History.

ARTHUR LIONEL SMITH, M.A.

Theological Tutor.

HON. and REV. WILLIAM HENRY FREMANTLE, M.A.

Tutor to the Indian Probationers.

WILLIAM MARKBY, D.C.L.

Chaplains.

REV. RICHARD WILLIAM MASSY POPE, B.D.
HON. and REV. WILLIAM HENRY FREMANTLE, M.A.

Senior Bursar.

ARTHUR H. DYKE ACLAND, M.A.

Junior Bursar.

EVELYN ABBOTT, M.A.

Tutors and Lecturers not on the Foundation.

JOHN WELLESLEY RUSSELL, M.A., Merton (*Mathematical*).
GEORGE FREDERICK NICHOLL, M.A., Balliol (*Lecturer in Oriental Languages*).
DAVID GEORGE RICHIE, M.A., Jesus (*Classical Tutor*).
ALFRED MARSHALL, M.A. (*Lecturer in Political Economy*).

Duke of Bedford's Lecturer in Physics.

HAROLD BAILEY DIXON, M.A., Trinity.

Fellows.

WILLIAM LAMBERT NEWMAN, M.A.
JAMES L. STRACHAN-DAVIDSON, M.A.
JOHN PURVES, M.A.
RICHARD LEWIS NETTLESHIP, M.A.
ROBERT GREY TATTON, M.A.
WILLIAM HENRY FORBES, M.A.
EVELYN ABBOTT, M.A.
FRANCIS DE PARAVICINI, M.A.
MONIER WILLIAMS, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.
ARTHUR LIONEL SMITH, M.A.
JOHN WILLIAM MACKAIL, B.A.
HON. and REV. WILLIAM HENRY FREMANTLE, M.A.
WILLIAM MARKBY, D.C.L.
ALFRED MARSHALL, M.A.
WILLIAM ROSS HARDIE, B.A.

Honorary Fellows.

ROBERT BROWNING, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.
VEN. EDWIN PALMER, D.D.
WILLIAM STUBBS, D.D.
REV. JAMES FRANCK BRIGHT, M.A.

ADMISSION.

The Examination, which is not competitive, usually takes place on the Wednesday of the first week of term, when candidates assemble at nine in the morning. Candidates can be provided with board and lodging during the Examination at a very moderate charge. The subjects comprise Divinity, including the Gospels in Greek; written or *vivâ voce* translations from Thucydides or Demosthenes, Cicero or Livy, Homer and Virgil; translation from English into Latin prose; a *vivâ voce* Examination in Greek and Latin Grammar; English Composition; the first two books of Euclid, or the first part of Algebra; and Arithmetic as far as Decimals. Candidates can also present themselves for examination in History, Composition in Modern Languages, and Advanced

Mathematics, and success in these subjects is under certain circumstances accepted as a substitute for classical knowledge. For a resident in College an admission fee of £5 if a commoner, and £3 if a scholar is charged, and Caution money to the amount of £21 has to be deposited. Residents out of College pay £5 for Caution money, and an admission fee of £2. The Caution money is returned on the removal of the name from the College books.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The following Exhibitions and Scholarships are awarded annually: Three Foundation Scholarships of an annual value of £80 during residence; one Mathematical Scholarship of a like annual value, open to all persons who have not exceeded one year from their matriculation; one Modern History and one Natural Science Scholarship, also of the annual value of £80 each, open to candidates who have not exceeded two years from matriculation; three or four Classical Exhibitions, each of the annual value of £70, open to all persons who have not exceeded eight terms from their matriculation; one Snell Exhibition, open under certain restrictions to members of the University of Glasgow, tenable for five years and of the annual value of £110, the Examination for this Exhibition taking place in Glasgow; one Blundell's Scholarship of the annual value of £60, confined to persons educated at Tiverton School; and two small Exhibitions, one of which is reserved to Tiverton School, and the other to Ludlow School. In addition to these is the Jenkyns Exhibition, of the annual value of £100, which is tenable for four years, and two College Exhibitions, also tenable for four years, and of the annual value of £40 each.

FELLOWSHIPS.

These are divided into Tutorial and Non-tutorial. The numbers of the former are not to be less than seven or more than eleven, while the latter are not to exceed nine in number. Under certain circumstances a Tutorial Fellow may marry without vacating his Fellowship. The yearly value of an ordinary Fellowship is £200; to which is added, in the case of Tutorial Fellows, £50 to a Fellow who gives his entire services to the College, and a payment from the Tuition Fund which begins at £100, and may rise to £340 per annum.

EXPENSES.

The annual tuition fee is £25. Residents in College pay annually £22 10*s.* for "establishment" (bedmaker, Library, porter, shoe cleaner, etc., gas and water). The annual charge to residents out of College is £3 8*s.*, which includes the subscription to the Library. The cost of rent of rooms and hire of furniture is estimated at £20 a year. In addition to the University fees, the College degree fees are, B.A. £4 4*s.*, and M.A. £6 6*s.*

COLOURS.

The Eight wear a red jacket trimmed with white, white jersey with red stripes, white cap with the College arms in red and blue. The ordinary uniform is blue coat and cap, embroidered with the College arms.

Bampton Lectures.—Under the will of the Rev. John Bampton, eight Divinity Lecture-Sermons are preached on Sunday mornings, "between the commencement of the last month in Lent Term and the end of the third week in Act Term, upon either of the following subjects: to confirm and establish the Christian Faith, and to confute all heretics and schismatics — upon the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures—upon the authority of the writings of the primitive Fathers, as to the Faith and Practice of the primitive Church—upon the Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ—upon the Divinity of the Holy Ghost—upon the Articles of the Christian Faith, as comprehended in the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds." The appointment, which can only be held for one year, is now worth about £200 to the Lecturer, who must be a Master of Arts of Oxford or Cambridge, and is chosen by the Heads of Colleges on the fourth Tuesday in every Easter Term. The Lecturer for the ensuing year is the Rev. Charles Bigg, D.D., Chaplain of Corpus Christi College.

Bathing-Places.—The nearest bathing-place available for residents in Oxford is that known as "Parson's Pleasure," on the Cherwell. It lies at the south-east corner of the Parks, close to the head of the walk called Mesopotamia, and may be reached either by way of Holywell Church or from the Parks Road by turning down by the Museum. Within a small enclosure of turf, shaded by lofty willows, will be found a row of dressing-boxes, with spring-boards and stages for headers at various heights. Towels can be procured from the attendant at a charge of 6*d*. The stream is sluggish and not particularly inviting.

The University Bathing-Place is situated on the right-hand side of the Gut, on a back-water which leaves the main stream just below Clasper's Boat House. Here the space is almost as confined as at Parson's Pleasure, though there is more air and brightness, and here again the water is turbid. A charge of 3*d*. is made for the use of towels. Twenty-five pounds a year is contributed to this bathing-place from the University Chest.

The more pleasant bathing-places are those unofficial nooks which one can choose for oneself. Such may be found above King's Weir, where few boats pass, the lock below Eynsham being one of the most enjoyable. Here there is clear bright water, flowing with a steady rush past the single gate, usually left open, whose arm furnishes an excellent stage for a header.

Below Iffley there is Sandford Lasher, of evil repute for bathers, as its obelisk testifies. Still there is a charm in the brisk seething eddies, and save when the river is high and the bather foolhardy, there is little or no danger for capable swimmers.

Baths.—There is a well-managed Turkish Bath (2*s*. 6*d*.) in Merton Street with an excellent swimming bath (1*s*.) attached. This latter is not patronised by Undergraduates to the extent that it deserves. It is warmed to a pleasant temperature in winter. Baths can be obtained at the Oxford Racquet Courts Company's premises at Holywell, and in Museum Terrace, at a cost of 6*d*. each, hot or cold.

Battels.—Battels is properly a designation of the food obtained from the College Buttery. An account of this, and of the amount due to the Kitchen, is sent in to every Undergraduate weekly, hence these bills also are known as "battels," and the name further is extended to the total amount of the term's expenses furnished by the College. In some Colleges it is made essential to the keeping of an Undergraduate's term that he should battel, *i.e.*, obtain food in College on a certain number of days in each week. (*See also under* COMMONS.)

Bedels.—There are an Esquire Bedel and three Sub-Bedels. The Esquire Bedel is appointed by the Curators of the University Chest and the Pro-Vice-Chancellors, subject to the approval of Convocation. He receives £200 per annum, and his duties are to register matriculations, to give due notice to those who are to preach before the University, to escort such preachers from their College or Hall to the University Church and back, to act as private secretary to the Vice-Chancellor, and give his whole time to the service of the University. The office of Esquire Bedel will cease with the present holder. There will then be four Bedels: one junior appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, and in constant attendance upon him, at a salary of £120, rising to £130 after five years; and three senior Bedels appointed by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors at a salary of £40 each. They will be in attendance at all University Sermons, at Congregations, the admission of Proctors, and all State occasions. When in attendance on the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, the three senior Bedels shall carry gold staves, and the junior a silver staff, all wearing the usual gown and round cap. They are to be constantly resident in the University, and hold office subject only to dismissal by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors for incapacity, neglect of duty, or scandalous conduct. At the Encænia, and on special occasions, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint an extraordinary Bedel and Sub-Bedel. The Esquire Bedel is William Waters Harrison, M.A., Brasenose.

Bicycling.—The University Bicycle Club is open to all members of the University proposed and seconded by members of the Club. The subscription is 15*s.* a term, which covers the hire of accommodation for bicycles at Wyatts', in St. Giles's. There are frequent Club Runs throughout the terms. The annual races of the Club are held on the path at the O.U.A.C. ground in the summer term. The contest with Cambridge is held alternately at that place and on the Oxford Running Ground.

The last Inter-University contests took place at Lillie Bridge on July 2, 1884, the first and second places in all the events being filled by the representatives of Cambridge. There was no contest in 1885, owing to the collapse of the Oxford club.

Bidding Prayer.—The Bidding Prayer is repeated before the delivery of the University Sermon on Sunday mornings and afternoons in St. Mary's, the congregation all standing. It is a detailed petition for the welfare of the University and its benefactors, officials, and Colleges, and especially for that of the preacher for the day.

Billiards.—The best private rooms are Beechey's, in Alfred Street. There are private tables also in Blue Boar Lane and at Gare's in St. Aldate's, in Broad Street, a few doors from Kettle Hall, in Holywell Street, in the Turl, and in Magdalene Street. The usual charge is 2*s.* per hour. There are public tables at most of the hotels. Billiard-rooms are liable to be cleared by the Proctors after 9 p.m. Undergraduates found there after that time may be fined 10*s.*

The last Inter-University Matches were played at Cambridge on March 18 and 19, 1884, Oxford winning in both the double-handed and single-handed games. In the former C. T. Douglas Lane and H. Groves (Brasenose) defeated F. Hamilton (Caius) and P. Groves (Clare) by 92 points; and in the latter Lane beat Hamilton, scoring 500 to his opponent's 433. Oxford has now won ten and Cambridge seven double-handed matches; and Oxford eleven and Cambridge six of the single-handed contests.

Boards of Faculties.—(*See* GOVERNING BODY *and* FACULTIES.)

Boating.—This will always be the most typical and important form of Oxford recreation. Both the Upper and the Lower River have their constant and floating populations, and the Cherwell in summer is thronged with punts, dingeys, and canoes. The annual boating season begins with the October Term, when the freshmen are put into harness in tub-pairs or four-oars, the members of the previous season's Eight and Torpids acting as instructors to the less practised oarsmen. About the middle of the term most Colleges will begin to organise scratch races, for fours and eights, and the crews drawn together will practise regularly until the events are decided. The usual practising ground is between the Barges and Iffley Lock, a distance of about a mile and a quarter; each boat starts from its College barge or boat-house, and does the journey twice in the afternoon, unless it be decided to pass the lock and row down as far as Sandford. Here the men will get out and stretch their limbs for half-an-hour before returning; or they may disembark at Kennington Island and play quoits or skittles. By the end of the term the committee of the Boat Club have fair means for judging whom to select for practice for the College Torpids. An eight-oar or two will be taken out before the close of the Michaelmas Term, but they will not become frequent upon the river until after the Christmas vacation. During the Lent Term the river will be lively with ragged and ill-steered eight-oars, encouraged from the bank by hoarse and perspiring coaches, who are permitted by custom to use somewhat violent language towards the rowers. Three weeks or so before the Lent Races, or Torpids, as they are invariably called here, the crews are put into training. When the floods are out, and the tow-path too deep in water for the coaches to run with comfort on the bank, the boats are taken up to Medley Lock, and practice continues on the Upper River. The Torpid Races last six days. They are rowed in two divisions, the boat which remains head in the Lower Division, which races first, being permitted to try its fortune at the tail of the Upper Division, which starts an hour and a half later.

Those who take to boating with their College Club in their first year will hardly regret their choice. There is no exercise so good and so healthy, none so regular and inexpensive. For sound, growing men it is the best possible aid to physical development, not being open to the great objection inseparable from attendance at the Gymnasium—the confined and unchanged indoor air. The one drawback to it is that a man is apt to become too much enslaved to it, especially if he passes from the Torpid to the College Eight. The beginnings are hard to the untrained freshman, and some will fall away from attendance at the boats after a few days. But once accredited as a promising oarsman his Boat Club will not let him go; scarcely is he freed from the Torpid when practice for the Eights begins, and in the early days of the Summer Term he is again in training for the Eights. These are rowed about the fourth or fifth week in the term, just before the schools commence, and last now for six nights, instead of eight, as formerly. The two divisions start respectively at 5 and 6.30 p.m., two hours later than is the case with the Torpids. After the Eights the river breaks out into an eruption of College regattas, when scratch races of all descriptions are rowed. The University Sculls and Pairs are also decided at this period. When the Michaelmas Term comes round again, the better oarsmen in each College will be tried for the University Eight, two crews being finally selected which meet one another at the end of the term on the reach below Moulsford Railway Bridge. The University Challenge Fours are also decided between College crews in this term. For the rowing man there is thus little leisure from his pursuit during the terms; when he is not himself rowing he will be in request as a coach. We ourselves would recommend him, for his own sake and that of his species, not to succumb entirely to the bondage of the Boat Club after his first two years or so, if it has held him so long. He may sacrifice too much to the calls of what seems his public duty in this respect, forgetting that it is not only in the Boats nor as an Undergraduate that he can do credit to his College, and that the University has much to teach him, especially in his last year, which he may miss the chance of finding out if he confines himself to one set of companions, and to one daily beat of occupation.

Beside the official boating course there are a hundred pleasant forms of aquatics offered by the river at Oxford. There is canoeing below locks and on the Cherwell, or above Medley Lock by the Port Meadow, and the long stretches of the pleasant Wytham fields, or the dingey may be preferred, either for solitary excursions or with a companion. The dingey, indeed, is the form of craft which offers more advantage to the aquatic lounger than any other. In it he has thorough independence, he enjoys considerable freedom of movement without fear of an upset, he can pass almost anywhere, can drift with the stream, or make a good pace if he chooses, he can stand up and punt, or lie in the stern on a long cushion and read in the shade. The "whiff" is a vessel which recommends itself to few save the ambitious freshman and a certain class of upper river *habitués*. It combines the disadvantages of a dingey and a skiff, with the excellences of neither. If a man likes fast going, and can make a whiff travel and turn in safety, he may as well take to a skiff, if not he will be much happier in a dingey. Punting on the Cherwell is one of the special delights of the Summer Term. The functions of the crew of two are of unequal arduousness. One occupant reclines in the bows upon two large square cushions, and devotes himself to keeping his books from getting splashed; the other wields the pole in the stern. The cockle (a kind of magnified walnut-shell) is also popular in summer on the Cherwell. The upper river, besides being the crowded resort of the "unprofessional" boating undergraduate world, is a capital piece of water for "centre-boarding." The "centre-boards," mostly built at Southampton, though not difficult to manage even to beginners, repay skill and experience, especially on stormy afternoons, when they are liable to capsize or rush ungovernably into the bank on the shortest notice if not knowingly handled. They may be hired for 2*s*. the afternoon.

For an afternoon's row, a dingey may be taken in summer down to Sandford or Nuneham, and back, or up the Cherwell to Islip—through some rather troublesome bends and shallows — or above King's Weir to Eynsham, or branching off up the Evenlode. (*See* DICKENS'S DICTIONARY OF THE THAMES.)

The University Boating Club (whose head-quarters are the University Barge, and the new Boat House built in 1881, with a commodious basement for the storage of racing boats) is open to all members of the University on the following terms:

Any Graduate paying £2, or any Undergraduate by paying £3 10*s*., becomes a life member. Any member of the University by paying £1 may become a member for one term, not being thereby qualified to row or steer in any of the University races (a privilege reserved for life members, or for those who have paid four terminal subscriptions).

The University races of the past year took place as under:

The final heat of the University Coxswainless Fours in 1884 was rowed on November 7, and resulted as follows:

Station 2: Magdalen, 1.
" 1: New, 0.

Lincoln, Trinity, Corpus, and Christ Church were defeated in the preliminary heats. The Magdalen crew consisted of N. Radcliffe, G. S. Bayley, H. Girdlestone, and W. S. Unwin (stroke).

The Trial Eights were rowed in December, 1884, from the Great Western Railway Bridge, Moulsford, to Cleeve Lock, about a mile and a half.

Balfour's Crew, 1; Unwin's Crew, 0.

Balfour's Crew: N. Radcliffe, Magdalen; S. H. Fothergill, New; L. S. R. Byrne, Trinity; F. E. Cuming, University; J. H. Ware, B.N.C.; C. R. Carter, Corpus; F. O. Wethered, Christ Church; H. Balfour, Trinity (stroke); W. E. Maynard, Exeter (cox.).

Unwin's Crew: C. K. Bowes, Christ Church; J. S. Clemons, Corpus; G. Trower, Keble; H. Girdlestone, Magdalen; G. F. Hornby, Exeter; P. W. Taylor, Lincoln; H. H. Walrond, Exeter; W. S. Unwin, Magdalen (stroke); H. E. Bull, Magdalen (cox.).

The Torpids in 1885 were rowed on February 19 to 25, the order of the boats at the start and finish being:

First Division.—Start: Corpus, Brasenose, New 1, Magdalen 1, Christ Church 1, Trinity, Exeter 1, Keble 1, Balliol 1, Queen's, Pembroke, Wadham, Lincoln, Christ Church 2.

First Division.—Finish: Corpus, Brasenose, New 1, Exeter, Magdalen, Christ Church 1, Trinity, Balliol 1, Queen's, Pembroke, Keble 1, Wadham, Christ Church 2, St. Catherine's.

Second Division.—Start: Christ Church 2, Hertford, Worcester, St. Catherine's, Oriel, University, New 2, Jesus, St. John's, Keble 2, Merton, Balliol 2, Magdalen 2, Exeter 2.

Second Division.—Finish: St. Catherine's, Oriel, Lincoln, Jesus, Hertford, Worcester, University, St. John's, Magdalen 2, New 2, Keble 2, Merton, Exeter 2, Balliol 2.

OXFORD *v.* CAMBRIDGE.

In 1885 the race was rowed on the 28th March, with the following result:

Oxford 1
Cambridge 0

The following are the names and weights of the crews:

OXFORD.	st.	lb.
W. S. Unwin, Magdalen (bow)	10	10½
J. S. Clemons, Corpus	11	9
P. W. Taylor, Lincoln	13	6½
C. R. Carter, Corpus	13	2
H. Maclean, New	12	12
F. O. Wethered, Christ Church	12	6
D. H. Maclean, New	13	1½
H. Girdlestone, Magdalen (stroke)	12	7
F. J. Humphreys, Brasenose (cox.)	8	2

CAMBRIDGE.	st.	lb.
N. P. Symonds, Lady Margaret (bow)	10	8
W. K. Hardacre, Trinity Hall	10	8
W. H. W. Perrott, First Trinity	12	2½
S. Swann, Trinity Hall	13	3½
F. E. Churchill, Third Trinity	13	2½
E. W. Haig, Third Trinity	11	8
R. M. Coke, Trinity Hall	12	3¾
F. I. Pitman, Third Trinity (stroke)	11	11½
G. Wilson, First Trinity (cox.)	7	11

Won easily by three lengths in 21 min. 36 sec.

COLLEGE EIGHTS, May 14 to 20, 1885.

The boats started thus: Exeter, Corpus, Magdalen, Brasenose, Keble, Christ Church, New, Trinity, Hertford, Pembroke, St. John's, St. Catherine's, Balliol, Worcester, Queen's, Merton, University, Oriel, Lincoln, Jesus, Wadham, St. Edmund Hall; and finished in the following order: Corpus, Magdalen, New, Exeter, Brasenose, Keble, Christ Church, Pembroke, St. John's, Balliol, Trinity, Oriel, Hertford, St. Catherine's, Worcester, Merton, Lincoln, Wadham, Queen's, University, Jesus, St. Edmund Hall. The Corpus men were: C. W. Dunn (bow), R. F. Cholmeley, S. G. Williams, T. N. Arkell, G. F. Hornby, C. R. Carter, J. S. Clemons, H. A. Powell (stroke), Ellise (cox.).

UNIVERSITY SCULLS.

Final Heat, June 3, 1885.

Station 2.—W. S. Unwin (Magdalen) 1
Station 1.—S. R. Fothergill (New College) 0

E. G. Vickers (University), W. F. Anderson (Oriel), L. S. R. Byrne (Trinity), T. A. Brassey (Balliol), and G. E. H. Pratt (St. John's), were defeated in the preliminary heats.

CHALLENGE OARS.

Final Heat, June 9, 1885.

Station 2.—H. Maclean and D. H. Maclean (New) 1
Station 1.—J. S. Clemons (Corpus) and H. Girdlestone (Magdalen)... 0

F. O. Wethered and C. R. Bowes (Christ Church), and F. B. Hewett and W. S. L. Robertson (Wadham), were defeated in the preliminary heats.

Boden Sanskrit Scholarships.—To these, which are of the annual value of £50, and tenable for four years, one scholar is elected every Hilary Term, from candidates who are members of some College or Hall, and have not exceeded their twenty-fifth year. The holders of the Scholarship are required to keep statutable residence of three terms in each year, to attend the lectures of the Boden Professor, and to satisfy him periodically of their proficiency in Sanskrit.

Bodleian Library.—This famous library, now one of the most important in existence, had a very humble origin. It was named the Cobham Library, after its donor, and was situated in the north-east of St. Mary's Church. It was begun about 1367, and fully fitted out about 1409. The portion of the present Library used by readers was finished about 1480. As Duke Humphrey assisted in the undertaking by gifts of money, books, and MSS., he is commonly considered its founder. In 1550 Edward VI. sent Commissioners, who destroyed all illuminated MSS. and books which they considered tainted with Popery, and so reduced the Library that by 1556 it had become a timber-yard. Sir Thomas Bodley, at one time British Minister at the Hague, began the restoration in 1598, and finished it in 1602. The library now numbers over 450,000 volumes. The librarian is Mr. Edward Williams Byron Nicholson, M.A., Trinity.

That portion of the Library which is accessible to the public is just over the Divinity School and the Picture Gallery. The entrance is in the south-west corner of the quad. It is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in April, May, June, and July; from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in February, March, August, September, and October; from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. in January, November, and December. It is closed entirely on certain feasts and fasts, during Easter week, and on the first seven days of October. Graduates, and other persons who have been admitted after a suitable recommendation, have the privilege of reading here. If the sight-seeing visitor be not accompanied by a member of the University in academic dress an admission fee of 3*d.* is charged.

Some of the curiosities of the Bodleian are always exhibited under glass cases, and are changed from time to time. It is not, therefore, certain that any of those here mentioned will be on view at any given time. Among them are the first book printed in the English language by Caxton at Bruges, circâ 1472; a Block Book, the Apocalypse, to which the date 1440 is probably erroneously assigned; the declaration made by the Duke of Monmouth on the morning of his execution, with his signature and those of six bishops; a MS. book in the handwriting of Queen Elizabeth, a New Year's gift to her brother Edward; gloves worn by the Maiden Queen when she visited the University in 1566; Euclid's Elements, written A.D. 888; Edward VI.'s exercise-book; a psalter, with beautiful miniatures, 1340; some fine ivory carvings of the ninth century; and a list of illuminated missals, MSS., Korans, autographs, etc., etc., to enumerate which would be too long. The PICTURE GALLERY, which also serves the purpose of a minor museum, is approached by the stairs on the left of the entrance to the Library, and contains books, portraits, medals, models, seals, casts, ivories, busts, and curiosities of every kind. Some of the most notable of the latter are Sir Thomas Bodley's chest, with most intricate arrangement of locks; Queen Elizabeth's fruit trenchers; a chair made from the timbers of Sir Francis Drake's ship; the chair of Fortesque, Chancellor of the University in the time of Queen Elizabeth; and Guy Fawkes's lantern, as to the authenticity of which perhaps it is not unreasonable to express a doubt. Near the portrait of the Prince of Wales is the following humorous admonition: "Touch what you like with your eyes, but do not see with your fingers."

Botanic Gardens, opposite Magdalen College, formerly the Jews' cemetery, and, when first opened, called the Physic Gardens. Founded by Earl Danby early in the seventeenth century, for the improvement of the Faculty of Medicine. The gardens are entered by a characteristic gateway, designed by Inigo Jones, ornamented with statues of Charles I. and II. They are of considerable extent, and are a pleasant lounge, though perhaps more generally interesting to the botanist than to the mere pleasure-seeker. There is a remarkably pleasant walk along the Cherwell. The buildings on the right of the entrance contain the herbarium, lecture-room, etc. The collection of dried plants is remarkably complete. On the left of the gateway are the Professors' dwellings, in which there is an excellent library, particularly rich in books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The greenhouses are not impressive, but contain a fine collection of aquatic and succulent plants. Entrance is free, and the gardens are open from 6 in the morning until 6 in the evening in summer, or until sunset in winter. The public are not admitted to the conservatories, which are, however, opened to students on application.

Botany, The Sherardian Professor of, is entitled to the emoluments derived from the benefaction of W. Sherard, D.C.L., and shall also receive (in addition to a Fellowship) such an annual sum from Magdalen College as shall raise his professorial stipend to £300 per annum. The Visitor and President of the College are always members of the board of electors to the office. The Professor is Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.A., Magdalen, elected 1884.

Boxing.—Lessons in this art may be obtained either at the Gymnasium, or at Blake's School of Arms, held in the music-room in Holywell Street.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE, to the westward of the square in which stands the Radcliffe Library, was founded by Bishop Smith, of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, of Prestbury, 1509. Over the entrance gateway are statues of the Virgin and Child and two saints, and just above the door is the immense brazen nose from which the College is sometimes erroneously supposed to take its name. The real derivation is said to have been a corruption of Brasenhas or Brewery of King Alfred, but it may fairly be supposed that there is not much more reason in this derivation than in the other. The first quadrangle contains the Hall with a few portraits. In the middle of it is a group of sculpture, respecting which the authorities are at variance; some asserting that it was intended for Cain killing Abel, while the other side avers that the group represents Samson slaying a Philistine. One thing is very certain, that the sculpture itself is entirely devoid of merit. The passage to the left leads into the second quad, where is the Chapel, chiefly remarkable for its roof. There is also a good lectern.

Two clergymen of curiously different temperaments and literary style were trained at Brasenose, Bishop Heber, and the Rev. R. H. Barham, of the "Ingoldsby Legends." Elias Ashmole; Foxe, of the "Book of Martyrs;" Burton, of the "Anatomy of Melancholy;" and Dean Milman; were also *alumni* of Brasenose.

Visitor.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

Principal.

EDWARD HARTOPP CRADOCK, D.D., elected 1853.

Vice-Principal.

CHARLES BULLER HEBERDEN, M.A.

Dean and Lecturer.

WALTER HORATIO PATER, M.A.

Tutors.

CHARLES BULLER HEBERDEN, M.A.
RICHARD LODGE, M.A.

Librarian.

Bursar, Lecturer, and Junior Dean.

ALFRED JOSHUA BUTLER, M.A.

Assistant Tutors.

CHARLES HENRY SAMPSON, M.A.
ARTHUR CHANDLER, M.A.

Lecturer in Ancient History.

REGINALD WALTER MACAN, M.A., Christ Church.

Lecturer in Law.

ARCHIBALD ARTHUR PRANKERD, B.C.L., M.A., Trinity.

Chaplains.

REV. JOHN WORDSWORTH, M.A.
REV. JOHN CHARLES ROPER, M.A.

Fellows.

REV. EDWARD TINDAL TURNER, M.A.
REV. ALBERT WATSON, M.A.
WALTER HORATIO PATER, M.A.
CHARLES BULLER HEBERDEN, M.A.
REV. CHARLES AUGUSTUS WHITTUCK, M.A.
WILLIAM NELSON STOCKER, M.A.
ALFRED JOSHUA BUTLER, M.A.
RICHARD LODGE, M.A.
CHARLES HENRY SAMPSON, M.A.
ARTHUR CHANDLER, M.A.

ADMISSION.

The Admission Examinations are held at the beginning of Hilary and Michaelmas Terms and in Whitsun week. The subjects are St. Matthew's Gospel, with rudiments of religious knowledge; the Hecuba and Alcestis of Euripides, Horace Odes, Books 1, 2, and 3, together with the *Ars Poetica*, or Virgil Aeneid, 1—5; translation from English into Latin prose; Greek and Latin Grammar; Arithmetic and the first book of Euclid or the first part of Algebra. The admission fee is £4 4*s.*, with Caution money for commoners £25, and for scholars £20.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

Nine hundred pounds a year are charged on the revenues of the College for the endowment of Open Scholarships of the annual value of £80, tenable for two years, and renewable. The Somerset Scholarships, restricted to pupils of Manchester, Marlborough, and Hereford Schools, are tenable for five years, and when qualified candidates do not present themselves from the schools mentioned they are open to general competition. The Hulme Exhibitions are now twenty in number; of these, twelve are open to candidates of not more than twenty years of age, are of the annual value of £80, and are tenable in the College for four years; the remaining eight are of the annual value of £130 each, are also tenable for four years, and are open to members of the College who have resided not less than six or more than twelve terms, and have been placed in the Honours List at Moderations. The John Watson Classical Scholarship is open to all persons under the age of twenty, is tenable for five years, and is worth £100 per annum. There are also the Colquitt Clerical Exhibitions, which are each of the value of £40 per annum; are open to Undergraduates, members of the College, who have resided at least one term, are tenable until four years after matriculation; and are intended to assist in the education for the Church of England ministry of the sons of indigent or deceased clergymen, or of such laymen as cannot, unaided, support the expenses of a College education. The next Examination for Classical Scholarships and Exhibitions will begin on January 12, 1886, and for Mathematical Scholarships on November 24, 1885.

FELLOWSHIPS.

These are divided into Ordinary and Official. The yearly value is £200; Official Fellows who are Tutors or Lecturers receiving a further sum of £50 a year, and a payment from the Tuition Fund. There are property disqualifications. Official Fellows may not marry, unless they have previously obtained leave, which may be granted under certain circumstances.

EXPENSES.

Tuition fees, £25 4*s.* per annum for three years. The annual payment for College dues, servants, and establishment charges, not including gratuities to the bedmaker, is about £17 to £20. The average annual rent for rooms is £11. The degree fees are, B.A. £4 15*s.* 6*d.*, M.A. £8 0*s.* 6*d.*

COLOURS.

The College Eight wear a black straw hat with yellow ribbon, black coat trimmed with yellow, and white jersey with black stripes, edged with yellow. The ordinary uniform is a blue coat, with the College arms on the breast.

Bulldogs.—The Proctors' servants are thus designated.—(*See* POLICE, UNIVERSITY.)

Burdett-Coutts Scholarships.—For these Scholarships, two in number, which are of the annual value of about £88 each, and tenable for two years, one scholar is elected each Hilary Term from candidates who have passed all necessary Examinations for the degree of B.A., and have not exceeded the twenty-seventh term from matriculation. They are intended to promote the study of Geology, and of Natural Science as bearing on it.

By-Terms.—Michaelmas Term being the usual and by far the most advantageous term for joining the University, owing to the fact that the Second Public Examination for those who seek Honours in any school takes place in Trinity Term only, the Lent, Easter, and Trinity Terms are known as by-terms. The disadvantages of coming up in a by-term are connected (1) with the schools, (2) with College life. Any one intending to take Honours in his final school has upwards of three months less time in which to read before encountering the Greats Examiners. The College boating season begins in October, and he will by coming up in January fall, so far as boating is concerned—unless he is already a proficient—into the succeeding batch of freshmen. And he will have much less chance of making friends among those of his own year than if he had been thrown with them when they were all fresh together.

Cabs.—Oxford is well provided with cabs, both four-wheel and ordinary and circular-fronted hansoms, the latter pattern being the most common. There are stands in the High Street, close to All Saints' Church and Queen's College; in Broad Street, opposite Trinity College; in St. Aldate's; at the Canterbury Gate of Christ Church; and in St. Giles', by the Martyrs' Memorial and St. Giles' Church.

CAB FARES, DISTANCE.	*s.*	*d.*
Not exceeding a mile and a quarter, one person	1	0
For every additional person ...	0	6
For each succeeding half-mile ...	0	6
For every additional person ...	0	6
For every fifteen minutes' detention	0	6

Persons hiring by distance may return to the place of hiring, or any portion of the distance, on payment of one-half the proper fare.

TIME.	*s. d.*
One or two persons, one hour ...	2 6
For every additional person ...	0 6
For every additional fifteen minutes	0 6
For every additional person ...	0 3

If a carriage be hired by time, and the driver cannot return to the nearest cab-stand within the hour, half-hour, or such other time for which he shall receive payment, he shall in such case be entitled to charge one-half the proper fare for so much time as may be necessary to enable him to return to the nearest cab-stand.

Carfax.—The point of junction of Cornmarket Street, Queen Street, St. Aldate's, and High Street, is known as Carfax. Here, at the end of the sixteenth century, was built by Otho Nicholson a conduit to supply the city with water. In 1787 this was removed and was presented by the University to George Simon, Earl Harcourt. It now stands in Nuneham Courteney Park, near what is known as Whitehead's Oak.

Celtic, The Jesus Professor of, is to lecture and give instruction on the Celtic Languages, Literature, and Antiquities. His emolument is a yearly sum of £200 from the University Chest, in addition to an annual sum of £400 from Jesus College, the governing body of which may also, if they think fit, elect him to a non-official Fellowship, the stipend of which he may receive in addition to his payments as Professor. The Principal of Jesus College is always a member of the board of electors to the office. The Professor is John Rhŷs, M.A., Fellow of Jesus.

Chancellor.—The Chancellor is elected by the House of Convocation. The office is held for life, and no stipend is attached to it. While the office is vacant all its functions and authority devolve upon the Vice-Chancellor, who conducts the election and administers to the Chancellor on his admission an oath of fidelity to the duties of his position.

The Chancellor is the Head of the University; he is also common guardian with the City Mayor of the Borough or City of Oxford and its suburbs, and he can, with the consent of the University, frame laws to have obligatory force on the townsmen also. As regards the University his duties are to act as its representative in all contracts, etc., concerning it; to preside over the Congregation; to admit to the degrees of the University; to hear and determine all controversies respecting causes civil, criminal, or spiritual which are determinable within the University, and which concern scholars or privileged persons whether on both sides or on one side only; to nominate his Commissary-General, or Vice-Chancellor (who actually performs most of the functions assigned to the Chancellor); to choose the High Steward and the Deputy High Steward of the University, as often as their offices become vacant, and one of the Clerks of the Market each year.

He is to take security every year, in lieu of an oath formerly required, from the Sheriff and Under-Sheriff of Oxfordshire.

He (in the person of his Vice-Chancellor) is to hold the Court of the University on law-days (once a week), to punish offenders against the Statutes of the University with "corporal chastisement," money fines (payable into the University Chest), imprisonment, degradation, suspension from degrees, discommoning, banishment or expulsion from the University, censures ecclesiastical, or in any other reasonable manner to punish at his discretion either in Court or out of Court all offences against which no provision has been made by any special Statute, or for which no punishment has been enacted by the Statutes.

His formal sanction to the passing or abrogation of Statutes is required, and also to the appointment of the Heads of Colleges.

He is the licensing authority within the precincts of the University for the sale of wines, etc., and has also absolute control of all theatrical performances in the town and district.

The present Chancellor is the Marquis of Salisbury, elected 1869.

Chancellor's Prizes, The.—These are three in number, each of the value of £20, and are offered to competition in (*a*) Latin Verse, open to members of the University who have not exceeded four years from matriculation; (*b*) Latin Essay; and (*c*) English Essay. Competitors for the two latter must have exceeded four years, and not have completed seven years from matriculation. The prizes are awarded every Trinity Term.

Charsley's Hall.—Situated in the Parks Road, immediately south of Keble College. Licensed Master, William Henry Charsley, M.A. This is the senior of the Private Halls now existing in Oxford (*see* PRIVATE HALLS). Students are qualified for matriculation who are of good character and sufficiently advanced to make it probable that they will pass Responsions in their first or second term of residence. The entrance fee to the Hall is £2 10*s*., and the dues to the Hall £4 annually. Board, residence, and private tuition are provided for the students at the Hall for £40 a term. No Caution money is required, each terminal payment being made in advance. If a name is removed before the expiry of the academic year, the unexhausted dues are returned.

Chemistry, Dr. Lee's Reader in.—Except as regards the subject matter of the lectures, the duties and emoluments of this office are identical with those attached to the Readership in Anatomy (*which see*). The Reader is Augustus George Vernon Harcourt, M.A., student of Christ Church.

Chemistry, The Waynflete Professor of, lectures and gives instruction in Theoretical and Practical Chemistry. His emoluments are an annual sum (in addition to a Fellowship) of £600 from Magdalen College, the Visitor and President of which are always members of the board of electors to the office. The Professor is William Odling, M.A., Fellow of Worcester.

Chess.—The University Chess Club, open to all members of the University, meets on Tuesday and Friday evenings during term time, at 7.30 p.m., at 49, Cornmarket Street. The entrance fee is 5*s*., and the terminal subscription the same. Payment of subscriptions during three years qualifies for life membership. These payments may also be compounded for by one initial deposit. Present Secretary of the Club, Mr. R. W. Barnett, Wadham College.

The Inter-University matches were played on March 26, 1885, at the St. George's Chess Club, London, the official score being as follows:

OXFORD.—C. D. Locock (University), 0; G. E. Wainwright (University), 2; J. W. Walker (Wadham), ½; R. M. Barnett (Wadham), 0; F. G. Newbolt (Balliol), 2; H. A. Crump (Balliol), ½; S. J. Buchanan (New), ½—total 5½.

CAMBRIDGE.—J. D. Roberts (Sidney), 1; H. G. Gwinner (Trinity), 0; H. W. Sherrard (Non-Collegiate), 1½; F. M. Young (Trinity), 1; J. T. Gibson (Clare), 0; R. C. Allen (Pembroke), 1½; C. E. Chepmell (Trinity), 1½—total 6½.

The score of the matches since 1873, the year of their institution, shows that Cambridge has won nine (82½ games), and Oxford three (62½ games), that of 1883 having resulted in a draw.

Chest (University).—The annual income of the University falls into two main heads, according as it is received from external or internal sources.

Under the first head there is paid into the Chest annually, from rents and profits of estates about £12,000, from dividends on stocks upwards of £2,000, and from the Oxford Market and Wine licenses a sum varying from £600 to £800. From internal sources the University receives Matriculation fees to the amount of nearly £2,000, for Degree fees upwards of £8,000, as University dues upwards of £10,000, and from fines and miscellaneous fees about £500 per annum, besides payments of from £1,000 to £2,000 from the University Press, the annual receipts thus amounting to from £37,000 to £38,000.

The expenditure from the Chest includes stipends to University officers about £3,500, to Professors about £5,000, Examiners nearly £4,000, Preachers about £200. On institutions and public buildings £9,000 or £10,000 a year is expended, and upwards of £2,200 on the Oxford Joint Police and the University Police together. On estates about £4,000, miscellaneous nearly £3,000, and extraordinary expenses varying in different years, according to the amount of building, purchases of estates, etc., undertaken by the University, to meet which sales of stock are occasionally made. The receipts above mentioned do not of course include the moneys received by the University from trust funds which have been instituted for special purposes by benefactors, and from which various Professorships and Scholarships are paid. (*See also* COMMON UNIVERSITY FUND.)

Chinese, Professor of.—In 1876 James Legge, LL.D., was created Professor of Chinese Language and Literature for his life, receiving £100 a year from the University Chest (the emoluments of a Fellowship of Christ Church College) and the annual interest of a sum of £3,000 subscribed by promoters of the study of Chinese. He is required to reside for six months in the University between October 10 and July 1 in each academical year. He is to be ready to give instruction in Chinese Language and Literature to members of the University, subject to such regulations as the University may make from time to time respecting the number and time of lectures, the mode of teaching, and the examination of pupils.

Choragus.—This officer, who is to "attend in the School of Music to give instruction to students," receives £13 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum from Dr. Heather's endowment. He also shares the fees paid by students with the Coryphæus or Precentor. He plays the organ in St. Mary's, and instructs the choir employed there. The Choragus is Charles Hubert Hastings Parry, D.Mus., Exeter.

CHRIST CHURCH.

CHRIST CHURCH, the largest of all the Oxford Colleges, but known as "The House," was founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525, and was originally intended to be called Cardinal's College. On the fall of Wolsey the College was seized, and the foundation suspended by King Henry VIII., who re-established it in 1532. In 1546 the see of Oxford was removed from Osney, and the church of St. Frideswide, in connection with the College, became the Cathedral, and to the whole was given the name Christ Church. The principal entrance is in Aldate Street, under the gateway of the tower in which hangs the bell known as Great Tom. The tower was part of Wolsey's design, but was left unfinished by him, and was completed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1682. "Tom" originally came from Osney Abbey, and has been more than once re-cast. He is one of the largest bells in England, and weighs 17,000 lbs. Every night at closing time, five minutes past nine, Tom tolls 101 times, that having been the original number of the students.

The great quadrangle is generally known as Tom Quad, and is of imposing dimensions, although the effect is a little bare. Should the contemplated cloisters (part of the original design) ever be built, the effect of the quad will be greatly enhanced. In the north-east corner are the Dean's apartments, and, in the south-east, a gateway, under a statue of Wolsey, in the tower leads to a staircase with a beautiful fan roof springing from a single pillar—a noticeable architectural triumph, even in a city so rich in such matters as Oxford. This staircase leads to the Hall, the finest refectory in Oxford, and perhaps in the world. It has a grandly-carved oak roof, with pendants, etc., and at the upper end two splendid bay windows, somewhat similar in character to those at Hampton Court Palace. The walls are adorned with a number of interesting portraits by Holbein, Zucchero, Lely, Lawrence, Janssen, Hoppner, Van Dyck, Kneller, Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, and other masters. All the pictures bear labels with the names of the originals and of the painters. The Hall was used on the occasions of several royal visits for theatrical performances, and in it King Charles I. held a parliament. At the bottom of the Hall stairs is the great kitchen, which is said to be the oldest part of the building.

Nearly opposite the principal entrance to Tom Quad is the entrance to the Cathedral, which is also the Chapel of the College. It was founded on the remains of the church of the Convent of St. Frideswide, a more or less mythical heroine of the middle of the eighth century. It was consecrated in 1180. The tower contained ten bells from Osney Abbey, which, in consequence of some doubts as to the safety of the Cathedral spire, now hang in the tower over the Hall. It is said by Warton that Dr. Johnson was moved to very Johnsonian wrath on viewing some of the Osney remains which had been moved to Christ Church. The verger will be found in the Cathedral from 11 to 1 and from 2.30 to 4.30, except on Sunday, and at other times at Meadow Gate. No fees are permitted. The Cathedral consists of choir, nave, aisles, and transepts, and is generally Norman in character. The roof of the choir, with its elaborate fan tracery and groining, which is particularly noticeable; the oak pulpit; the carved wood and iron-work in the choir, and its inlaid pavements; together with its new bishop's throne of carved walnut with a medallion portrait of the late Bishop Wilberforce; are all well worth careful inspection. There are a few brasses in the Church, one in the north-west dated 1602, one in the south-east with the date 1587. North of the choir are two aisles, the first the Lady or Latin Chapel, and the second the Dean's or St. Frideswide's Chapel. The Latin Chapel was built 1346 by Lady Montacute, the donor to the College of Christ Church Meadows. Her tomb is between the two chapels to the eastward. On it reposes a full-length figure of the lady, the costume, especially the head-dress, being very interesting. In niches around the tomb are figures of her children. Next to Lady Montacute, and to the westward, is the tomb of Prior

Guymand, said to be of the middle of the twelfth century, with effigy of the prior under a highly ornamented canopy. Further still to the westward is the tomb of Sir George Nowers, who died in 1425. The figure of Sir George is clothed in armour. At the foot of this tomb is the tablet to the memory of Burton, the author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy." The inscription, written by himself, says:

Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus
Hic jacet
Democritus junior
Cvi vitam dedit et mortem
Melancholia
Obiit VIII ID JAN A.C MDCXXXIX.

To the extreme east, beyond the tomb of Lady Montacute, is what is called the shrine of St. Frideswide. It dates from 1480, and is a richly ornamented wooden structure, raised upon a tomb. It is supposed to have been in fact the chamber of the keeper of the shrine, which was at one time in high repute with the gift-bearing faithful. In St. Frideswide's Chapel will be found some good carved oak-work and some old stained-glass windows. In the south aisle is a curious mural monument in memory of Sir W. Brouncker and wife, 1645–1649. They are represented sitting with their elbows leaning on a table, on which stands a skull, the prolonged contemplation of which, no doubt, has produced the dejected appearance for which the faces of the figures are remarkable. In the south transept is a window made up of fragments of old stained glass. In the centre of it is a representation of the murder of A'Becket; the hole which will be observed in the glass is where the head of the martyr was punched out by an unappreciative Cromwellite. In the north-west is a remarkable window, signed Abraham Linge, dated 163–, the last figure undecipherable. There is a vast number of slabs and mural tablets, amongst which may be mentioned those of Dean Aldrich and Bishop Tanner.

In the north corner of Tom Quad are a gateway and passage leading to Peckwater Quad, so called from its having been built on the site of the inn kept by a certain Peckweather, once Mayor of Oxford. It was rebuilt from designs by Dean Aldrich, except as regards the Library side, in 1795. The Library is on the south side. The entrance hall contains a fine statue of Dean Cyril Jackson, by Chantrey, and several busts of Christ Church worthies and others. The lower storey is used as a picture gallery, and contains a collection of unequal merit. The pictures, all of which are labelled with subject and name of painter, contain examples of Tintoretto, Holbein, Titian, Paolo Veronese, Botticelli, Parmegiano, Van Eyck, Velasquez, Carlo Maratti, Spagnoletto, and others. There is a sketch for a fan-mount by Guido, and a singular picture of a butcher's shop by A. Caracci, the butcher and his assistants being caricatures of the artist and of some members of his family against whom he had a grudge. The visitor, descending the stairs to the Library, is faced by a marble bust of Proserpina, by Hiram Power, and in a niche on the right is a full-length statue of John Locke, by Rysbrach. From the window on the landing is a splendid view of the Cathedral. The Library is a fine room, with curious plaster decorations on the walls and ceiling; the woodwork is of Norwegian oak. The Library contains many treasures, including a letter from Charles II., signed Sunderland, expelling John Locke from his studentship at Christ Church for misdemeanour; and an illuminated lectionary for the use of Wolsey, said to be the last in this style executed in England. On the right, leaving the Library, is Canterbury Quad, in which noble Undergraduates are usually quartered, and where a large gateway in the Classic style leads to Oriel, Corpus, and Merton. The new buildings of Christ Church are in the south, facing the meadows and the river.

The distinguished members of the "House" have been very numerous, and representative of many diverse walks in life, as the names of the Duke of Wellington; Sir Robert Peel; Sir Philip Sydney; John Locke; William Penn; John and Charles Wesley; Otway, author of "Venice Preserved;" Ben Jonson; Dr. South; and John Ruskin; will attest.

Visitor.

The Queen.

Dean.

Henry George Liddell, D.D., appointed in 1855.

Sub-Dean.

Charles Abel Heurtley, D.D.

Canons.

Charles Abel Heurtley, D.D.
William Bright, D.D.
Edward King, D.D.
Ven. Edwin Palmer, D.D.
William Ince, D.D.
Samuel Rolles Driver, D.D.

Treasurer.

Rev. Robert Godfrey Faussett, M.A.

Librarian.

Rev. Thomas Vere Bayne, M.A.

Lee's Reader in Chemistry and Tutor.

Augustus G. Vernon Harcourt, M.A.

Lee's Reader in Anatomy and Tutor.

John Barclay Thompson, M.A., B.Mus.

Censor and Mathematical Tutor.

Rev. Edward Frank Sampson, M.A.

Theological Tutor.

Rev. Henry Scott Holland, M.A.

Censor and Lee's Reader in Physics.

Robert Edward Baynes, M.A.

Tutors.

Richard Shute, M.A.
Rev. William Warner, M.A.
John Alexander Stewart, M.A.
John Henry Onions, M.A.
Rev. Robert Lawrence Ottley, M.A.

Assistant Tutor.

Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, B.A.

Lecturers.

Sidney James Owen, M.A.
Frederick York Powell, M.A.

Lecturers not on the Foundation.

James Walker, M.A. (*Mathematical*).
Thomas Banks Strong, B.A.

Students.

Rev. Thomas Chamberlain, M.A.
Rev. Henry Anthony Jeffreys, M.A.
Rev. George Andrew Ward, M.A.
Rev. Thomas Jones Prout, M.A.
Rev. Robert Godfrey Faussett, M.A.
Rev. Richard Meux Benson, M.A.
Henry Parry Liddon, D.D.
Rev. David Edwards, M.A.
Rev. Thomas Vere Bayne, M.A.

Students under the Ordinance of 1867 and the Statutes of 1882.

Rev. Thomas Jones Prout, M.A.
Rev. Thomas Vere Bayne, M.A.
Rev. Chas. Lutwidge Dodgson, M.A.
Augustus G. Vernon Harcourt, M.A.
Rev. Charles Holland Hoole, M.A.
John Emilius Lancelot Shadwell, M.A.
John Barclay Thompson, M.A., B.Mus.
Arthur Cornwallis Madan, M.A.
Rev. Edward Frank Sampson, M.A.
Rev. Henry Scott Holland, M.A.

Richard Shute, M.A.
Robert Edward Baynes, M.A.
Rev. William Warner, M.A.
Rev. William Henry Payne Smith, M.A.
John Alexander Stewart, M.A.
John Henry Onions, M.A.
Rev. Robert Lawrence Ottley, M.A.
Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland, M.A.
F. York-Powell, M.A.
Arthur Hassall, M.A.
Rev. Henry Bernard Hodgson, M.A.
Sidney James Owen, M.A.
Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, B.A.
Richard Edmund Mitcheson, B.A.

Honorary Students.

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.A.
John Ruskin, M.A.
Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, Bart., M.A., D.Mus.
Sir Henry Wentworth Acland, K.C.B., D.M.
Lord Carlingford, M.A.
Earl of Selborne, M.A.
Charles Brodrick Scott, D.D., Cambridge.
Right Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., M.A.
Right Rev. William Stubbs, D.D.
Samuel Rawson Gardiner, M.A.

Steward.

Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland, M.A.

ADMISSION.

The Examination takes place twice a year, on the Thursday and Friday following the 10th of October, and in the third week before Commemoration. The subjects are Greek and Latin, the candidate being left very much to his own choice of authors; Latin prose composition; Latin and Greek Grammar; Arithmetic; and the first two books of Euclid, or Algebra to Simple Equations, the former being preferred. The entrance fee, except for College Exhibitioners who are exempt from it, is £5. Scholars and Exhibitioners pay £12 10*s.* Caution money, returnable on removal of the name from the College books, and commoners £25, half returnable on taking the B.A. degree, and the balance when the name is taken off the books.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

Three scholars are elected each year from Westminster School. The Scholarships are of the annual value of £80 each, and are tenable for two years, which term may be extended for three years more. Five Open Scholarships are awarded every year, one at least for proficiency in Mathematics, and one at least in Natural Science. The annual value of these is £80 each, and the period of tenure two years, which may be extended for a further term of two years, and for yet another of one year. Two Scholarships of the annual value of £80 each are awarded each year among Undergraduate members of the House who have been in residence for at least three terms. These are tenable until the end of the sixteenth term after matriculation, a period which, under certain circumstances, may be extended for another year. The Governing Body may award to any selected candidate for the Indian Civil Service a Scholarship of the value of £50 a year, such Scholarships never to exceed six at one time. There are also Open Exhibitions of £45 a year each, in addition to tuition and dinner free, which may be competed for by candidates who can satisfy the Dean that they cannot maintain themselves at College without assistance. These are tenable for two years, a term which can be extended as in the case of the Open Scholarships. The four Fell Exhibitions, tenable for four years of continuous residence, and of the value of £40 a year each, are open to competition among commoners of the House who have resided not less than three terms. The Slade Exhibition of £30 for one year, is open to any one not yet matriculated. The three Holford Exhibitions are worth £60 a year each, tenable for five years, and are offered preferentially to candidates from Charterhouse School. There are also eighteen Careswell Exhibitions open to candidates from Shrewsbury and certain other schools in Salop.

FELLOWSHIPS.

Under the Statutes of 1882, there is at Christ Church a body of students, equivalent to Fellows, who are divided into two classes. The non-official students are elected after Examination, of which at least thirty days' notice must be given by the Dean. They are tenable for seven years and are worth £200 a year. The official students are chosen from the non-official list, and hold their positions for fifteen years, renewable under certain conditions for successive periods of not more than ten years. The yearly stipend of an official student is £200, £100 out of the Corporate Revenue, and a contribution from the Tuition Fund. Under certain circumstances an official student who has held his Studentship for seven years may marry without vacating his Studentship, and if he marry prior to the expiration of the seven years, and so vacate his Studentship, he may be re-elected.

EXPENSES.

An annual tuition fee of £24 is payable by every resident member until the end of the sixteenth term from matriculation so long as he is reading for a University Examination. The College charges amount annually to £15 for residents in College, and £6 for residents out of College. The rent of rooms varies from about £10 to £24 annually. Degree fees, B.A. and M.A., are £3 3*s.* each.

COLOURS.

The uniform is a blue coat with a cardinal's hat on the breast, the same upon a blue hat-ribbon, or in the case of the Eight, a blue and white hat-ribbon, and white jersey striped with blue.

Churches.—It is natural that in a city so intimately connected with our ecclesiastical history as is Oxford, the number of its churches should be considerable, and that some of them at least should be of more than passing interest. Of these the most important is the Cathedral (*see* CHRIST CHURCH). The various College Chapels will also be found described in their proper places, and, of the churches in the city, the following will be found interesting to sightseers:

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, the University church in the High Street, is, with curious twisted pillars, elaborately-decorated façade, and beautiful spire, one of the most prominent buildings in the city. It was built under the superintendence of Adam de Brome, almoner to Eleanor of Castile, whose tomb is in the north chantry. On the south wall, under the tower, is a brass, apparently to Edmund Crofton, 1507, and over the door are some very curious carvings. The chancel and nave are separated by an organ-screen and loft. The Lenten University Sermon and Bampton Lectures are delivered here. In the south part of the nave is a brass inscription to William Tillyard, 1587, Peter Pory, 1610, and Elizabeth their wife, 1621. The stained glass on the south side of the nave is exceedingly good. By the reading-desk in the chancel, covered by a mat, is a marble slab let into the pavement, bearing the following inscription: "In a vault of brick, at the upper end of this quire, was buried Amy Robsart, wife of Lord Robert Dudley, K.G., on Sunday, 22nd September, A.D. 1560."

ST. ALDATE'S is dedicated to a British Saint, who lived about 450, and is supposed to have been originally founded by the Britons. Speed says it was founded or restored about 1004. It subsequently belonged to the Priory of St. Frideswide, and to the Abbey of Abingdon. The present building is of various dates and styles. The oldest remains—an arcade of five small circular-headed arches, apparently of Norman work—were removed at the enlargement in 1862 from the chancel to the east end of the north chancel aisle. A recess in the north wall of the chancel, with a flat pointed arch of later date, probably once used as an Easter sepulchre, now contains a good alabaster altar tomb to the memory of John Noble, Principal of Broadgates Hall (the original of Pembroke College), who died 1522. The north aisle, originally called St. Saviour's Chapel, was built in

1455 by Philip Polton, Archdeacon of Gloucester. The south aisle was built early in the reign of Edward III. by Sir John de Docklington, several times Mayor of Oxford, and in its original state must have been a fine specimen of decorated work. The old tower and spire were of about the same date, but being in a dangerous state were taken down and rebuilt 1873–74. A number of brasses are in the church, but, as is unfortunately the case in too many of the Oxford churches, the interior is so dark as to preclude the possibility of deciphering the inscriptions. The church possesses a fine old carved font, supported at the foot by carved monsters. Hearne states that it was the custom for the people of this parish to eat sugar sops out of the font on Holy Thursday.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN, between Balliol and Cornmarket Street, is a very ancient church, the original edifice dating from before the Conquest, but has been rebuilt, repaired, and restored from time to time down to 1875, when the tower arch was opened up. It has a Perpendicular battlemented tower, partly built from materials taken from Osney Abbey, on the Cornmarket side of which will be observed in a niche a small cunningly-wrought stone effigy of St. Mary. The north, or martyr's aisle, was added by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1841. Here is the old oak door, surmounted by carvings of Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer, which formerly stood in the old city gaol, the Bocardo, at the entrance to the cell in which the martyrs were confined. On the wall facing the old font are one or two old brasses: one to Jane Fitzherbert, 1574; another, with a kneeling figure, to General Smithers, 1580. Against the west wall of the south aisle is a slab (1735) to the memory of Francis Seely, late of the University of Oxford, Barber and Periwig Maker, "who, in the relation of a husband, a father, or a friend, was equalled by few, excelled by none." A slab in the vestry records in peculiar language the virtues of Mrs. Elizabeth Baylie, "niece to yt glorious Martyr and Asserter of the Church of England, Dr. William Lavd, Arch-Bpp. of Cant." Under the west window by the organ is a finely-carved old oak-chest, called The Jewel Chest, formerly used as a receptacle for the old Catholic communion plate.

ST. MICHAEL, in Cornmarket Street, was restored by Mr. Street in 1855, and has a coloured marble altar-piece, his gift. In the lady-chapel on the north is an elaborately-painted brass with kneeling figures of Alderman Randolphus Flexney, and Catarina his wife, who died respectively in 1578 and 1567; close to which will be found an extraordinary stone carving of a man, a woman, and a skeleton. Here also is a brass, "Joannis Pendarves," 1617, and a stone with an incised portrait, dated 1603, of Walter Dotyn.

ST. PETER'S-IN-THE-EAST, by St. Edmund Hall, the back of which runs along the churchyard, is a very ancient church, dating probably from the twelfth century. The crypt, sometimes called Grymbald's, with its rows of squat columns, is probably the oldest part of the building. A door is here pointed out, in connection with which is a Fair Rosamond legend. The south door, which is a unique specimen of Norman work, and the groined roof of the chancel with its appropriate chain ornaments, should be noted. The Petworth marble tomb to the memory of Sir R. Atkinson, 1574, four times Mayor of Oxford, is in the choir-room; but, as it is covered with a deal bookcase, it is quite impossible to say more of it. On the right of the entrance to the crypt is a small but fine window.

Civil Service of India.—Persons admitted at the Entrance Examination for the Civil Service of India, being bound to spend the two years succeeding their admission at some recognised place of study, not unfrequently become members of the University of Oxford, entering their names at some College (Balliol being that most usually selected). No University Examinations are necessarily passed, but it is usual for those attached to Colleges to go in for Moderations, after passing which, if the College certifies that the student is likely to take high Honours in a Final School, an extra year's residence may be permitted by the India Office to enable him to take his degree. The lectures of the Readers in Indian Law and History, and of the Sanskrit Professor and teachers in Eastern languages, have to be attended, and Oriental languages may be offered instead of Latin and Greek for Moderations. Special Junior Studentships have been offered at Christ Church to Indian civilian students.

Clarendon Building, in Broad Street, behind the Bodleian, was originally built for the printing-office of the University in 1713, from the profits of the sale of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion." It is at present used for various offices by the governing body of the University. The present printing-office stands to the northward of Worcester College.

Clarendon Laboratory, for the study of Physics, is attached to the University Museum, and contains, besides the requisite laboratories, a Lecture Theatre, etc. The instruction given in the Clarendon Laboratory is divided into (*a*) the Lecture Course, which is general and more or less elementary in its nature, and consists of two lectures weekly during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, an entrance fee of £1 being required; and (*b*) the Laboratory Course for more advanced students, and for those going in for Honours in Physics in the School of Natural Science, the fee for students working three days a week being £3 per term.

Clubs.—Oxford Clubs may be divided into University Clubs and College Clubs, and these again into public and private, according to the conditions of their constitution. The larger University Clubs, existing only for the encouragement of various forms of exercise, such as the Boat Club, the Athletic Club, the Cricket and Football Clubs, and the Gymnasium, are open unconditionally to all members of the University on payment of the usual subscription. In the less general, such as the Racquet, Tennis, Lawn Tennis, and Bicycle Clubs, there is the slight formality preliminary to admission of being nominated by some member of the body and proposed for election in committee. The same is the case with social or semi-social Clubs, such as the Union or the Chess Club or the Musical Club, which are practically open to all who have matriculated, on introduction by friends who are already members. Candidates may of course be excluded by a ballot of the whole Club. In the several Colleges the public Clubs are usually the Boating, Cricket, Football (Rugby Union or Association, or both), and Lawn Tennis Clubs. Although these still continue in some Colleges to be separate institutions, membership of which is optional, the practice has of late years become general of amalgamating them under one corporate management, with special sub-committees to act as an executive in the respective branches, one subscription sufficing for the whole. This subscription will range from £1 to £2 per term, and is in some instances collected by a charge in the College Battels. The more private Clubs open to members of the University are such as Vincent's, the numbers of which are limited to a hundred, and which, though originally composed of Brasenose and University men only, is at present practically open to members of all Colleges, provided they are rendered eligible by some supposed social or athletic excellences.

The "Bullingdon" is another Club, formerly somewhat renowned in Oxford by its cricket, but now chiefly social. The sky-blue and white stripes which are its distinctive colours are still conspicuous in the summer term, but in cricketing reputation its place has been taken by the Oxford Harlequins (blue, brown, and red), composed chiefly of men who have represented their University at the wickets. The Polo Club is another institution necessarily limited to men of more than the usual Undergraduate income, and without scruples as to spending money on their enjoyments.

The most noteworthy of the University Political Clubs are the Canning and Chatham, Conservative, and the Palmerston and Russell, of the opposite persuasion. These have weekly meetings for the reading and discussion of papers on social or political subjects, and the Palmerston gives an annual dinner, at which many distinguished Liberals are usually present to speak to the regulation toasts. There is a University "Browning Society."

Of College social or convivial Clubs, which vary much in size and constitution, the most celebrated is the Phœnix, of Brasenose, which dines at a separate table in Hall weekly during the October and Lent Terms. The numbers are strictly limited. The Octagon Club in the same College is of a somewhat similar nature. In other Colleges there are either "Wine Clubs," as at Queen's, Worcester, and St. John's, or institutions having the same object — the promotion of good-fellowship — under special names, as the Adelphi and Falconian at Exeter, the Loders and Rousers at Christ Church, the Myrmidons and Elysians at Merton, the Vampires at B.N.C., and the Pandemonium at Trinity. At other Colleges the Junior Common Room may fill the place of a Wine Club.

In most Colleges there are Debating Societies—one or more, according to the size of the establishment, admission to which is by the usual form of proposal by a member, subject to a ballot of the Club. Literary or Dialectical Societies are common institutions, the procedure at meetings differing from that of the Debating Societies in that the basis of discussion is usually in the form of a paper or essay prepared by one member, upon some subject of social or literary interest which some other members of the society are expected to be prepared to throw further light on. Of a kindred nature are the Shakespeare and other similar Societies which periodically spring up and flourish for longer or shorter periods among the Undergraduates.

Coaches.—The customary payment to a Coach, or Private Tutor, for one term's reading is £10, or for half a term, £5. This covers three hours' private tuition per week for the term of eight weeks. (*See* READING.)

Cobden Prize.—This prize, of the value of £60, is awarded once every three years, after examination in Political Economy. Members of the University who have not exceeded twenty-eight terms from matriculation are entitled to compete. The next award will be in 1886, and the subject chosen is the following: "Political Economy and Socialism: What is the Teaching of Political Economy as to the Effects of Private Property and Free Exchange on the one hand, and of State Property and Regulated Contracts on the other hand, on the Production and Distribution of Wealth?" Essays must be sent in by May 1.

Collections.—The terminal formality of "Collections" is a ceremony which retains of what it once was the name alone, its original intent having entirely vanished, and been replaced by a new procedure. The name is a reminiscence of the time when those who took in hand to lecture to or otherwise instruct students in College, were bound by the rules of the University to collect their fees in person at the end of each term (M.As. of noble or royal family were exempt from this regulation). Hence the gathering in Hall of the students before being permitted to go down at the close of each term. It is not fees that are now "collected," but the Undergraduate himself, and not the body of him alone but his scraps of knowledge and shreds of character. Until recently the proceedings consisted in most Colleges of a half-hearted Examination lasting for one day, about which nobody troubled himself very much, and an interview with the College authorities at High Table assembled. Conduct was inquired into by the Head, and reported formally upon by the Dean, and the victim was then released with a congratulation or a caution as the case might be. In some Colleges leave to go down is to be then formally prayed for in Latin. Of late years, following the example of Balliol, the languid Examination above referred to has been developed into an instrument of practical utility in testing the progress and directing the course of reading of the Undergraduates, who are required, according to their length of residence, to present themselves for examination in certain portions of the work they have to get through for their particular school. In some Colleges, prizes are given for excellence evidenced in these periodical Examinations. Where they have been so extended they are usually not held every term.

Colleges.—The following is a list of the Oxford Colleges in the generally accepted order of their Foundation. Full particulars of each College will be found under the distinctive headings. UNIVERSITY, MERTON, BALLIOL, EXETER, ORIEL, QUEEN'S, NEW, LINCOLN, ALL SOULS', MAGDALEN, BRASENOSE, CORPUS CHRISTI, CHRIST CHURCH, TRINITY, ST. JOHN'S, JESUS, WADHAM, PEMBROKE, WORCESTER, KEBLE, HERTFORD.

Commemoration, or the Encænia, is perhaps the feature of Oxford life by which it is best known to strangers. The period of festivity now understood by the name has grown up round the ceremonial in the Theatre which has taken the place of the old Act or Inception, at which the newly-admitted Graduates were required publicly to read and to dispute in their several Faculties.

The solemnities begin, usually, on the Sunday opening the eighth week of the full summer term, with the influx of visitors, whose bright presence in the city, and traditional promenade among residents and members of the University, in the Broad Walk, on the evening of that day, have earned it the name of Show Sunday. The promenade in question is losing its prestige, and showing signs of the decadence and vulgarisation which seem to be the inevitable fate of such institutions.

On the Monday the high revels begin. In the afternoon of this and the two following days there will be a varied choice of entertainments. There is the river, with the supplementary attractions of Bagley Wood and Nuneham. There are the annual institutions of the Flower Show of the Oxford Horticultural Society, and the Masonic Fête, held in the gardens of Worcester, Wadham, or St. John's. There are concerts in the Theatre by the Philharmonic or Choral Societies, and, failing attendance at these, there are usually private parties in abundance for those who have friends among residents or Heads of Houses. In the evening of Monday, at 7 p.m., takes place the annual Procession of Boats, in which the head boat of the river takes its place opposite the University Barge, and is saluted by and salutes, by tossing of oars, the other boats, as they row past it with flags in their bows and their crews girt with enormous scarves of their College colours. The performance is not considered complete without the upsetting of one or more of the lower boats, organised *ad hoc*.

In the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday usually take place the

Christ Church, Masonic, and University Balls respectively, generally held in the Corn Exchange, of which the second is the most popular.

On Wednesday occurs the great central ceremony of Commemoration of founders and benefactors. The humours of the scene are more or less familiar to all. The gates of the Theatre are opened at 11.30, the Undergraduates throng the upper gallery, for which a certain number of gentlemen's and ladies' tickets are issued to the authorities of each College for distribution among applicants. The lower gallery is filled by the holders of square tickets (Undergraduates being put off with a triangular one) issued to Graduates only. The "pit" is filled with B.As. and M.As., who are condemned to stand throughout the performance. During the hour intervening between admission and the commencement of the proceedings, musical selections are played by the organist, and the Undergraduate world lets loose its satire upon the Proctors, the seniors herded in the pit, and the Doctors told off to hand the ladies to their seats, and shows its gallant appreciation of the charms of the lady visitors. At the end of this period the Vice-Chancellor enters in solemn procession, accompanied by the Heads of Houses, and takes his seat upon the central throne. Then the personages whom the University upon this occasion delights to honour with a D.C.L. degree, are ushered in, and one by one presented by the Public Orator, each with a short appropriate speech, to the Vice-Chancellor, who proposes to the Convocation that the degree shall be granted them in a formula which it is the perennial delight of the gallery to catch up and repeat with him, and on the proposal being carried *nem. con.*, the personage is admitted *ad gradum Doctoris in Jure Civili*, *honoris causâ*, and set on the right hand or the left of the Vice-Chancellor. The subsequent proceedings consist of the delivery of the Creweian Oration by the Professor of Poetry or the Public Orator, in turns year by year, and the recitation of portions of the University Prize Compositions, of which the Newdigate English Verse is the most interesting. All who ascend the rostrum become the butts of kindly satire of a stereotyped kind. At the close of the last recitation the Vice-Chancellor dissolves the Convocation, and the variegated crowd streams out into the sunshine of the Broad and through the archways and quadrangles of the Old Schools buildings. The afternoon is spent either in leave-takings of Oxford or in further attendance at gatherings in College gardens; but the great event of Commemoration is over.

Common Room. — The Senior Common Room is an institution of every College; the Junior Common Room of but a few.

The first is the common room of the Fellows and Tutors of the College. Here they meet before Hall, and take wine and dessert with their guests after dinner; here they hold meetings to discuss questions of College economy and discipline; and here will the ordeal be undergone by offending Undergraduates of being "called before the College." It is a Club-room and a Court of Star Chamber, and its periodical literature ranges from *Punch* to the Porters' Lists.

The Junior Common Room, in those Colleges where it exists, is a club-room for Undergraduates. Here their College meetings will be held; here in some cases they may breakfast, and lunch, and drink wine after dinner. In other Colleges the room is more strictly a reading-room, with a grocery and wine-dealing establishment attached, from which such articles as are given in the tariff below may be obtained. Subscription to a Junior Common Room is a voluntary affair. The institution is usually under the management of a Committee of Undergraduates elected by the members.

Below is a table typical of the prices charged at a Junior College Room or College Store :

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Tea, per pot	0	3	to	0	9
Coffee, ,,	0	2½		0	9
Milk	0	0½		0	1
Cream	0	2		0	3
Chocolate	0	6		1	0
Muffins, Crumpets	0	2		—	
Tea Cakes	0	3		—	
Toast	0	3		0	4
Anchovy Toast, per round	0	4		0	5
Eggs	0	1½		0	2

Common articles of grocery, such as tea, coffee, sugar, candles, soap, sardines, potted meats, pickles, lamp oil, matches, biscuits, jams, marmalade, effervescing waters, fruits, etc., may be obtained at something like the ordinary shop prices. Cigars and wine will in some cases be supplied, and cups and mulls sent into rooms at a reasonable cost.

Common University Fund.—This Fund was created under a Statute of the University of Oxford Commissioners of 1877, passed in 1881, and the moneys accumulated on its behalf are to be devoted to the payment of stipends to Readers and Extraordinary Professors or Lecturers within the University, and to other purposes specified in the Statute and in the Universities Act of 1877. The Fund is to be under the administration of a Delegacy, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and some fifteen other persons. All moneys received by the Curators of the University Chest from Colleges in the University as contributions for University purposes, and not appropriated by any special Statute made by the Commissioners, are to be carried to the credit of this Common Fund, together with any other sums which by any University or College Statute, or by decree of Convocation, are or shall be directed to be paid thereto. If, in the year 1884 or any subsequent year, the total amount paid from the above-mentioned sources shall be less than £3,000, the deficiency is to be made up out of the University Chest ; and so soon as the revenues of the University shall in the judgment of Convocation be sufficient, the total amount to be annually carried to the credit of the Fund shall be raised to a sum not less than £5,000. The purpose to which payments may be made from this Fund include the "endowment of research," the provision of retiring pensions for Professors and Lecturers, the fitting out of libraries, laboratories, collections, etc., and the founding of University Scholarships, and the provision of tuition for unattached students.

Commons.—The normal portion or quantity of any kind of food supplied from a College kitchen or buttery is known as a "commons." From the buttery are supplied, in most Colleges, bread, butter, cheese, milk, all kinds of liquids, sugar, lemons, etc. From the kitchen, meats of all kinds, soups, fish, sweets, preserves, etc.

The prices of food vary slightly in the different Colleges, according to the method adopted for defraying the expenses of the kitchen and buttery establishments. In some the tariff is adjusted with a view to covering these by the payments for food consumed, in others the market rate, approximately, is charged, and either a special payment required terminally from each Undergraduate towards these establishments, or a percentage added to the amount of the kitchen and buttery account in the battels.

The kitchen and buttery will usually supply commons to residents in lodgings ; they must, of course, in this case be sent for to College.

Subjoined is a list of the commons generally provided, with the limits of their prices :

KITCHEN.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Soles (filleted)	—			0	8
Mackerel	0	6	to	0	10
Codfish	0	8	,,	1	0
Herrings	0	4	,,	0	6
Bloater	0	2	,,	0	6
Whiting	0	9	,,	1	0

KITCHEN (*continued*).

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Haddock	0	6	to	0	9
Kippered Herrings ...	0	2½	,,	0	6
Steak	0	9	,,	1	3
Chop	0	7	,,	0	8
Cutlets	0	4	,,	0	9
Sausages	0	4	,,	0	8
Kidneys and Bacon ...	0	7	,,	1	0
Omelette	0	6	,,	1	0
Buttered Eggs... ...	0	9	,,	1	0
Ham and Eggs ...	0	9	,,	1	0
Poached Eggs... ...	0	6		—	
Half Fowl	1	6	,,	2	0
Cold Meats, Pies, Collared Head, etc.:					
Half Commons ...	0	6	,,	0	8
Whole Commons ...	0	10	,,	1	0
Soups (various) ...	0	6	,,	0	9
Pigeon Pie (commons)	1	0	,,	1	6
Pastry	0	4	,,	0	6
Pudding	0	4	,,	0	6
Cold Game (according to market prices).					
Watercress, Celery, etc.	0	2	,,	0	3

BUTTERY.

		s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Bread, per commons...		0	1	,,	0	1½
Butter...		0	1	,,	0	1½
Cheese—Cheddar ...		0	1	,,	0	1½
Stilton ...		0	1	,,	0	2
Milk		0	0½	,,	0	1
Ale—Common	per pint	0	2	,,	0	3
College ...	,,	0	3	,,	0	4
Strong ...	,,	0	4		—	
Stout	,,	0	4		—	
Burton Ale ...	,,	0	4		—	

Congregation.—(*See* GOVERNING BODY.) In addition to the modern Congregation, the duties of which in regard to the government of the University are set forth in 17 and 18 Vic., cap. 81, there is the Congregation of Regents (*see* REGENT), the Ancient House of Congregation, for the granting of degrees, and ratifying the nominations of Examiners. The members of this House are Doctors of Faculties, Masters of Arts, Heads of Colleges and Halls, Professors, Censors of Non-Collegiate Students, Masters of the Schools, Deans of Colleges, etc.

Conington Prize, The, of the value of about £120, is offered once in every three years for a dissertation either in English or in Latin, at the option of the competitor, on some subject belonging to classical learning. It is open to all members of the University who have passed the Examination for the degree of B.A., and have completed six, and not exceeded fifteen, years from matriculation.

Convocation.—(*See* GOVERNING BODY.)

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE is at the back of Christ Church, at the corner of King Street. It was founded in 1516 by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester. The quadrangle, which is approached through a gateway with good vaulted roof, contains a curious cylindrical sun-dial with perpetual calendar, bearing on the summit the arms of the University, of Henry VII., of the founder, and of his friend, Bishop Oldham. The pelican over the College gateway, and its companion owl, also commemorate the founder and his friend. A description of the sun-dial is in the Library, which contains also Fox's set of the Aldine Classics, and many other early-printed books and MSS. Here also is the University chest or cista, an iron chest only accessible by several keys, kept by the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of Christ Church, the President of Corpus, and other heads of houses. The founder is commemorated by some fine plate and a crozier preserved in the College. The Hall is a fine room adorned with portraits, and in the Chapel is an altar-piece by Rubens.

From the roll of members of Corpus Christi College may be selected the names of John Keble; John Conington; Cardinal Pole; Bishop Jewell, of Salisbury; and Hooker, author of "Ecclesiastical Polity."

Visitor.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

President.

REV. THOMAS FOWLER, M.A., elected 1881.

Vice-President.

WILLIAM LITTLE, M.A.

Corpus Professor of Latin.

HENRY NETTLESHIP, M.A.

Divinity Lecturer.

REV. CHARLES PLUMMER, M.A.

Tutors.

ARTHUR SIDGWICK, M.A.
THOMAS CASE, M.A.

Librarian.

THOMAS CASE, M.A.

Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence.

FREDERICK POLLOCK, M.A.

Professor of Chinese.

REV. JAMES LEGGE, M.A.

Chaplains.

REV. CHARLES PLUMMER, M.A.
CHARLES BIGG, D.D.

Bursar.

THOMAS MOSLEY CROWDER, M.A.

Lecturers not on the Foundation.

ARTHUR ELAM HAIGH, M.A., Hertford (*Classical Lecturer*).
REV. ARTHUR HENRY JOHNSON, M.A., All Souls' (*Lecturer in Modern History*).
EDWIN BAILEY ELLIOTT, M.A., Queen's (*Mathematical Lecturer*).
GEORGE BAIRD BURNHAM, B.C.L., M.A., University (*Law Lecturer*).
EDWARD CHARLES EVERARD OWEN, B.A., New College (*Classical Lecturer*).

Fellows.

REV. CHARLES TRIMMER, M.A.
ARTHUR MARTIN, M.A.
JOHN WILLIAM ODDIE, M.A.
ROBERT LAING, M.A.
HENRY DE BURGH HOLLINGS, M.A., B.C.L.
EDMUND ROBERTSON, M.A.
WILLIAM LITTLE, M.A.
HENRY NETTLESHIP, M.A.
REV. CHARLES PLUMMER, M.A.
REV. FREDERICK ARTHUR CLARKE, M.A.
ARTHUR SIDGWICK, M.A.
THOMAS CASE, M.A.
FREDERICK POLLOCK, M.A.

Honorary Fellows.

JOHN RUSKIN, M.A.
VEN. EDWIN PALMER, D.D.
SIR HENRY JAMES SUMNER MAINE, M.A.
SHADWORTH HOLLWAY HODGSON, M.A.
ALFRED WILLIAM HUNT, M.A.

ADMISSION.

The Matriculation Examination is held at the same time as the Scholarship Examination, early in June. The subjects are translation from English into Latin prose, translation from Greek or Latin into English, portions of two Greek authors and one Latin author, or two Latin authors and one Greek author, selected by the candidate from the books named in the Responsions Lists; Arithmetic and the first and second books of Euclid, or Algebra to Simple Equations; and an English Essay. Special arrangements are made for candidates desirous of reading for Honours in Mathematics, Natural Science and Modern History; and candidates having taken Honours in the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination, or in the Oxford Local Examinations, are exempt from certain portions, and in some cases from the whole, of the Matriculation Examination. The Caution money for commoners or exhibitioners is £30, returnable on removal of the name from the College books. No Caution money is required from scholars.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The Scholarships are about thirty in number, each of the annual value of

£80, and tenable, under certain conditions, for four or five years from matriculation. Of these six are usually awarded annually, four for Classics, one for Mathematics, and one for Natural Sciences. There are also certain Exhibitions to be competed for yearly by commoners of the College.

FELLOWSHIPS.

There are at present fourteen Fellowships, two of them professorial. The proceeds of one Fellowship are added to the stipend of the present Professor of Chinese. The income of a Tutor, in addition to his stipend as a Fellow, is £150 from the Corporate Revenue and a sum not exceeding £450 from the Tuition Fund; and that of an Assistant Tutor, a Fellowship, with an additional stipend. Under certain conditions Official Fellows are permitted to marry.

EXPENSES.

The tuition fee is £27 annually for three years, and the College establishment charges amount for residents in College to £13 10*s*., and for residents out of College to £7 10*s*. per annum. Room rent from £10 to £16 per annum. Degree fees, M.A. £1, B.A. 10*s*.

COLOURS.

Blue and crimson. The Eight and Torpid wear a cap with broad circular stripes of these colours, and zephyr jersey trimmed with the same.

Costume, Academical.—University costumes increase in beauty as they decrease in frequency. The Commoner's gown is a hideous square fragment of bombazine with a flapping collar, two slits at the edges for armholes, and two loose strips representing what once were sleeves. The Scholar's gown is a vast improvement, its full circular sleeves and more ample skirts rendering it a really becoming costume, and a very serviceable protection on a rainy evening. The Bachelor's gown resembles it, save that the sleeves are longer and sharply pointed. The Bachelor in full academical costume wears a black silk hood, edged with white rabbit-skin. A Master of Arts wears a gown with square-ended sleeves of a peculiar cut, and a black silk hood lined with crimson. The dress gown of a Doctor of Divinity is perhaps the most handsome of any, being of scarlet cloth, with round sleeves of black velvet, the hood black and scarlet also—a splendid sight at the University Sermon or at a Convocation in the Theatre. The Proctor's gown is of rigid black material, with full black velvet sleeves and facings of the same, and a large hood of ermine. The above are the costumes likely to be met with on ordinary occasions. The less frequent birds have more delicate plumage; the Bachelor of Music a hood of lilac silk and white fur, the Bachelor of Civil Law light blue silk, the Bachelor of Medicine dark blue silk with the same. The Doctor of Civil Law has sleeves of crimson, the Doctor of Medicine sleeves of roseate silk, while the Doctor of Music is all glorious within and without in white and crimson damask silk and broidered satin. What kind of gown the Chancellor wears, or should wear, tailors may tell. At the University he is but seldom seen, so that his magnificence can hardly be claimed as academic. Academical dress has to be worn at all lectures and ceremonies of the University, and by Undergraduates in the mornings and after dusk.

Craven Scholarships, The.—Six in number, tenable for three years, and of the annual value of £80 a year each. Two scholars are elected every Trinity Term, after an Examination in Greek and Latin Scholarship, from candidates who have passed the Second Public Examination, and who have not exceeded the twenty-fourth term from matriculation.

Cricket.—The University Cricket Ground, opened in the Parks in 1881, is now one of the finest in England,

and University batting has shown a marked improvement since the Club migrated from its former swampy habitat at the Magdalen Ground on the Cowley Road. Nets for practice are set up to the west of the present ground, and professional bowlers are in attendance. A favourite practice ground for "irregular" players is at the "White House," beyond Folly Bridge. The grounds of the College Cricket Clubs are situated, with a few exceptions, at Cowley Marsh—reached by the trams—or on the Cowley Road. Merton College has the field lying behind Wadham Gardens for its cricketing quarters. Christ Church occupies a fine ground between the Iffley Road and the Cherwell, next to the Running Ground, which is used for those University matches (such as that against the Australians) at which gate-money is to be taken, public feeling having frustrated a project for enclosing the new ground in the Parks. Hertford rents the centre of the Running Ground, and Keble a ground to the north of the town. The following are the full scores of the match with the Australians in 1884, and of that with Cambridge in 1885:—

OXFORD *v.* AUSTRALIANS,

May 15 and 16, 1884.

AUSTRALIANS.

	1st inn.	2nd inn.	
A. C. Bannerman, c Hine-Haycock, b Whitby	32	c Nicholls, b Bastard	0
P. S. M'Donnell, c Nicholls, b Whitby	5	st Kemp, b Nicholls	36
W. L. Murdoch, c Nicholls, b Whitby	11	b Bastard	0
G. Giffen, c Nicholls, b Page	14	c Cobb, b Bastard	9
G. J. Bonnor, c Nicholls, b Whitby	2	c Nicholls, b Page	11
J. M'C. Blackham, b Whitby	20	c and b Bastard	18
W. Midwinter, c Grant-Asher, b Whitby	20	c Brain, b Whitby	45
H. J. H. Scott, c Nicholls, b Whitby	10	c Kemp, b Whitby	21
G. E. Palmer, b Page	8	c O'Brien, b Page	7
H. F. Boyle, b Whitby	5	not out	8
F. R. Spofforth, not out	6	c Key, b Bastard	3
B 11, l b 4	15	B 9, l b 1	10
Total	148	Total	168

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

T. R. Hine-Haycock, c Boyle, b Spofforth	0
M. C. Kemp, run out	13
A. R. Cobb, b Palmer	0
J. H. Brain, c Giffen, b Spofforth	8
T. C. O'Brien, b Boyle	92
H. V. Page, b Palmer	33
A. G. Grant-Asher, run out	2
K. J. Key, b Scott	30
B. E. Nicholls, not out	16
H. O. Whitby, c Bonnor, b Boyle	10
E. W. Bastard, b Palmer	0
B 3, l b 2	5
Total	209

In the second innings T. R. Hine-Haycock scored (not out) 25, M. C. Kemp (not out) 63, A. R. Cobb (c sub, b Boyle) 6, T. C. O'Brien (b Spofforth) 13, H. V. Page (c Palmer, b Boyle) 1; b 1, l b 1—total 110.

Oxford thus winning by seven wickets.

OXFORD *v.* CAMBRIDGE,

June 29, 30, and July 1, 1885.

OXFORD.

	1st inn.	2nd inn.	
J. H. Brain, c Rock, b Toppin	1	l b w, b Rock	0
E. H. Buckland, b Rock	16	b Smith	0
K. J. Key, b Toppin	5	c Hawke, b Toppin	51
T. C. O'Brien, c Smith, b Rock	44	run out	28
H. V. Page (captain), b Smith	22	not out	78
L. D. Hildyard, b Toppin	13	c Wright, b Buxton	18
W. E. T. Bolitho, b Toppin	24	b Smith	30
A. E. Newton, l b w, b Toppin	1	b Smith	11
A. H. J. Cochrane, b Toppin	1	b Smith	0
H. O. Whitby, b Toppin	1	c Hawke, b Rock	0
E. W. Bastard, not out	4	b Smith	12
B 2, l b 2	4	B 6, l b 5	11
Total	136	Total	239

CAMBRIDGE.

C. W. Wright, b Whitby	78
H. W. Bainbridge, c Cochrane, b Brain	101
Hon. M. B Hawke (captain), b Cochrane	17
C. W. Rock, b Cochrane	6
J. A. Turner, b Whitby	3
G. M. Kemp, c Bolitho, b Whitby	29
C. D. Buxton, c Newton, b Whitby	2
F. Marchant, run out	8
P. J. De Paravicini, b Cochrane	0
C. Toppin, not out	11
C. A. Smith, c O'Brien, b Bastard	23
B 4, l b 5	9
Total	287

In the second innings C. W. Wright scored (c Buckland, b Bastard) 15, H. W. Bainbridge (l b w, b Bastard) 7, Hon. M. B. Hawke (not out) 5, G. M. Kemp (b Bastard), 26, C. D. Buxton (not out) 36—total 89.

Cambridge winning by seven wickets.

Oxford has now won 23 matches and Cambridge 26, two having been left unfinished.

Davis Chinese Scholarship, The, is worth £50 a year, and is open to members of the University who have not exceeded twenty-eight terms from their matriculation. It is tenable for two years conditionally on the scholar keeping a certain statutable residence, and continuing his Chinese studies under the supervision of the Professor. If none of the candidates, at the time of the election, are deemed worthy of the Scholarship, the election may be postponed for two years or less, and in that case the annual stipend or a smaller sum may be paid under the name of an Exhibition, to a person who may be desirous of pursuing the study of Chinese. The Exhibition is tenable during the period for which the Scholarship election has been postponed, and otherwise under the same conditions as the Scholarship itself.

Degradation.—This is the solemn cancelling in Convocation of the degree held by a member of the University. When scandalous conduct appears to justify this, the offender may be brought before the Vice-Chancellor in Convocation, by the Bedels; and after the former has detailed his offences, the Sub-Bedels are to remove the insignia of his degree one by one—his cap, his hood, and his gown—and is then to hustle (*proturbare*) him, thus stripped (*nudatum*), forth from the doors of the House. If he be not present in Oxford he is declared deprived of his degree by the vote of Convocation.

Degrees.—The degrees granted by the University are:

(1) In Arts, Bachelor and Master (B.A. and M.A.).
(2) In Music, Bachelor and Doctor (Mus. B. and Mus. D.).
(3) In Civil Law, Bachelor and Doctor (B.C.L. and D.C.L.).
(4) In Medicine, Bachelor and Doctor (M.B. and M.D.).
(5) In Divinity, Bachelor and Doctor (B.D. and D.D.).

The Faculties of Medicine, Civil Law, and Divinity are denominated superior Faculties, and candidates for degrees in them must have passed the Examination necessary to the attainment of the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In all cases the consent of their College or Hall, or of the Delegates of non-collegiate students, must be obtained by the candidates and must be given to the Registrar in writing. The names of candidates are also read out in Congregation, and they must furthermore inscribe their names in a book which is kept at the Vice-Chancellor's house. No tests are required on taking degrees beyond a promise to conform to the Statutes of the University, and in regard to the privileges of the House of Congregation, except that those who are admitted to degrees in the Faculty of Divinity have to assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer. (For particulars of time required for Degrees, Examinations, Fees, and General Conditions, *see* ARTS, DIVINITY, LAW, MEDICINE, and MUSIC.)

Sometimes, but very rarely, degrees are granted out of the ordinary course, by Decree of Convocation, or by Diploma, to persons who have not, as well as to persons who have, been previously members of the University; and less rarely they are given *honoris causâ*, without the full rights which ordinarily belong to them.

Demyships. — (*See* MAGDALEN COLLEGE.)

Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarships, The, are two in number, of the annual value of £50 each, are open to Bachelors of Arts who have not exceeded twenty-seven terms from matriculation, and are awarded, after Examination, in every Hilary Term.

Derby Scholarship.—This Scholarship of the annual value of £157, tenable for one year only, is awarded to the candidate who has attained the highest academical distinction in classical scholarship. Candidates must be members of the University who have completed their twentieth, and not completed their twenty-fourth terms, and who must have attained the following distinctions: (1) A first in Classics at the First Public Examination; (2) A first class in Literis Humanioribus, or a second class in Literis Humanioribus at the Second Public Examination, together with two of the three Chancellor's Prizes, of which one must be that for Latin Verse; (3) Two of the three Classical University Scholarships, namely the Hertford, the Ireland, and the Craven.

Dinners.—Dining elsewhere than in the College Hall is not encouraged by the University or College authorities. Moreover, it is almost impossible to obtain a cheap and comfortable meal out of College. The prices at all the hotels are high—in the more pretentious they are outrageously so, especially if wine be brought into the question, and there is always the chance that discovery by a zealous Proctor may add £1 to the account, although discipline on this point has been somewhat relaxed of late years, and an Undergraduate belated for his College Hall may count pretty surely on being permitted to feed and pass out in peace, provided he does not sit too long. In most Colleges there is a particular night in the week assigned for the entertainment of guests in Hall, when a special strangers' table is provided. On ordinary nights any guest who may be invited will sit with his host at the common table. If an Undergraduate it will be safer for his host that he should bring cap and gown. The number of guests who may be introduced by one man is limited to two, or in some cases, as at Christ Church, to three. (*See also under* HALL.) Dinners in Rooms are almost unknown. No College which aims at encouraging frugality in its inmates would tolerate them. Still, in special cases they may be permitted by the authorities, when they will be charged for either by the head or by the dish, as may be arranged with the College cook. The alternative to a Dinner in Rooms is a supper, or a "smug tea," the latter being merely a small and solitary edition of the former, indulged in by those who have reasons for regarding their moments as precious, under shadow of approaching schools, or for avoiding the heavy menu of the Hall. Only cold meat can be sent into rooms in the evening.

Discipline.—Every Undergraduate, on his admission to the University by the Vice-Chancellor in the ceremony of matriculation, is presented by an attendant functionary with a copy of an octavo book, bound in cloth, of a colour varying in successive years, and bearing in gilt letters the title "Statuta Universitatis Oxoniensis." For this book he will pay the sum of £1, an amount which it is to be hoped he will find the contents worth to him, for the second-hand market price of the work is nil. The Statutes which it embodies are mostly in Latin, as being the one language commonly understood by the students who flock to Oxford from all nations of the world. They form a summary of the theoretical discipline of the University, but it may be doubted whether many Undergraduates arrive at their knowledge of that discipline from a study of these pages. A few days' residence will put most men in possession of a sufficient working knowledge of the functions and habits of the Proctors, who with their pro's. and staff of Bulldogs form the police of the University, and enforce its commands and its prohibitions. The first thing that will be learnt in connection with these officers is that they every evening perambulate the streets of the city, when their most common and mechanical duty is to arrest, and inquire the name and College of, any Undergraduate found in the streets without cap and gown. Any one so found after 7.30 or 8.0, when the Proctors are certain to be upon their rounds, will be invited to call upon his captor next morning, and, failing a reasonable excuse for his infringement of the regulations as to attire, will be requested to pay 5*s.* into the University Chest, represented on these occasions by a white pudding-plate. A similar penalty may be inflicted for appearing without cap and gown in the morning, and for the not unfrequently concurrent offence of smoking in the streets. In the afternoons Undergraduates are practically at liberty to infringe these regulations, though instances have been known of their enforcement by Draconian Pro-proctors even before Hall time. The desirability of the regulations as to the wearing of cap and gown is much canvassed, and Proctors vary considerably in their zeal to prevent their infringement, but it is safer for any one who cares about his crowns to wear his cap and gown when he goes out after Hall. It is not difficult to discern the approach of a Proctor and his staff, nor, if they are observed in time, to avoid being accosted by them by availing oneself of a side street, but the most wary of Undergraduates will occasionally be surprised. The penalty of unsuccessful flight is an increase in the fine payable, and flight from a Bulldog is not always successful. In the course of his rounds the Proctor will visit the public rooms of hotels, with the view of dispersing any Undergraduates who may there be collected for purposes of festivity. The penalty for being found in such a gathering is £1. Billiard rooms will also be cleared after 9.0 p.m., and 10*s.* or £1 will probably be added to the expenses of each of the players therein discovered. Other sumptuary regulations are the prohibition of driving, unless permission have been obtained from the College authorities and the Proctors (*tandems* being under all circumstances forbidden), and of attendance at race meetings, etc., by Undergraduates. The more serious duties of the Proctors are concerned with the maintenance of the morals of the University, and indeed of the town so far as the University is likely to be affected by them. The Bulldogs are in reality a force of detectives, and are in constant communication with various sources of information in the city. The power of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors within the area under their jurisdiction far surpasses that of any other constituted authority in any town of the kingdom, except that occupied by the sister University. Any Undergraduate convicted of the offences, the temptations to which it is the main object of the Proctorial system to remove, will hardly escape expulsion from the University.

The disciplinary systems of the several Colleges, while alike in most general features, vary in minor points according to the special rules which the prevailing type of Undergraduate frequenting the special College has made necessary. The rule that all men residing in College are to be within gates by 12 at night is universal, and applies equally to lodging-houses and their inmates; its infringement is a serious offence. The College gates are usually closed at about 10 minutes past 9, when "Tom" has ceased tolling his 101 strokes. The fines exacted for coming in after the closing of the gate vary according to the time of entrance; in some Colleges none are exacted. Doors in lodgings are closed at 10 p.m. Each College porter and lodging-house keeper sends in a weekly return of entrances after closing of gates, thus furnishing a rough criterion of the amount of a man's evening reading, though only of a negative kind. Too frequent "knocking in" will lead to the "gating" of the offender, by which is implied that he will not be allowed to be out of College before 2 p.m. (except for lectures) or after Hall. "Gating" is a convenient and much-resorted-to form of punishment for minor offences. It is sometimes inflicted for considerable periods, when it becomes a real inconvenience. It has the merit of encouraging reading. Fines or Sconces are also employed for the correction of small peccadilloes. In some Colleges a fine is inflicted concurrently with every "gating." The early rising of Undergraduates is promoted by the system of Chapels, of which a certain number have to be attended in every week in most Colleges. The morning services are usually at 8 a.m., and the evening in some Colleges before Hall, in others at 10 p.m. or thereabouts. Where attendance at Chapel is not so rigorously enforced (and in some Colleges there is no compulsory attendance), a Roll Call is held at 8 a.m. which must be answered a certain number of times in the week or in the term. This institution furnishes another means of correcting minor offences, of a nature equally salutary with that of gating; the obligation to keep *all* Roll Calls being, especially for out-College men of somnolent temperament, a somewhat unpleasant one. Chapel attendance on Sundays, morning and evening, is in most cases compulsory. It is seldom that "impositions" or "lines" are resorted to as a punishment. They are marketable commodities in Oxford, and commend themselves to few sensible men as a desirable method of enforcing discipline. For graver offences, such as occasionally succeed large wines, rioting, haymaking, the lighting of bonfires, screwing-up of doors, etc., severe gating may be considered a sufficient penalty, or the offender, if a scholar or exhibitioner, be fined by a deduction from his Scholarship, or he may be "sent down" for a period, it being generally understood that the estimate formed of the severity and degradation of that punishment by a man's home circle, combined with his deprivation of the pleasures of residence, will amount in most cases to a very effective deterrent, while the check given to his studies will probably be but small. For less pardonable breaches of College Law—such as contumelious treatment of authorities, contempt of gating, notorious and persistent gambling (all gambling being forbidden by University Statute), repeated failures in the schools—Undergraduates may be requested to remove their names from the College books, in which case they may find refuge in a Hall, or become Non-Collegiate students, while it is only for offences of a disgraceful character that expulsion from the College is resorted to. In most Colleges there are by-laws of a more or less stringent character against the introduction of dogs into College, the playing of pianos except in certain hours, walking on the grass of the quads, etc., enforced by no penalty except after repeated breach. In addition to the compulsory Chapels, a certain number of Halls have in some Colleges to be kept, or at any rate paid for, in every week of term, or in the course of the whole term (*see* HALL). At each term's end, in most Colleges, more or less of a ceremony in the form of Collections has to be gone through before an Undergraduate is at liberty to go down. Any Undergraduate desirous of residing in Oxford during vacation must obtain permission from his College authorities, and, if he resides in lodgings, from the University authorities. Absence from Oxford by night or by day is forbidden, but leave may be obtained, on sufficient reason shown, from the College authorities. Further information as to the discipline of the University, of a nature rather unwritten and customary than formulated in statutes and rules, may be gathered from the articles on FRESHMEN and UNDERGRADUATES.

Discommoning.—The "thunderbolt of discommoning," wielded by the Vice-Chancellor, is the power of forbidding dealings by any member of the University with a tradesman who has incurred disgrace by fraud, extortion, or other offence. The Vice-Chancellor, with or without the advice of the Proctors, may thus summarily "boycott" any one within the precincts of the University.

Divinity, Degrees in.—Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity must have been Regent Masters of Arts for three years, and before being admitted must exhibit to the Vice-Chancellor their letters of Priests' Orders, or a certificate from the Registrar of the diocese in which they have been ordained. They are required to read before the Regius Professor in the Divinity School two dissertations upon subjects previously approved by the Professor, and to pay to the University a fee of £14.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Divinity must have been for four years Bachelors of Divinity, and are required to read in the Divinity School three exegetical lectures upon portions of Holy Scripture, and to pay to the University a fee of £40.

A Master of Arts who has completed fifteen years from his admission to Regency may, with the consent of Convocation, take the two degrees in Divinity by accumulation, that is, both at the same time, doing the exercises for one of the two only, whichever he may choose. In this case a fee of £5 is charged in addition to the fees in both degrees.

Divinity, Margaret Professor of.—Elected by the Graduates in Theology and by Masters of Arts in Holy Orders who are members of Congregation, or have resided for twenty weeks in the University previous to the election. The Vice-Chancellor has a casting vote in the election. He is subject to the ordinary Professorial regulations as to the instruction he is to give. The Professorship is the oldest in the University, having been founded in 1502, by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. A Canonry at Christ Church is attached to this chair, which is now occupied by Dr. Charles Abel Heurtley, late Fellow of Corpus.

Divinity, Regius Professor of, is to lecture on some portion of the Holy Scriptures, or to discuss questions connected with the study of Theology. He is subject to the usual regulations as to the residence and lecturing of Professors. A Canonry at Christ Church is annexed to the chair, the original emolument of which was £40. The Regius Professor is William Ince, D.D.

Divinity School, in the same quadrangle as the entrance to the Bodleian, is particularly noticeable for the extreme beauty of its stone roof, with elaborate groining, tracery, and pendants. The ancient disputation pulpits are still preserved, and stand in either side of the school.

It was here in 1555 that Bishops Ridley and Latimer were tried; and when Parliament sat at Oxford in 1625 to avoid the Plague, the Divinity School was assigned to the use of the House of Commons. It afterwards fell upon evil days, and was for some time used as a storehouse for corn, but even this was not so bad as the fate that had befallen it at the time of Edward VI., when it was used as a pig-market. In the Convocation House, which leads from the school, is a good roof, and pictures of Lords Eldon and Stowell, by Owen. The oak panelling in the building is attributed to Wren.

Driving.—Pony carriages can be hired for 10*s*. 6*d*. for the day, and prices rise from this minimum in proportion to the dignity of the equipage required. Permission to drive must be obtained from the Proctors, who make little difficulty of granting the privilege on production of the necessary certificate of the sanction of the authorities of the applicant's College or Hall. Tandems and four-in-hand driving are forbidden.

Dues.—(*See* FEES.)

Ecclesiastical History, Regius Professor of.—Subject to the same regulations as the Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology. The emoluments are those of a Canonry of Christ Church, assigned to this chair in 1840. Present Professor, William Bright, D.D., Christ Church, elected 1868.

Ecclesiastical History, The Reader in, lectures twice a week during term time, and twice in those weeks gives informal instruction to those who desire it. His salary is £300 a year, and he may demand a fee of not more than £2 a term from those receiving informal instruction. The Reader is the Rev. Edwin Hatch, M.A., Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall.

Eldon Law Scholarship, The, is tenable for three years from the 4th of June, conditionally on the scholar keeping his terms regularly at one of the Inns of Court. Candidates must be "Protestants of the Church of England, and members of the University of Oxford, who, having passed their Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, have been rated in the first class in one branch at least of examination, or have gained one of the Chancellor's Prizes, and who intend to follow the profession of the Law." All applications are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Trustees of the Foundation (George Lewis Parkin, Esq., 5, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.), and no application made by or on behalf of a candidate to any individual Trustee is entertained. If this scholar is called to the Bar, or commences practice, he *ipso facto* vacates the Scholarship.

Ellerton Theological Essay.—This prize, value £21, is awarded annually "for the best English Essay on some doctrine or duty of the Christian religion, or on some of the points on which we differ from the Romish Church, or any other subject of Theology which shall be deemed meet and usual." The competition is open to members of the University who have passed the B.A. Examination, and have begun the sixteenth term from their matriculation for the space of eight weeks previously to the day appointed for sending in the Essays, and have not exceeded the twenty-eighth term from their matriculation on the day in Trinity Term on which the subject of the Essay is proposed.

English Language and Literature, The Merton Professor of, is to lecture and give instruction on the history and criticism of the English language and literature, and on the works of approved English authors. He shall be entitled to a stipend of £700 per annum, in addition to the emolument of his *ex-officio* Fellowship in the College, from Merton College, a member of which shall always be on the board of electors to the office. The Professor is Arthur Sampson Napier, M.A.

English Poem.—(*See* NEWDIGATE.)

English Poem on a Sacred Subject.—A prize of the value of about £108 is given once in every three years for an English Poem on a Sacred Subject of not less than sixty or more than three hundred lines. It is open to all members of the University who, when the subject is announced, have passed the Examination for the degree of B.A. The subject for 1887 is the "Preaching of John the Baptist." Decasyllabic verse rhymed in couplets or stanzas, or blank verse. The dramatic form is inadmissible.

Examinations. — Such particulars of the Preliminary and Final Examinations as the space at our command admits of, will be found under the respective heads of ARTS, DIVINITY, LAW, MEDICINE, and MUSIC; but it may be mentioned that full information as to the time of holding and manner of conducting these and all other University Examinations, the standing at which candidates may offer themselves, the subjects to be taken in for examination and the books in which they may be studied, and the exemptions which are in certain cases allowed, will be found stated officially in the *Examination Statutes*, which are published annually at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. The papers and questions set at all the Examinations in Arts are published at the Clarendon Press Depository, 116, High Street, Oxford. The names of candidates for Examinations, and also the results, are published from time to time in the *University Gazette*.

Excursions. — (*See* SIGHT-SEEING.)

Exegesis, Dean Ireland's Professor of. — Instituted under Dean Ireland of Westminster's will in 1843. He is to reside six months and to deliver two courses of lectures in the year, each lasting for six weeks at least in the term, at the rate of two lectures a week, on the exposition of the Holy Scriptures. Twice a week at least the Professor is to assign an hour for informal instruction to students who may desire it. He is elected by the Heads of Houses. The emolument of the chair is the interest at £3 per cent. of a sum of £10,000 bequeathed by the founder. Professor, William Sanday, M.A., Fellow of Exeter.

EXETER COLLEGE.

EXETER COLLEGE, Turl Street, founded in 1314 by Walter de Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter and Lord High Treasurer, is entered by a fine tower gateway with heavy bosses, and has been almost entirely rebuilt at one period or another. The first quadrangle contains both the Hall and the Chapel. The Hall possesses a fine open timber roof, and portraits of the founder, Charles I., Archbishops Secker and Selden, and one of Dr. Prideaux, who from a scullion in the College rose to be rector of it, Bishop of Worcester, and—greater dignity of all, perhaps, in University esteem—Regius Professor of Divinity. The elaborate oak screen appears to have been painted and varnished, and spoiled, by some spick-and-span paint-loving Goth. The Chapel, rebuilt about twenty years ago from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, has an apse, with fine Salviati mosaics, and some good modern stained-glass windows. On the floor of the nave are three brasses, dated 1624, 1627, and 1636, to the memory of three children of the Dr. Prideaux above mentioned. The Chapel, with its high-pitched roof and small but graceful spire, is considered to be a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. The Library fronts towards the Fellows' garden, and is a modern Gothic building also by Scott. Here will be found Henry VII.'s fine illuminated Mass-book, and a number of other rare and interesting works. At the bottom of the garden is a large chestnut-tree, overshadowing Brasenose Lane and Heber's rooms in that College, whence it is called Heber's tree; and another curiosity is Dr. Kennicot's fig-tree, concerning which some curious stories may be gleaned by the inquisitive visitor.

Exeter College has contributed many Archbishops and Bishops to the Church, and has also numbered among its students Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist; the Rev. Alexander Dyce, the commentator on Shakespeare; Professor Maurice; and James Anthony Froude, the historian.

Visitor.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

Rector.

JOHN PRIDEAUX LIGHTFOOT, D.D., elected 1854.

Bursar.

MAJOR CHARLES THOMAS WILSON, late 4th King's Own Royal Regt.

Lecturer in Modern History and in Hebrew, and Librarian.

REV. CHARLES WILLIAM BOASE, M.A.

Chaplain.

THOMAS HENRY SHEPPARD, B.D.

Catechist.

REV. WILLIAM WALROND JACKSON, M.A.

Tutor and Dean.

PAUL FERDINAND WILLERT, M.A.

Sub-Rector.

LEWIS RICHARD FARNELL, M.A.

Tutors.

LEWIS RICHARD FARNELL, M.A.
REV. HENRY FANSHAWE TOZER, M.A.
HENRY FRANCIS PELHAM, M.A.
PAUL FERDINAND WILLERT, M.A.

Mathematical Lecturer.

CHARLES JAMES COVERLY PRICE, M.A.

Lecturer in Theology.

REV. WILLIAM SANDAY, M.A.

Lecturers not on the Foundation.

JOHN CHARLES WILSON, M.A., B.C.L. (*Jurisprudence*).
WILLIAM LEWIS MORGAN, M.A. (*Biology*).
HAROLD BAILEY DIXON, M.A. Trinity (*Physics*).
ARCHIBALD BARWELL HOW, B.A. (*Classics*).

Fellows.

REV. CHARLES WILLIAM BOASE, M.A.
THOMAS HENRY SHEPPARD, B.D.
REV. WILLIAM WALROND JACKSON, M.A.
INGRAM BYWATER, M.A.
EDWIN RAY LANKESTER, M.A.
LEWIS RICHARD FARNELL, M.A.
REV. HENRY FANSHAWE TOZER, M.A.
HENRY FRANCIS PELHAM, M.A.
WILLIAM MITCHELL RAMSAY, M.A.
CHARLES JAMES COVERLY PRICE, M.A.
PAUL FERDINAND WILLERT, M.A.
REV. WILLIAM SANDAY, M.A.

Honorary Fellows.

RIGHT HON. LORD COLERIDGE, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.
JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A.
WILLIAM INCE, D.D.
EDWARD BURNE JONES, Hon. D.C.L.
WILLIAM MORRIS, M.A.

ADMISSION.

The Examination, which is not competitive, is held once in each term. The subjects are two Greek Plays by the same author; three books of the Odes of Horace and the Ars Poetica; Arithmetic; the first two books of Euclid or Algebra to Simple Equations; Latin Prose Composition; and unseen translation from Greek and Latin. Holders of certificates exempting from Responsions are also exempted from the Matriculation Examination. The admission fee is £5, and the Caution money £25, the latter returnable on removal of the name from the College books.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

Besides the Open Scholarships, the number of which is fixed from time to time by the College, and which are of the annual value of £80, there are eight Stapleton's Scholarships of the annual value of £60, limited to persons born or educated in the Diocese of Exeter, and one or two King Charles I.'s Scholarships of the value of £80 per annum, limited to persons born at any of the Channel Islands, or educated at Victoria College, Jersey, or Elizabeth College, Guernsey. Candidates for all these Scholarships must be under nineteen years of age, and the Open Scholarship elections take place in Hilary Term. In default of duly qualified candidates for the limited Scholarships, these may for the time be thrown open. There are also three other Scholarships, each of the annual value of £80, for one of which, founded by Mr. George Carter, persons born in the county of Kent and already members of the College have a preference, *cæteris paribus*, over other candidates; while the other two, founded by Miss Marianne Hasker, are open to all persons needing assistance at the University, and intending to study theology with a view to taking Holy Orders. For the Carter and Hasker Scholarships there is no limit of age.

There are numerous Exhibitions in the gift of the College, many of which are open to general competition, while others are restricted to members of the College. There is no limitation as to age. Of the Special Exhibitions may be mentioned the How, two in number, of the annual value of £35, limited to the kin of the founder, or to the sons of clergymen resident in Somerset or Devon, or to sons of clergymen of the Church of England generally; one Gifford, value £70 per annum, limited in the first instance to persons educated at Ashburton School; King Charles I.'s, two or more, limited as in the case of King Charles I.'s Scholarships; the Symes, two, worth about £60 per annum each, limited in the first instance to persons born or educated in the counties either of Somerset or Dorset; and a Michell, worth about £40 per annum. The Symes and Michell Exhibitions are restricted to students of Divinity.

FELLOWSHIPS.

There are at present twelve Fellowships, Ordinary and Tutorial. Tutorial Fellowships are tenable in the first instance for fifteen years, with possible re-election, once for ten years, and then for periods of not more than five. The yearly stipend is from £200 to £300, in addition to a sum not exceeding £600 from the Tuition Fund. Subject to certain conditions, Tutorial Fellows are permitted to marry.

EXPENSES.

The tuition fees are £22 1*s.* annually for Undergraduates, with certain remissions. The College dues are, until taking the degree of B.A., £9 9*s.* per annum; the establishment charges are, for residents in College £13 10*s.*, for residents out of College £7 10*s.*, together with certain percentages on articles supplied from the kitchen or the buttery, and payments to bedmaker. Room-rent varies from £10 to £16 per annum, furniture, as a rule, to be taken at a valuation. The degree fees are, B.A. £4 13*s.* 6*d.*, and M.A. £4 5*s.*

COLOURS.

The Eight wear a red jacket trimmed with black, black hat with red ribbon, and white jersey trimmed with red. The ordinary uniform is black coat trimmed with red, or blue with the College arms on the breast.

Expenses.—It is exceedingly difficult, in a general article, to give the detailed information so often desired by those who are contemplating an Oxford career. In fixing the annual sum which will suffice to maintain him there comfortably and creditably, very much depends upon the character and tastes of the individual, much upon the establishment to which he attaches himself. There used to be a tradition that £100 per annum was, with care, an adequate allowance for a member of a College. It is exceedingly doubtful whether at the present day it would be possible for any but an unattached student to obtain his B.A. degree at a less cost than £300, exclusive of all pocket and personal expenses.

Let us consider the necessary disbursements of an Undergraduate at an ordinary College. On matriculation he will pay to the University £2 10*s.*, and to his College £5 as an entrance fee. The University fee is invariable; the amount quoted as payable to the College is that charged in the majority of cases, though at Balliol it is as low as £2, and rises, at St. John's College, to £6 3*s.* He will further be required to make a deposit of Caution money, usually £30, though in several cases £25, and, in a few, as low as £20. At certain of the Halls, where a system of prepayment is allowed, Caution money is, if advantage be taken of that system, not required. Being now a member of the University and College, he will take up residence either in rooms within gates or in lodgings. The systems of the various Colleges in regard to the disposal of their freshmen in this respect are very different. Some prefer that the new-comers should reside in College, and turn the third or fourth year men out of gates; others look upon residence as a privilege accorded to seniority, and turn their freshmen into the town. In others, again, a man's whole course may be passed either in lodgings or in rooms, according to his own option. We will assume for the present that the freshman has obtained rooms in College immediately on matriculation. If so, he will have in most cases to pay out a further sum of from £20 to £60 for the furniture of his rooms, unless, as is usual in a few Colleges and permitted in the case of particular sets of rooms in others, he arranges to rent the furniture from the College. We will let him down easily, and say £30, including the valuer's fee and the stamp.

He will next be made aware of a further necessity for disbursement on account of various minor articles of household necessity not deemed worthy of being numbered among the permanent furniture, and absorbed by the scout of the staircase at each occupant's removal, unless he carries them with him. A list of these will be furnished by the thoughtful scout, who will generally sell the new-comer the articles required. If the latter prefers to have them new, and at a price more proportionate to their value, he will purchase them at an ironmonger's, having first inquired of his scout the names of the two or three tradesmen whom he would recommend in that line in order that he may know whom, at any rate, to avoid. The articles required will probably be, bath and water-can, chamber-set, two brooms, a coal-scuttle, tin bowl, tea-tray, kettle, saucepan, and boot-brushes. If the following requisites have not been brought from home, viz., sheets, tablecloths, towels, toilet-covers, glass-cloths, dusters, tea-set, breakfast-set, knives, spoons, and forks, tumblers, wine-glasses, decanters, small plates, salt-cellars, cruet-stand, and candlesticks, they, or such of them as are wanting, will have to be procured. A lamp is also desirable. This batch of requisites will probably come to another £3. Certain groceries will also have been provided by the fatherly attendant from his favourite tradesmen, who should be noted for avoidance. This will, however, remind our student that he must get his groceries (tea, coffee, sugar, and biscuits are the only indispensable ones) somewhere, and that this will be one of his terminal expenses. He should order them himself and have them sent in (unless he can get them from the College Common Room or Store), and pay for them at the time. In some Colleges no commissions may be executed by scouts without a written order; this is a wise regulation.

After joining, the Undergraduate will have a short period of repose from expenditure, but soon will come upon him the necessity of choosing his line in amusement and exercise. If he joins his College Boat Club—and in a small and united College he will be sure to do so—in any he will be wise to do so,—he will be called upon for a terminal subscription of £1 at least. If the College is one which does not provide its own practice boats, he may have to subscribe to Salter's as well, if he sticks to the river. The gymnasium, if his tastes be that way, is more expensive. Lawn-tennis will also cost him more; racquets or tennis more again. The quietest of boating men will probably find his exercise cost him £2 a term, at least, and boating is the cheapest form of recreation, unless a man is prepared to sacrifice more to economy than economy is worth, and to confine himself to constitutionals.

Passing over the appeals which will be made to him for charitable and missionary subventions, as being concerned with his privy purse, and not with what we may regard as his public expenditure as an Undergraduate, we must take account of the subscription which he will probably pay to some social club—the

Union, or his School Club. His entrance fee and subscription to the latter—which, if he is of the average moderate type of Undergraduate, he will probably join, and will certainly do well in doing so, even if only for a time—will amount to £2 5*s*. But his first term is not only concerned with recreation and acclimatisation. He must pass his Smalls, respond for form's sake in the *Parvisum*, if he have not before matriculation obtained a school certificate, or passed the "Examination *in lieu*." This will mean another fee of £2 to the University, which we may most fairly bring to account among the expenses of his first term, even though in the alternative cases referred to it will have been paid before actually coming into residence. If he now pass, the item will not recur, and we will pay him the compliment of omitting it from our reckoning in future terms. His remaining official expenses will be connected with going down for the vacation. On this occasion he will, in accordance with unwritten but inflexible custom, pay his scout £1, and his scout's assistant 10*s*. Perhaps he may have to pay something additional for shoe-blacking, but generally not. Then there are the messenger and the under porter to be remembered, and then away to the station for the journey home.

But our Undergraduate has not all this time been living on air. On the contrary, he has been attending lectures, and multiplying convolutions in his gray cerebral matter; he has been feeding in Hall; he has been eating Oxford breakfasts and drinking Oxford ale; he has been rowing in scratch fours and improving his appetite and his digestion; he has entertained his friends at dinner, and has knocked in late at night. Of the pecuniary meaning of all this he has had periodical reminders in the form of weekly battel bills, detailing the rest of his daily consumption from the kitchen and buttery, his washing, his fuel, and sundry other minute items. How low, on an average, may these weekly battels be kept? The ordinary estimate for a moderate and economical man, who eats and drinks healthily, and entertains quietly, is about £2 a week. A moment's consideration of the items will justify this estimate. Breakfast rated at 1*s*. 3*d*.; lunch at 6*d*.—and most men will take meat or pastry for their lunch, which will mean a higher average—and dinner in Hall at 2*s*. 6*d*.—which we will count as occurring every day to allow for the compensation for absences by the introduction of strangers—these amount to £1. 10*s*., leaving 10*s*. for washing, fuel (which is generally charged at about 3*s*. 6*d*.), and occasional entertainment at breakfast or lunch. Where the Hall charge is less than 2*s*., this estimate will be fairly easy to conform to; but in most Colleges the battels will not be kept much lower without some self-denial, and even self-reproach. One large breakfast will raise them 50 per cent.

These weekly battels will be summed up and presented with the other terminal College charges for payment at the commencement of the term succeeding that in which they were incurred, or in some cases at the end of the same term. At the head of the composite account will appear the item—University and "College Dues." The University dues amount to £2 per annum—say 13*s*. 4*d*. a term—though they are really paid quarterly. The "College Dues" vary; they are a mysterious item. We will take them at 30*s*. a term, which is a low figure, considerably exceeded in most Colleges, and rising to £3 3*s*. Poor Rate will be charged on the value of the rooms occupied in some Colleges, in others this and the municipal dues are paid in a lump by the College and covered by the "College Dues" item. As however at Jesus these dues are as low as the figure we have quoted, and no Poor or other Rate is charged to Undergraduates, we will allow this one College to take away the reproach of worse-managed ones, and make no estimate for these Rates in our imaginary Undergraduate's terminal battels. These will next present an item of from £7 to £9 for tuition; we will take the lowest figure as nearest the average. Next, a charge for establishment, service, or general expenses, treated very differently in different Colleges, in some of which it appears in one item, in others as two or three, while in others, as Trinity, Exeter, and New Colleges, a certain percentage is added to the kitchen and buttery account to defray one section, while a fixed charge is made for the remainder; £4 to £5 a term is a common amount for these expenses. Finally, for room-rent we may put down £5 as an average terminal charge for the whole period of residence. The account then will stand somewhat as below:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
A. University Dues	0	13	4
College Dues, Rates, etc.	1	10	0
Tuition	7	0	0
Room-rent	5	0	0
Service and Establishment (*say*)	4	10	0
Weekly Battels (including Washing)	16	0	0
	£34	13	4

A small bill for window-cleaning and chimney-sweeping is also commonly presented, either by the scout or in the battels, at the commencement of each term, which, with repairs and sundries, may be taken as bringing the above amount up to £35. We must add to these the informal terminal expenses already enumerated:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
B. Scout and Assistant	1	10	0
Tips to Messengers, etc.	0	5	0
Boating or other Exercise (subscription)	2	0	0
Club or Society (*say*)	1	10	0
Groceries (*say*)	0	15	0
	£6	0	0

which brings us to a total of £41 as a low figure for the bare working expenses of each term. We have seen that for the first term we must add:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
C. Matriculation and College Entrance Fees	7	10	0
Caution Money	25	0	0
Furniture (*say*)	30	0	0
Hardware	3	0	0
Responsions Fee	2	0	0
	£67	10	0

so that, adding in the fee for Moderations of £1 10*s.*, which may as well be counted in the first year as the second, we get for the first year's amount, £192 to be provided. And this exclusive of any allowance for books which *must* be bought, and clothes which *must* be worn (not to mention the cap and gown), and railway journeys up and down. How much are these to add to the £123 per annum which we found was requisite even after the Undergraduate was fairly started? A careful man will hardly escape getting into the wrong half of the second hundred, without reckoning for his maintenance in the vacation, with which we have nothing to do.

Such will be the first year, and the second year will closely resemble it, assuming that our subject is to remain two years resident in College, except that he will probably have exceeded the estimate in the first by quite as much as he can recoup by care and experience in the second. In the second year he will have no heavy expenses, unless he seeks them in the picture and furniture shops, or takes to Poker and Unlimited Loo. If he remain in College for his third and fourth years, he will still make no saving worth mentioning, except in his kitchen and buttery bills, though his added experience will probably keep the total from rising. In his third or fourth year, according to the school he selects, he will pay to the University £1 for the privilege of obtaining his *Testamur* in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, and £1 10*s.* for entry to an Honour School or the three Pass

Schools together. His degree will cost him altogether about £10 10*s.*, the University claiming £7 10*s.*, the College a fee of from £1 to £5 5*s.*, and his scout expecting a tip of £1 for his services in "putting on your gown, sir." He will also receive, on his going out of College, whether he do this only at the expiration of his time or after two or three years thereof, repayment of the value of his furniture, which we may suppose to amount now, allowing for depreciation, and presuming that he has put nothing in, to £25. If he takes his name off the College books on assuming his B.A. gown, he will also recover his Caution money, £25.

There is no accepted opinion as to whether or not life in lodgings is cheaper than life in College. Obviously the answer must vary with the habits of individuals and the rent of rooms. A list of licensed lodging-houses is issued by the Delegates of Lodging-houses, and the prices of rooms duly detailed therein. The bare rent varies from 10*s.* to £3. The rent of fairly good rooms in fairly good situations will run from 20*s.* to 30*s.*; but the expense will not depend so much on the rent, which it will be observed is higher than room-rent in College, as upon the extras charged and the prices to be paid for cooking. *Coals* may run into from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* a week; *Gas* to the same; *Kitchen Fire* will be represented; *Gas in Passage*, *Attendance*, *Boots*, *Knife-cleaning*, *Bath*, *Use of Plate and Linen*. We do not mean that all these items are always, or even usually, charged; but they are occasionally fully represented. Ten shillings a week for extras is not out of the way. Frequently the Oxford lodging-house keeper is an unscrupulous harpy, but we could ourselves name honest and lovable folk in that occupation who cared for their lodgers' pockets as for their own. If these be discovered—and with a little trouble they can be—good rooms may be secured which altogether will not cost more than £9 or £10 a term. Food and washing will hardly be cheaper than in College, but a saving will probably be made on the establishment charges, averaging perhaps £2 a term. The 30*s.* fees to scouts are also saved. Thus the terminal amount will be much the same as for men in College. If strict economy is resolved upon, it can be brought down to a few pounds less, and a Scholar may really gain by the allowance made him in lieu of free rooms.

In the foregoing estimate an attempt has been made to give figures which will form a basis for the calculation of the allowance necessary for a man joining an ordinary College. There are certain Colleges which make a special point of being more economical than others. We may instance New College (the best of these), Jesus, Keble, and the Halls. At New College, after all, the difference is not much. The regular expenses are said to be reducible to £96 per annum, including food, etc. It will be seen from our table marked A, that these amount in the hypothetical case taken (which is not indeed copied from any particular College but is fairly typical) to £104 per annum. Tables B and C will remain as before. At Jesus College, it is said, Table A may be kept within £90. At St. Mary Hall, Undergraduates are boarded for £80 per annum, and the estimate for fuel, light, and washing, which are not included, is put at £8 10*s.*, thus bringing the rate up to that of Jesus, while, on the system allowed as an alternative, viz. of batteling and having meals in one's own rooms, the estimate is £90 to £100. At Keble the system is entirely different to that with the type of which we have been dealing. All meals are there taken in Hall. Furniture is limited in amount and hired from the College. No Caution money is required, being rendered unnecessary by the system of terminal prepayments, and there is no entrance fee to the College. The annual charge is £82, and here, at last, we find an establishment where

£100 a year may be made sufficient for all expenses enumerated in our Tables A, B, and C. But pocket money remains to be found. A Non-Collegiate student may live for very much less. Saving his matriculation fees to the University and the Delegates, and those payable on examination in the Schools and for his degree, his entire expenses are under his own control. Not having to choose his lodgings with reference to the position of his College, he will more likely find them in the cheaper and more remote parts of the town. He will only pay for such tuition as he chooses to avail himself of, and by joining St. Catherine's Club he will obtain access to all the corporate life of the society to which he belongs. Economy will probably be an object with him, and without too much economy he may manage to keep his terms for £50 or £60 a year.

The expenses connected with College life at Oxford will thus vary from about £100 at Keble College upwards. The Halls, New College, Jesus, and Worcester are perhaps next in order of cheapness; Brasenose, St. John's, Lincoln, Wadham, Queen's, and Exeter follow, but with little necessary increase, and the same may be said of Merton, Oriel, Pembroke, Corpus, and Trinity. Christ Church, University, Magdalen, and Balliol are perhaps the most expensive. In any of the Colleges, except Keble, the estimate we have given may be taken as a standard, the more or the less depending not so much upon the inevitable payments as upon the habits of the Undergraduates.

Books, as has been said, remain to be provided, also clothes and luxuries. With respect to expenditure on these things it cannot be too constantly borne in mind that few things in Oxford are cheap except books and self-esteem. The former may be had at discount prices, the latter accrues perfectly gratuitously. We could, indeed, name tailors in Oxford from whom clothes may be obtained of excellent cut and quality, at ready money prices as reasonably as anywhere else. Boating outfits, being much in demand, may be obtained cheap at the proper places. But pictures, which are very tempting investments in Oxford, and furniture of all kinds, are very dear. Groceries, save the common requisites, are priced outrageously high, and there is little or no advantage in the so-called ready money establishments. In a word, it may be generally laid down, that articles of common use and constant demand, being made the subject of competition among tradesmen, owing to the certainty that cheapness will ensure a good business in them, may be had reasonably in Oxford, but that everything else is charged for in accordance with the two axioms of the average Oxford shopman, viz., that half his debts will be bad, and that the good customers must guarantee them, and that he has only half the year to make his profits in, and that customers during that half-year must consequently indemnify him for the other half. It is of course a libel to assume that half the debts are bad, but there is much excuse for the high credit prices charged by all tradesmen. Many will make a certain reduction for cash, though even this will not bring the article down to its fair price. There is also something in the contention that articles for which members of the University only are the chief customers, should be charged with some consideration of the interest lost during vacation. Different prices, varying fifty per cent. sometimes, are generally charged to Undergraduates and residents for the same article.

Faculties.—The subjects of study in which the University grants degrees are divided into the Faculties of Theology, Law, Natural Science (including Medicine and Mathematics), and Arts. To each of these is attached a staff of Professors and Readers, it being the duty of the Boards of Faculties to receive from such Professors, etc., notice of the Lectures proposed to be given, and to submit to the Vice-Chancellor for publication a list of the same, as well as annually a general scheme of Lectures to be delivered during the ensuing year, and a summary statement of the Lectures delivered during the past year. It is also the duty of the Board to furnish such information respecting the studies and instruction of the Faculty as the University may by Statute require, to point out any deficiencies in the provision made for instruction, and to make recommendations for supplying them.

Fees and Dues.*—These are of two kinds, those payable to the individual College, and those payable to the University. The former will be found in the articles describing the respective Colleges and Halls. The following is a list of the latter as given in the Oxford University Calendar:

1. At Matriculation†—a Bible-Clerk, or any one admitted to a College or Hall receiving tuition and dinner without payment, pays ...	£0	10	0
Every other person ...	2	10	0
2. On entering a name before a Proctor—			
For Responsions,‡ or for the Examination in lieu of Responsions ...	2	0	0
For the first Public Examination, or for Examination under the provisions of Statt. Tit. V. (VI.), sect. 1 B, s. 2, cl. 10 ...	1	10	0
For the Examination for Honours in Mathematics at the first Public Examination	1	0	0
For the Examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in the permitted substitute, at the second Public Examination	£1	0	0
For each of the subjects in the Pass School, whether offered separately or together ..	0	10	0
For any Honour School but that of Natural Science	1	10	0
For the School of Natural Science—			
(*a*) For each of the subjects in the Preliminary Honour Examination, whether offered separately or together ...	0	10	0
(*b*) For the final Honour Examination, whether taken separately or together with the subjects in the preliminary Honour Examination...	0	10	0
Before each Examination in Civil Law or Medicine	1	0	0
Before each Examination in Music	2	0	0
After Examination in Medicine, before supplicating for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine	9	0	0
After Examination in Music, before supplicating for the Degree of Bachelor of Music ...	7	0	0
Before each Examination in Preventive Medicine	5	0	0
For the Certificate of proficiency in the same subject	10	0	0
3. Before admission to the			
Degree of B.A.	7	10	0
Degree of M.A.	12	0	0
,, ,, if B.C.L. or B.M.	7	0	0
Degree of B.Mus. ...	5	0	0
,, D.Mus. ...	10	0	0
,, B.C.L. or B.M.	6	10	0
,, B.D.	14	0	0
,, D.M., D.C.L., or D.D.	40	0	0
Degrees by accumulation, *additional*	5	0	0

---

[*] Besides the fees and dues to the University specified in this table, every member of the University has to pay others to his College or Hall, or to the Delegacy of Unattached Students.

[†] A fee of £1 is paid by any one admitted to certain privileges of the University not as an ordinary Undergraduate.

[‡] The fee for Responsions for candidates matriculated before the end of Trinity Term, 1882, is £1.

Any Degree granted in absence or by Decree of Convocation, *additional*	£5	0	0
Degrees by Diploma, *additional*	10	10	0
4. Before recovery of the right of voting in Convocation when a name has been taken off the college books,			
With 21 days' residence	10	0	0
Without such residence	20	0	0
5. Before Incorporation (besides the fee for Matriculation), as an Undergraduate	1	0	0
As B.A.	8	0	0
,, M.A., B.M., B.C.L., or B.D.	15	0	0
As D.M., D.C.L., or D.D.	40	0	0
,, B.Mus.	5	0	0
,, D.Mus.	10	0	0

6. Besides these fees, which are paid in money on the several occasions above mentioned, every member of the University is charged with the payment of University dues. These dues are for each quarter of the first four years from matriculation, unless before the expiration of that time the B.A. degree has been taken, 10*s.*; and for every quarter subsequent to such first four years, or to the date of the B.A. degree, 5*s.* But, in lieu of this annual charge, every one who has been admitted to the degree of M.A., or B.C.L., or B.M., may, through the proper officer of his College or Hall, compound for all such dues by payment of—

£	*s.*	*d.*		
15	15	0	if not exceeding the age of	25
15	1	0	,, ,,	30
14	5	6	,, ,,	35
13	9	0	,, ,,	40
12	9	6	,, ,,	45
11	7	0	,, ,,	50
10	4	0	,, ,,	55
9	1	0	,, ,,	60
7	15	6	,, ,,	65
6	9	0	,, ,,	70

He will then retain for life all the rights and privileges belonging to his degree, provided he keeps his name on the books of some College or Hall, or upon the Register of Unattached Students, but not otherwise.

Fellowship, University.—(*See* RADCLIFFE'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIPS.)

Fellowships.—Almost every College has some specialty of its own in regard to its Fellowships, and, if exact information is required in regard to any particular case, reference should be made to the Statutes passed by the University Commission in 1881, and approved by the Queen in Council in 1882. These contain practically the whole of the information on the subject. As a general rule Ordinary Fellowships are granted, after examination, to candidates who have attained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and who, at the time of election, are unmarried and are not possessed of an income from other sources of £500 a year. Ordinary Fellows receive £200 a year, with rooms and dinner in Hall; are elected for seven years; and are not compelled to remain unmarried after election. Official or Tutorial Fellows receive, in addition to the stipend of an Ordinary Fellow, such sums as may be attached to their respective offices; they are elected for varying and renewable terms; and subject to the proportion of unmarried Official Fellows in residence being kept up to a certain standard, are permitted to marry. After a certain term of service pensions may be conferred on Official Fellows. Particulars of the duties and emoluments of Official Fellows will be found under the head of each College.

Fencing.—Practice and lessons may be had either at the Gymnasium, or at Blake's School of Arms in Holywell, at each of which there are annual competitions in this exercise.

Fine Arts, Slade Professor of, founded in 1869 under the will of

Frederick Slade, Esq., endowed by his executors with a capital sum of £12,000 Reduced Three per Cent. Annuities. The Professor is elected for three years (and may be re-elected), by a Board consisting of the three Curators of the University Galleries, Bodley's Librarian, the President of the Royal Academy of London, the President of University College, London, and one other person appointed by Mr. Slade's executors. He is to give annually a course of not less than twelve lectures "on the history, theory, and practice of the Fine Arts, or of some section or sections of them." Present Professor, Mr. Hubert Herkomer, A.R.A.

Fives.—Fives may be played in the courts of the Oxford Racquet Courts Co., at Holywell, and in Museum Terrace, at the rate of *2s.* for an hour.

Football.—The University Rugby Union and Association Clubs each play frequent matches during the season. There are also general games from time to time, open to all members of those Clubs, the subscription to which is trifling, and periodical games between selected sides. Several of the Colleges are represented by both Rugby Union and Association teams, though the former game is the more prevalent. The grounds lie in the Parks. Play is confined to the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, during which there are continual inter-collegiate and other matches. The University Association team wear a dark-blue and white Harlequin shirt and cap, and dark-blue knickerbockers and stockings. The Rugby Union XV., a white jersey with a crown embroidered in blue on the left breast, and repeated in white on the dark-blue coat; the cap is of dark-blue velvet with double line of silver round the edge, and a silver tassel.

The match against Cambridge University, under Association rules, was played at Kennington Oval on February 24, 1885, Cambridge winning by 1 goal to 0, thus making their score to date 8 matches won, as against Oxford 4. The Oxford team consisted of G. G. S. Vidal (New), goal; P. M. Walters (Oriel) and L. T. Thring (New), backs; W. H. Edgar (Balliol) and R. Stuart-King (Hertford), captain, half-backs; F. W. Bain (Christ Church) and H. Chitty (Balliol), left wing; T. Pellatt (Trinity) and H. Guy (Hertford), centres; and O. Scoones (Christ Church) and A. C. N. Treadgold (Hertford), right wing.

The match under Rugby Union rules, played at Blackheath on December 10, 1884, resulted in favour of Oxford by 3 goals and a try to a try, the score now standing: Oxford 6, Cambridge 2, drawn 4. The Oxford players were: H. B. Tristram (Hertford), back; C. G. Wade (Merton), G. C. Lindsay (Wadham), and A. S. Blair (Brasenose), three-quarter backs; A. G. Grant-Asher (Brasenose), captain, and A. Rotherham (Balliol), half-backs; W. H. Squire (St. John's), C. W. Berry (Brasenose), R. E. Inglis (University), H. V. Page (Wadham), B. A. Cohen (Balliol), A. B. Turner (Keble), P. Coles (University), A. M'Neill (Trinity), and R. C. Kitto (St. Catherine's), forwards.

Freshmen.—The increasing sophistication of modern society, and the development of the systems of primary education and cheap excursion trains, have done much already towards the extinction of the freshman as a class distinguishable by attributes other than those of shortness of residence and length of gown. Most of those who go up to the University from public schools have already some familiarity with the manners and customs of Oxford, acquired either from Scholarship-hunting visits or from former schoolfellows. Few such on their first arrival will find themselves without acquaintance in their own College and dependent entirely upon the paternal attentions of their scout; but as the University is at the present time steadily and continuously widening the field from which she draws her students, there will still be, each October and January, a considerable number to whom the atmosphere and surroundings will be utterly new and strange, and for whose information it may be well to enter into particularities of detail which others might consider unworthy of notice.

We will suppose, then, the case of a freshman whose acquaintance with the University is confined to the details supplied to himself or his guardians by the Dean or other executive officer of the College he purposes to join, and such estimate of that functionary's character as may be formed from his handwriting. The freshman will make his *début* in Oxford either as a member of a College or Hall or as an Unattached Student. In each case he will most probably have been required to pass some kind of examination as to his fitness to be received as an inmate, or to furnish satisfactory testimonials of his ability to pass the periodical Examinations for a degree. Information as to the conditions of entrance to the several Colleges is given elsewhere under the proper heads. If a Matriculation Examination, or the Examination in lieu of Responsions, is to be passed by the candidate for admission, he will have an opportunity of looking about him before the actual commencement of the term in which he joins. The Matriculation Examination he may be required to pass some time previously, as for instance, in May, with a view to commencing residence in October, or he may have been examined only a few days before the date appointed for the meeting of the Undergraduates.

The Examination in lieu of Responsions is held at a date ranging between the 27th of September and the 5th of October in each year, just at the time when Oxford is waking from her Long Vacation torpidity. Candidates at the College Matriculation Examinations will usually, if these are held in vacation, be permitted to lodge in the building and to battel in College. If this facility is not offered, or it is the "Lieu" which has to be faced, lodgings must be found in the town for the three or four nights to be passed there. The terms asked by the lodging-house keeper will probably strike the uninitiated as somewhat high (*see* EXPENSES), for in the majority of cases, in addition to a sufficient weekly rent all imaginable "extras" are charged for at the most amazing rates. This we say of the majority; not a few, especially in the newer portions of the city, are reasonable. During the few days' anticipatory taste of Oxford air which he will thus enjoy, he will get some shadowy acquaintance with the outside of the University world, with the river and the buildings, and perhaps one or two of the dons of the College he wishes to join, though, failing introductions, this will be but slight. Morning and afternoon he will have his paper work, in the evening he runs the risk of finding himself somewhat dull and lonely. The Union, even if he has a friend to introduce him, shuts early; the billiard-rooms are deserted. If his matriculation has engaged him at the end of the summer term, after the Colleges have gone down, the long evenings will be pleasant enough, and he cannot but begin to love the place; if in the autumn or winter he will, we fear, have a first impression less favourable. Should he be accepted for matriculation, he will have at least a few days left before the commencement of term in which to make the necessary preparations for his new life. He should obtain from the College a list of the outfit recommended by the authorities in the matter of linen, china, etc. Part of this he will find it cheaper and more convenient to obtain out of Oxford. The requisite ironmongery and hardware it may be as well to order there. Every one on receiving the list of articles will be able to judge what will be most convenient to himself and his family.

When the day appointed for the return of Undergraduates arrives, the freshman, whether he have had this preliminary glimpse of Oxford or be perfectly strange there, will be found among the crowd which some express train pours forth at the station. He will probably be fain to succumb at the outset to the forces of extortion by which all Undergraduates, and freshmen in particular, are perpetually beleaguered, and after agreeing with his adversary the cabman with all speed possible, will engage one of the amphibious temporary porters who have access at these times to the station, to rescue and embark his belongings. His cab will be accompanied to its destination by an individual of unprepossessing appearance, who will expect to be permitted to carry his boxes to his room at a remuneration of 1*s*. If this is not acquiesced in, and the job is left to the College porters and the new arrival's scout, whose business it is, and the unsolicited courtesy of the "runner" in pushing forward to lift down the luggage from the cab be not acknowledged in coin, he will show signs of discontent and a sense of injury.

In bringing our freshman to the porter's lodge we have assumed that he has joined a College and has been granted rooms within the gates. If he has chosen, or has been obliged to live in lodgings on first coming into residence, he will have to pay the porterage alluded to. It may be as well here to observe that when there is any power of choice we would very strongly recommend that the freshman should begin with residence in College. He will more quickly fall into the spirit of the place, more early gain experience and acquaintances, than he will in lodgings. The expense for him of living within gates will probably not be greater, though it is impossible to pronounce universally upon this point, which must be studied in detail (*see* EXPENSES). In the majority of cases a freshman will be expected to reside in College. By the time that he has had two or three years in rooms, he will probably not be sorry to go into lodgings; his friends will be made, and the migration will not sever him from them; he will have formed regular habits of reading, and of such economy as it suits him to practise, which he can carry with him and follow out more comfortably in the greater liberty of lodgings. But the freshman needs experience; he needs contact with his fellows; he has not learnt, and will not for some time learn, how best to use his time and money; and though boys of exceptionally industrious and conscientious habits may be able to read more in lodgings in their first term than they could in College, it is not the first term or two, precious as all time is, that are most precious for reading. Modern study of methods of education has led to the increase of the opinion that it is not well to press young children with early book lessons at a period of their lives when they are learning so much in other ways. It is so with freshmen. They will not lose so much in their first term by the slight difference residence may make in their evenings' reading (for the mornings should, from the first, be rigidly kept sacred in all cases), as they would lose in Undergraduate vitality by "smugging" in a two-pair back, even if they were not wasting their substance at the Union on coffee and cigars.

In College, then, our freshman is arrived. His portmanteau and book-box have been taken to his rooms, he following. He will probably spend the time till Hall in unpacking his things, or strolling in the town, buying a cap and gown as he passes. At Hall-time, having arrayed himself in these—if he has not bought them, his scout will lend him some—he will drift about the quad among his fellows, glad indeed if he find some half-acquaintance among the freshmen, or is recognised by a Senior. In the Hall the freshmen will find their own table and their places thereat by a slow process of gravitation, and by the end of dinner it is to be hoped some of them will be at ease together—sufficient, perhaps, to justify an invitation to one to come up and have a look at the rooms of another. Freshmen, unless they fancy themselves *habitués*, do not need introduction to one another; a common isolation makes them one. The fewer friends one has among his seniors in the College, the quicker will he get to know his contemporaries, upon whom, throughout his time as an Undergraduate, he will have most to rely for his companions. Therefore let him put aside at once all *gêne* and want of ease.

There exists at Oxford among Undergraduates a system of etiquette probably unique. It is, of course, always liable to suspension, and the more a man is gifted with good sense and proper feeling the less will he enforce it; but it is always liable to be enforced, and every man is constantly prepared to be confronted by its effects. Hence arises a peculiar defensive attitude and guarded self-restraint in the Undergraduate temper. This code, which binds no one and which yet binds every one, which may so constantly be set aside and yet can never be assumed to be set aside, prescribes or justifies such social procedure as the following. You know at your home a man who is your senior at College; you must not be surprised if he cuts you in the High, he may be a very good fellow all the same. Even if you meet and talk to one another and are in the same College you must not call upon him until he has called on you. If you meet strangers in the rooms of a friend who are not introduced to you, you will mutually ignore each other's existence without doing a noticeable or offensive thing. You will on no account shake hands with any one. This is a convenient Oxford habit which is made necessary by the circumstances of the place in College, and extends into universal practice. If you are introduced to strangers or to senior men in your own College, they need not know you again unless they feel disposed. If you happen to read with a coach, however unconstrained may be your intercourse during the hours you spend with him, he may pass you without recognition out of doors. This code of etiquette, about which much more might be written and which has its peculiar developments in different Colleges, is always latent, and though a man of straightforward and healthy mind may generally go right when he spontaneously ignores it, yet he may expose himself to severe snubbing or to the unruffled impenetrability of an Oxford cut. For nearly all its laws have under particular circumstances very sufficient justification, and ridiculous as is the excess to which they sometimes lend themselves they must from this very basis of convenience always preserve some vitality. A freshman need not trouble himself too much about them. If he is a good fellow he will find most men are good fellows too. Moreover, the affectation and artificiality of Undergraduate life have their cycles of growth and decline, and at the present time (1885) we believe they are on the decline, and common-sense and kindly human feeling, such as has been much more the characteristic of Cambridge, coming in. Cambridge has had less of the idle and extravagant waistcoat-block class than Oxford.

Very shortly after coming into residence the freshman will be called to confer with his tutor as to his course of reading, and the lectures he is to attend. Here he will find much left to his own responsibility, and must be on his guard not to be misled by the changed relation in which his teachers stand to him. At school his work was set him. All that he had to do was to follow the card. Here, after the first advice, he will be left much to himself. Some task work, in the form of compositions for Moderations, he will have, and his lectures will be mapped out for him, with some option as to which he will attend. Too many lectures are not desirable, and he should review the condition of his knowledge of the books he has to take up before deciding which to attend. His tutor will not, in most cases, tell him many things which it might be better he should, for fear of appearing too much in the character of the schoolmaster. Therefore, let the freshman keep his eyes open and his wits on the alert to learn what will most help him to success in the schools, and if he cares as he should about that, let him question his tutor freely on all points that suggest themselves to him. (*See* READING.)

For making closer acquaintance with his fellows, senior as well as junior, there is hardly anything which will serve him so well as attendance at the boats. Dreary and irritating is the labour of the tub pair at first; looking back on it, it seems strange, even to rowing men, that they should have endured and stuck to it until the beginnings of proficiency developed themselves. A bondage it is, compared with the life of the loafer, but it is a bondage to which we would strongly recommend all freshmen to stoop their necks, though we are not unmindful of the counter attractions of the many other forms of exercise. In his work and in his play, in his reading and his exercise, the freshman becomes merged in the Undergraduate. In his first term, however much he may shun the manifestation of freshness as a shameful stigma, he will remain recognisable as such. Not a tradesman, not a loafer in the city, but will "spot" him at a glance, and act accordingly.

At no time in his life, however, will he find happiness more cheap. The restraints of school are gone, the cares of degree, of disappointed expectations, of possible debt, are not yet. The wonderful city is putting forth her charms upon him, soaking him with that unreasoning and undefinable love for her which shall never leave him. And he is growing, body and mind, and can feel his growth and know that it is felt, and the dangers and possible penalties of growth are not yet come upon him. He enjoys a new freedom, and is conscious of new responsibilities; and yet his freest action is not without guidance, and his responsibilities are neither onerous nor unpleasant.

Furniture.—The systems followed with regard to furniture in various Colleges range themselves into two main types. Either the furniture found in the rooms will be bought by the incoming from the outgoing tenant at a valuation fixed by an agent selected by the College, and resold, at a fresh valuation, on relinquishing possession; or it may be the property of the College, and a certain terminal rent, or percentage on the value, paid for its use, with, in some cases, a lump sum on quitting the rooms on account of deterioration estimated to have been suffered by the stock. The former system is the more truly economical for the Undergraduate if he is careful of his "bits of sticks" and fortunate in his treatment by the valuer, for, although the payment down of from £20 to £60 in addition to other fees on matriculation may be in many cases a somewhat heavy call, the interest on the sum so paid, together with the decrease in the value under reasonable usage, will probably be less than the amount fixed as an average by the College, which will average £1 and *upwards* per term, while the assessment for depreciation may be put down at £3 and upwards. If no charge is to be made for depreciation the payment for rent will be proportionately higher. In Keble College, however, among other regulations aimed at securing severe economy, the buying or owning of certain sorts of furniture is forbidden. Thus the prohibition of sofas gives birth to various types of elongated arm-chairs and hypertrophied ottomans. At this College, such furniture as is thought necessary is provided, and the rent included in the annual charge of £82, so that a real economy is probably secured to the occupant, who has also the advantage of exemption from the payment of a lump sum at the outset for furniture. Such extra articles as are put in by Undergraduates themselves are usually disposed of in this College by auction or private contract to other members. This system probably ensures the fairest price being obtained, though there will always be a loss, here as in other Colleges, on furniture put in new by the tenant. Such furniture, however, he has always the option of carrying away with him.

Gaisford Prizes, The.—These are two in number, of the annual value of about £19 each, and are awarded annually in Trinity Term, one for Greek Verse, the other for Greek Prose. They are open to Undergraduates who, on the first Saturday in Easter Term, have not completed the seventeenth term from matriculation.

Gardens. — Considering the exceeding beauty of the gardens of some of the Colleges it is astonishing how little they are frequented by Undergraduates. Those of New College, Trinity, St. John's, Wadham, and Worcester remain to many men utterly unknown throughout their whole residence. Members of those Colleges indeed, especially since the invasion of lawn-tennis, do make use of them more or less, but to an out-College man, save when he has female visitors on his hands, they are generally a strange country. Thereby he loses much, for to those who know them well they remain ever among the most soothing and sunny of all the clinging memories of Oxford. Nor is the Old Botanic Garden less kindly remembered. (*See also* BOTANIC GARDEN.)

Gate.—(*See* DISCIPLINE.)

Geology, The Professor of, is to lecture and give instruction on Geology and Palæontology, and is entitled to receive the sum of £400 per annum from the University Chest, to be increased "when and as the revenues of the University shall, in the judgment of the University, be sufficient for the purpose," to not less than £700 or more than £900 per annum, "unless provision for a payment of corresponding amount shall have been made from some other source." The Professor is Joseph Prestwich, M.A., Christ Church.

Geometry, The Savilian Professor of, is to lecture and give instruction in pure and analytical Geometry. He is entitled to certain emoluments derived from the benefaction of Sir Henry Savile, or from the University Chest, and also to an annual sum, in addition to the stipend of an ordinary Fellowship, of £400 from New College, the Warden of which is always a member of the board of electors to the office. The Professor is James Joseph Sylvester, Hon. D.C.L., M.A. Cantab., Fellow of New College.

Golf is played during the Michaelmas and Lent Terms over the Cricket Ground at Cowley Marsh. The University Club plays several matches in the year.

Governing Body.—The governing body of the University of Oxford consists, for practical purposes, of the Hebdomadal Council, the Congregation of the University, and Convocation. Of these the Hebdomadal Council consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, six Heads of Colleges or Halls, six Professors of the University, and six members of Convocation of not less than five years' standing, such Heads, Professors, and members of Convocation to be elected by the Congregation of the University. Every Statute framed by the Hebdomadal Council has to be proposed for acceptance or rejection in Congregation, which is composed of the following members of Convocation: the Chancellor, the High Steward, the Heads of Colleges and Halls, the Canons of Christ Church, the Proctors, the members of the Hebdomadal Council, the Professors, the Public Examiners, certain officers of the University, and all resident members of Convocation. Statutes which have passed Congregation are submitted after a certain interval for final rejection or adoption to Convocation, which is a body consisting of all persons who have taken the degree of Master of Arts, or of Doctor of Civil Law or Medicine. The practical details are principally carried out by the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors, assisted by certain Delegacies or Committees. The Boards of Faculties, consisting of elected and *ex-officio* members, supervise the teaching of the various Professors and Readers, and the Visitatorial Board, which consists of the Vice-Chancellor and six elected members, exercises a general control over the conduct, etc., of such Professors and Readers.

The principal executive officers of the University are the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, High Steward, Public Orator, Proctors, Bedels, and Registrar. For their several duties *see* separate headings (CHANCELLOR, etc.).

Greek, The Regius Professor of, is to lecture and give instruction on the history and criticism of the Greek language and literature, and on the works of classical Greek authors. The stipend is a yearly sum of £500 from Christ Church, in addition *ex officio* to the emolument of a non-official student, subject to certain conditions. Provision is made in the Statute of 1882 for the augmentation of the stipend to the sum of £900 per annum, including the emolument of a student, subject to the condition that the Professor shall be or become a student of the House. The Professor is Benj. Jowett, M.A., Master of Balliol.

Greek Language and Literature, The Reader in, lectures twice a week during term time, and twice in those weeks gives informal instruction to those who desire it. His salary is £300 a year, and he may demand a fee of not more than £2 a term from those receiving informal instruction. The Reader is Ingram Bywater, M.A., Fellow of Exeter.

Green's (Mrs. T. H.) Prize is awarded every three years for a dissertation on some subject relating to Moral Philosophy. It is of the value of £30. Competitors must have been admitted to, or qualified for, the degree of M.A.

Gulph.—The aspirant for Honours in any Final Honours School for which there is a corresponding Pass School, whose name fails to appear in the class list, has still left to him the hope that, though he has thus been swallowed up by the Schools, he may yet find that the Examiners have been willing to grant him a *Testamur* as for the corresponding Pass School. Should it be in the Honour School of Lit. Hum. that this sad shipwreck has befallen him, he may similarly be allowed a *Testamur* as for one branch of the Pass School.

Gymnasium (situated in Alfred Street).—Fencing, boxing, single-stick, and regular daily instruction in gymnastic exercises are here provided. The subscription is £2 2*s.* a term, with 2*s.* 6*d.* for the use of the dressing-room, and 10*s.* entrance fee. This institution is open to all members of the University.

Hall.—Dinner in Hall commences usually at 6, in some cases at 7 p.m. The ordinary fare consists of soup or fish, an entrée, and joints. The charge for this averages 2*s.* Bread, butter, cheese, and beer are extras, as coming from the buttery. Sweets will also be charged as a separate item in most cases. Attendance in Hall at least five times a week is compulsory in most Colleges; and on those days when absence is intended, names must be taken off in the morning, or the usual charge will be made. Even when the name is removed, a few pence figure in the battels for the privilege of absence. On other days, even if presence in Hall be not compulsory, the full charge is as a rule made as for a dinner eaten. At Balliol, Christ Church, and more rarely elsewhere it is permitted to remove the name, under special circumstances, from the Hall list for the term, but this excludes from the privilege of dining there on any day of that term, or entertaining guests at the strangers' table. Gowns must be worn in Hall, and in some Colleges there is a regulation that only black coats shall be permitted at dinner. Slight offences against this rule are usually punished by a sconce, but coats of too striking a pallor may draw down the notice of the High Table in the form of a request that the obnoxious garment may be changed. Hall is a hurried meal, rarely lasting more than thirty or thirty-five minutes; its object is feeding, and conversation is subject to many restrictions and discouragements. (*See* SCONCE.) Undergraduates usually sit at table in an order depending on seniority; the B.As. and scholars separate from the commoners, and the men of each term sit together.

Hall and Hall-Houghton Prizes.—These prizes are: 1. Two Greek Testament Prizes, (*a*) £30, after examination in the New Testament, and open to candidates who have completed their eighteenth term, have passed the Examination for the degree of B.A., and are of not more than twenty-eight terms' standing; (*b*) £20, after examination in the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, and open to candidates of not more than eighteen terms' standing. 2. The Septuagint Prizes, (*a*) £25, after examination in the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament, in its relation both to the Hebrew Scriptures and to the Greek of the New Testament, and open to candidates who have completed their eighteenth term, have passed the Examination for the degree of B.A., and who are of not more than twenty-eight terms' standing; (*b*) £15, after examination in such Book or Books of the Septuagint Version as the Trustee shall appoint, and open to candidates of not more than eighteen terms' standing. 3. The Syriac Prize, £15, after examination in the ancient versions of the Holy Scriptures in Syriac, in respect of translation, criticism, and interpretation, and open to candidates of not more than twenty-eight terms' standing. All these prizes are awarded in Hilary Term.

Halls.—(*See* NEW INN HALL, ST. EDMUND'S HALL, ST. ALBAN'S HALL, ST. MARY HALL, CHARSLEY'S HALL, TURRELL'S HALL.)

Health.—Oxford, though low-lying and of low mean temperature, is singularly healthy, for Undergraduates at any rate. Whether it be owing to the constant exercise and the regular and temperate habits practised by them, or to the fact that they are a somewhat picked body of young men in the most vigorous season of life, it is indubitable that no one who relies on averages need, on joining the University, have any fears respecting the salubrity of residence in Oxford, whether in College or in lodgings.

Hebdomadal Council.—(*See* GOVERNING BODY.)

Hebrew, Regius Professor of, is to lecture twice a week, on Tuesdays and Thursdays between 1.0 and 2.0 p.m., during term time. He receives the original stipend of £40 founded by Henry VIII., and holds a Canonry at Christ Church. Present Professor, the Rev. Samuel Rolles Driver, Christ Church, elected 1883.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

Hertford College, facing the Bodleian and New College Lane, has only recently acquired its present name. The College was first founded as Hart Hall at the end of the thirteenth century. In 1740, Hart Hall was transformed into Hertford College, by Dr. Newton, of Christ Church. The College did not flourish, and some few years after the death of Dr. Newton it was found impossible to induce any qualified person to become Principal. In 1822 Magdalen Hall was transferred to the buildings of Hertford College after the old Magdalen Hall had been destroyed by fire, and in 1874 the foundation was incorporated under the name of Hertford College. From the sightseer's point of view, the College calls for no comment.

Magdalen Hall and Hertford College have trained many remarkable men, including John Tyndale, translator of the Bible; Sir Matthew Hale, the Judge; Thomas Hobbes; Lord Chancellor Clarendon; and Dean Swift.

Visitor.

The Chancellor of the University.

Principal.

Henry Boyd, D.D., appointed in 1877.

Hebrew Lecturer.

Rev. Robert Gandell, M.A.

Mathematical Lecturer.

Rev. George Sturton Ward, M.A.

Lecturer.

Rev. Edward Liddell Balmer, M.A.

Greek Lecturer.

James Somerville Lockhart, M.A.

Latin Lecturer.

John Young Sargent, M.A.

Humanity Lecturer.

Rev. William Wolfe Capes, M.A.

Bursars.

Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.
Rev. William Wolfe Capes, M.A.

Tutors.

Clement Nugent Jackson, M.A.
Rev. George Sturton Ward, M.A.
James Somerville Lockhart, M.A.
John Young Sargent, M.A.
Rev. William Wolfe Capes, M.A.

Lecturers not on the Foundation.

Joseph Hooper Maude, M.A.
William Esson, M.A. (*Mathematics*).
Rev. Arthur Henry Johnson, M.A. (*Modern History*).
Sir William James Herschel, Bart., M.A. (*Divinity*).

Fellows.

Rev. Robert Gandell, M.A.
Rev. George Sturton Ward, M.A.
Lord Francis Hervey, M.A.
Montague Johnstone Muir-Mackenzie, B.A.
Rev. George Shattock, M.A.
Rev. Edward Liddell Balmer, M.A.
Rev. George Henry Gwilliam, M.A.
Rev. George Edward Jeans, M.A.
James Somerville Lockhart, M.A.
Joseph Henry Hamilton Moore, M.A.
John Young Sargent, M.A.
Rev. William Wolfe Capes, M.A.
Sidney Graves Hamilton, M.A.
Arthur Elam Haigh, M.A.
Alexander Francis Maxwell Lockhart, B.A.
Charles Ashworth James, B.A.
Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.
Clement Nugent Jackson, M.A.
Walter Hobhouse, B.A.

Honorary Fellow.

Right Hon. Sir John Robert Mowbray, Bart., M.A.

ADMISSION.

The Examination is held on the Thursday before the beginning of each term. The subjects are the Hecuba and Alcestis, Virgil's Georgics, Latin Prose Composition, Latin and Greek Grammar, Arithmetic, and the first two books of Euclid. Candidates holding certificates exempting them from Responsions, are exempted also from the Matriculation Examination. The admission fee is £5 5*s*., with £30 for Caution money, which is returned on removal of the name from the College books.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

There are thirty Scholarships on the new Foundation, tenable for five years, and of the annual value of £100 each, the majority of which are open. There are also ten Scholarships formerly belonging to the old Hall, all tenable for three years. Of these, the Lusby (three), of the annual value of £60 each, and the Macbride (one), of the annual value of £50, are open. The remainder, each of the yearly value of £50 or £40, are subject to certain restrictions. The Scholarship Examination takes place every December, and there is no limit of age. There are two Exhibitions in the gift of the Principal. The next Scholarship Examination will be held on Saturday, December 5, 1885. There will be at least ten Scholarships, six open and four close. One of the Open Scholarships is for Mathematics, the remaining nine are Classical.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Fellowships are nineteen in number, two being unendowed. Of the seventeen endowed Fellowships, fifteen are tenable by unmarried and two by married men only.

EXPENSES.

Tuition fees amount to £20 per annum during residence until the B.A. degree. The College charges, in addition to certain small payments to servants, are £18 per annum for Undergraduates resident in College, and £10 per annum for those non-resident. Room-rent varies from £10 to £18 per annum, and furniture has to be taken at a valuation. The fee for each degree is £5 5*s*.

COLOURS.

The College Eight wear a white jacket trimmed with red, white straw hat with red and white ribbon, or cap with circular stripes of red and white. Ordinary uniform, blue coat and hat-ribbon with the College crest.

Hertford Scholarship, The, for the promotion of the study of Latin, is worth about £37, and is tenable for one year. The election takes place in Hilary Term, from among candidates who have not completed two years from matriculation.

High Steward. — The High Steward of the University and his deputy are nominated by the Chancellor, subject to approval by Convocation, and hold office for life. The functions assigned to the High Steward by the Statutes, chiefly legal and judicial, are now obsolete; that they never were very definite or important appears from the wording of the Statute concerning his office: "It shall be the duty of the High Steward to guard and defend the rights, customs, liberties, and franchises of the University, and especially those which regard the office of High Steward."

The ancient stipend of the High Steward is £5 a year; the office is held by the Earl of Carnarvon, elected 1859; that of Deputy High Steward, with a statutory stipend of £2, by Dr. A. Stavely Hill.

History (Ancient), Camden Professor of.—The University may define, as between the Camden and Wykeham Professors, the parts of Ancient History in which it shall be the special duty of each to lecture, and may provide that one, at least, of the Professors shall give instruction in Ancient Egyptian and Asiatic History. The emoluments of the office are derived from the benefaction of William Camden, Esq., and £200 per annum from Brasenose College, the Principal of which College is always a member of the board of electors to the office. The Professor is George Rawlinson, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter.

History (Ancient), Wykeham Professor of.—The duties of the Wykeham Professor are similar to those of the Camden Professor. The emolument is derived from New College, and consists, in addition to the payment of an ordinary Fellow, of the annual sum of £700. The Warden of New College is always a member of the board of electors to the office.

History, Foreign, The Reader in, lectures twice a week during term time, and twice in those weeks gives informal instruction to those who desire it. His salary is £300 a year, and he may demand a fee of not more than £2 a term from those receiving informal instruction. The Reader is the Rev. Charles William Boase, M.A., Fellow of Exeter.

History (Modern), The Chichele Professor of, "shall lecture and give instruction principally on the history of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British Colonies and Dependencies, in addition to which he may, if he think fit, treat of any other part or parts of Modern History." His emolument is an annual sum of £700 from All Souls' College, in addition to £200 per annum, the stipend of a Fellow of the College, a nominee of which is always to be a member of the board of electors to the office. The Professor is Montagu Burrows, M.A., Fellow of All Souls'.

History (Modern), The Regius Professor of, receives from the University Chest a yearly sum of £300, together with the emolument of an ordinary Fellowship, and a further sum of £400 from Oriel College. The Professor is E. A. Freeman, M.A., D.C.L., Hon. Fellow of Trinity.

Hostel.—(*See* HALLS.)

Icelandic Literature and Antiquities, The Reader in, lectures twice a week during term time, and twice in those weeks gives informal instruction to those who desire it. His salary is £300 a year, and he may demand a fee of not more than £2 a term from those receiving informal instruction. The Reader is Gudbrand Vigfusson, M.A.

Incorporation.—Members of the Universities of Cambridge or Dublin, if they have kept as much residence in their own Universities as is required at Oxford, may be received as members of that University at their own standard and degree, under certain conditions, which are thus described in the Oxford University Calendar: "Persons applying for incorporation must first have been matriculated in this University, and must before the expiration of twenty-one days in full term after their matriculation have transmitted to the Registrar certificates of the date of their matriculation in their own University, of due residence, of terms, and, in the case of Graduates, of admission to a degree. An Undergraduate can count no term except one kept by a residence of six weeks. A Graduate must have kept nine terms by a residence of at least the greater part of each of them before he was admitted to his first degree. Graduates in Divinity incorporating are required to subscribe the Declaration of Assent. Graduates in Law and Medicine can be incorporated only upon passing the Examinations in those Faculties respectively, and they must also have passed at their own Universities all the Examinations required for the B.A. degree. No Graduate in any Faculty can be incorporated without the express consent of the Hebdomadal Council."

Indian History, Reader in, nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, the Regius Professor of Modern History, and the Professor of Sanskrit, to hold office (except in the case of the present Reader, who is appointed for life) for seven years. He is required to give lectures and informal instruction in Indian History and Geography. He receives £350 annually from the University Chest and certain fees from students. Present Reader, Sidney J. Owen, M.A. Christ Church, elected 1884.

Indian Institute.—The new building destined for the home of this society is placed at the east end of Broad Street. The Institute is intended as a social and literary club for natives of India and those otherwise interested in that country. It is hoped that the holders of the Government Scholarships assigned to natives of India will make the Institute their academic home, and that the Indian civilians in training at the University will do the same. The Committee are also desirous that the instruction and examination of the latter may before long be left entirely to the Institute. The Institute is also to become a centre from which an interest in Indian studies and Indian affairs may spread itself through the University, so that those educated there may imbibe correct notions about the country.

Indian Law, Reader in, is nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, the Professor of Comparative Philology, and the Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, to hold office for seven years. He is to lecture three times a week for six weeks, or twice a week for eight weeks, in each term, giving papers on the subjects of his lectures to be worked on at home by students, which he is to look over. The lectures are to treat of Indian Law, and the Indian Systems of Land Tenure and Land Revenue. He receives an annual stipend of £300 from the University Chest, and fees from students. Reader, William Markby, M.A. Merton, D.C.L., elected 1878.

Institutions.—The principal Institutions for the study of Art, Letters, and Antiquities are the ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, BODLEIAN LIBRARY, RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY GALLERIES (and Ruskin Drawing School), and the UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, all of which will be found described under their respective heads.

Interpretation of Holy Scriptures, Professorship of the.—This, which is called the Oriel Professorship, is to be permanently annexed and united to the Canonry of Rochester Cathedral, heretofore annexed to the Provostship of Oriel College. The Professor must be in Priest's orders of the Church of England, but the Professorship is not tenable with a benefice for the cure of souls. It may be held together with Dean Ireland's Professorship of the Exegesis of Holy Scriptures. The Professorship is vacant.

Ireland Scholarships.—Dean Ireland's Scholarships were founded "for the promotion of Classical Learning and Taste," and one scholar is elected every Hilary Term, from among candidates who are Undergraduate members of the University, and have not exceeded the sixteenth term from matriculation. These Scholarships are worth £30 each, and are tenable for four years, conditionally on the scholar keeping by residence two terms in each year.

JESUS COLLEGE.

JESUS COLLEGE, Turl Street, opposite Exeter, was founded in 1571 by Dr. Price, treasurer of St. David's, though Queen Elizabeth, who contributed to the expense, is more generally recognised in that capacity. Jesus was originally intended for Welshmen, a rule that has been departed from, but is commemorated in some quaint lines in an old pamphlet, two of which run :

> Hugo Preesh built this Collesh for Jesus Creesh, and the Welsh geesh,
> Who love a peesch of toasted cheesh—here it ish.

In the first quadrangle are the Chapel, Hall, and Library. The Chapel, which was restored in 1864, is on the right. Over the entrance door, carved in stone, is the motto, "Ascendat oratio, descendat gratia." Beyond a good east window the Chapel has little to detain the visitor. In the Hall is a fine Jacobean screen and a good bay window. On the walls are some portraits: Charles I., by Vandyck; Charles II.; Sir Leoline Jenkins, Principal of the College at the Restoration, and a conspicuous benefactor; Nash, the architect, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; and Queen Elizabeth, a bust of whom will be found over the mantelpiece. The Library contains some curious Welsh MSS., and in the bursary is an enormous punch-bowl, holding ten gallons, while the ladle carries half a pint.

The notable names on the roll of Jesus College include many Bishops of Bangor, Ossory, and Llandaff; Nash, the architect; Dr. James Bandinel, the first Bampton lecturer; and others more or less known to fame.

Visitor.

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE.

Principal.

HUGO DANIEL HARPER, D.D., elected in 1877.

Junior Bursar.

JOHN GRIFFITHS, M.A.

Vice-Principal, Lecturer, and Chaplain.

REV. LLEWELYN THOMAS, M.A.

Dean and Chaplain.

REV. WILLIAM HAWKER HUGHES, M.A.

Librarian.

DAVID GEORGE RITCHIE, M.A.

Bursar.

JOHN RHYS, M.A.

Tutors.

JOHN GRIFFITHS, M.A.
REV. WILLIAM HAWKER HUGHES, M.A.
DAVID GEORGE RITCHIE, M.A.

Assistant Tutor and Latin Lecturer.

EDWARD ROSS WHARTON, M.A.

Lecturer in Theology.

FRANCIS HENRY WOODS, B.D.

Lecturer in Law.

JOHN BARON MOYLE, B.C.L., M.A.

Lecturer in Natural Science.

EDWARD BAGNALL POULTON, M.A.

Fellows.

REV. THOMAS RICHARDS MORICE, M.A.
JOHN GRIFFITHS, M.A.
REV. LLEWELYN THOMAS, M.A.
REV. WILLIAM HAWKER HUGHES, M.A.
REV. FREDERICK HENRY DE WINTON, M.A.
DAVID GEORGE RITCHIE, M.A.
JOHN RHYS, M.A.
JOHN ROUGIER COHU, M.A.
WALLACE MARTIN LINDSAY, M.A.
EDWARD ROSS WHARTON, M.A.

Honorary Fellows.

LEWIS MORRIS, M.A.
WILLIAM BOYD DAWKINS, M.A.
WHITLEY STOKES, Hon. D.C.L.

ADMISSION.

The subjects for the Matriculation Examination comprise Latin Prose Composition, Greek and Latin Grammar, the first two books of Euclid or Algebra, and portions of a Latin or a Greek author. The admission fee is £2 10*s*., Caution money £20.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

There are twenty-four Foundation Scholarships, four Meyricke Scholarships, and one King Charles I.'s Scholarship. Of these twelve Foundation Scholarships are open without restriction as to place of birth.

The King Charles I.'s Scholarship is restricted to candidates born in Jersey or Guernsey or one of the islands adjacent to them, or educated for two out of the three years last preceding the election either at Victoria College, Jersey, or Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

The other Scholarships are restricted

to candidates who are either (1) natives of Wales or Monmouthshire; or (2) sons of parents who have been resident in Wales or Monmouthshire for a period of not less than seven years immediately preceding the day of election; (3) or have a knowledge of and are able to speak the Welsh language; or (4) have been educated for the three years last preceding the election (or last preceding their matriculation if already members of the University) at a school or schools in Wales or Monmouthshire.

The Foundation Scholarships and King Charles I.'s Scholarship are open only to candidates under nineteen years of age; in the case of the Meyricke Scholarships there is no such restriction, and all Scholarships are of the annual value of £80.

There are sixteen Meyricke Exhibitions, and two King Charles I.'s Exhibitions, under the same restrictions as the Scholarships on the same Foundation and of the annual value of £50 each; the Assheton Smith Exhibition, limited to natives of Carmarthenshire, and the Phillips for a pupil from Llandovery School. Certain other Exhibitions are awarded from time to time to Undergraduate members of the College.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The total number of Fellowships is not less than ten or more than fourteen. Of these the Official Fellowships are not to exceed six at any time. They are tenable for seven years, and are renewable for similar periods. The value of Official Fellowships is £300 a year each in addition to the emoluments of any office which the Fellow may hold. Under certain circumstances Official Fellows may marry. The value of an ordinary Fellowship is £200 per annum.

EXPENSES.

The tuition fees are £21 per annum, and the establishment charges amount to about £13 yearly. Rooms are let furnished from £8 to £16 per annum. Degree fees £3 1*s.* each.

COLOURS.

Eight and Torpid: white and green, with Prince of Wales's feathers on the coat. Ordinary: blue, with the College arms.

Johnson Memorial Prize.—This prize, for an Essay on some Astronomical or Meteorological subject, is a Gold Medal of the value of £10 10*s.*, together with a sum of money amounting to about £30, and is offered for competition among all members of the University once in every four years.

Johnson University Scholar.—(*See* MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.)

Jurisprudence, The Corpus Christi Professor of, is to "lecture and give instruction on the history of laws and the comparative jurisprudence of different nations; in addition to which he may, if he think fit, treat of the principles of laws in general, or of any other matters relevant to the subject of his Chair which he may judge to be advisable." His emolument consists of an ordinary Fellowship at Corpus Christi College, in addition to a stipend, if he be resident, of £700 per annum, and if not, £300 per annum. Two representatives of Corpus Christi College are always members of the board of electors to the office. The Professor is Frederick Pollock, M.A., Fellow of Corpus.

KEBLE COLLEGE.

KEBLE COLLEGE is nearly opposite the new University Museum in the Parks and in Keble Road, which runs out of St. Giles's. This, the youngest, and in many respects the most remarkable, of the Oxford Colleges, was erected in 1868–70, in memory of the Rev. John Keble, the author of "The Christian Year." A sum of £50,000 was subscribed for the site and collegiate buildings, and the execution of the work was entrusted to Mr. Butterfield. The general intention of the foundation is to provide University education for young men whose means do not enable them to prosecute their studies at the older and more expensive Colleges, and it is supposed to be especially adapted to the requirements of Divinity students, although it is not confined to them. At the same time it is stated in a somewhat deprecatory manner, that "it is not to be in any invidious sense a poor man's College, though it will be possible to live there on a smaller income than elsewhere."

The present buildings are only a portion of the scheme intended to be carried out, and, as Keble has already become very popular, it is probable that the proposed extensions will not be long delayed. The style of architecture adopted is that Decorated Gothic of the thirteenth century which involves lavish use of many-coloured bricks and stone dressings. Opinions vary greatly as to the general effects attained, but there can be no doubt that a certain restless and uneasy feeling is produced upon the spectator by the want of repose and tone inseparable from this peculiar style of colouring. And if this feeling is produced by the exterior of the buildings, it is intensified a thousandfold in the interior of the Chapel. In this magnificent building, which was erected at the cost of W. Gibbs, Esq., of Tyntesfield, near Bristol, and is crowded with mosaic and other decorations of the most elaborate kind, there is actually—it is not too much to say—no single point to which the eye can turn for relief or calm. The mosaics, according to the explanation on a tablet in the vestibule, are intended to illustrate "after the manner of 'The Christian Year,'" the successive dealings of God with His Church, Patriarchal, Jewish, and Christian. The Chapel is open from 10 to noon, and from 2 to 4 in winter, and from 2 to 5.30 in summer. It is always closed between noon and 2 o'clock. The Chapel attendant is strictly forbidden to receive gratuities. The Hall is a handsomely proportioned building, in strict consonance with the rest of the College, and in the Library hangs Holman Hunt's famous picture, "The Light of the World."

Visitor.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Warden.

Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, M.A.

Sub-Warden and Librarian.

Rev. Walter Lock, M.A.

Bursar.

Henry Offley Wakeman, M.A.

Dean.

Rev. George William Gent, M.A.

Lecturer in Law.

John Charles Wilson, M.A., B.C.L.

Lecturer in Natural Science.

Sir John Conroy, Bart., M.A.

Lecturer in Modern History.

Dudley Julius Medley, B.A.

Precentor.

Charles Harford Lloyd, Mus. Bac. (1871), M.A. (1875).

Tutors.

Rev. Walter Lock, M.A.
Frederick William Spurling, M.A.
Rev. Aubrey Lackington Moore, M.A.
Edward Bagnall Poulton, M.A.
Rev. W. J. Heathcote Campion, M.A.
Rev. George William Gent, M.A.
Henry Offley Wakeman, M.A.

Council.

Earl Beauchamp, M.A.
Viscount Cranbrook, M.A.
John A. Shaw Stewart, M.A.
William Bright, D.D.
Henry Parry Liddon, D.D.
Rev. Peter Goldsmith Medd, M.A.
Henry Hucks Gibbs, M.A.
Right Rev. Edward King, D.D.
Hon. Charles Lindley Wood, M.A.

Frederic Bulley, D.D.
Lt.-Col. the Hon. William Edward Sackville West, M.A.
Rev. Richard Temple West, M.A.

ADMISSION.

The Examination is held in October, and the subjects are, the Hecuba and Medea of Euripides, or the Ajax and Electra of Sophocles; the Georgics or the first three books of the Odes of Horace with the Ars Poetica; the first two books of Euclid or Algebra; Arithmetic, Greek and Latin Grammar, Latin Prose, and easy passages of Greek and Latin not previously prepared. Except as to the two last subjects, candidates who have passed Examinations exempting from Responsions, are also exempt from this Examination. No fees are required.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

Four or more Scholarships of the annual value of from £60 to £80 are awarded annually after Competitive Examination, and are practically open, except that candidates must be members of the Church of England, and below nineteen years of age. In a few cases the limit is twenty years. Of these Scholarships, two at least are given for Classics, one for Modern History, and one either for Natural Science or Mathematics. The Examination is generally held at the beginning of the Easter vacation.

EXPENSES.

An annual charge of £82, payable in equal instalments at the beginning of each term, covers rent, board, tuition, and all necessary expenses except washing, lights, and beer. Extras are provided according to the College tariff, and the maximum of the terminal account for such matters is fixed at £5. A fee of 10*s.* is charged for each degree.

COLOURS.

The Eight wear a white coat and jersey, trimmed with red and blue. The ordinary uniform is a blue coat, trimmed with red and white cord, and straw hat with blue ribbon, with narrow stripes of white and red.

Kennicott Hebrew Scholarship.—To this Scholarship, which is worth about £150, and is tenable for one year—subject to certain conditions of residence, amounting in all to twenty-one weeks in the year—the election takes place in Trinity Term. Candidates must have passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must not have exceeded twenty-eight terms from matriculation.

Lady Margaret Hall.—Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville Hall provide for ladies advanced educational opportunities. At Lady Margaret, or Lady's Hall, the expense is about £75 per annum, in addition to about £15 per annum fees for instruction. Two Exhibitions were lately awarded—one of £35 a year for two years, and one of £25 for three years. At Somerville Hall, £21 per term of eight weeks is charged for board and lodging; £63 for the whole year of three terms, which generally correspond to those of University residence. There is an extra charge of £2 2*s.* for rooms in the new wing. The lecture fees will amount to about £15 extra. One or more Exhibitions are annually offered for competition. Full particulars in regard to these novel and useful institutions may be obtained as to Lady Margaret Hall, from Miss Wordsworth, the principal, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, Keble College, or Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 22, Norham Gardens, Oxford; and as to Somerville Hall, from the secretaries, the Hon. Mrs. Harcourt, Cowley Grange, Oxford, and Mrs. T. H. Ward, 5, Bradmore-road, Oxford, or the Principal, Miss M. Shaw Lefevre.

Lampeter. St. David's College.—(*See* Affiliated Colleges.)

Latin Language and Literature, The Corpus Christi Professor of, is to lecture and give instruction on the History and Criticism of the Latin Language and Literature, and on the works of Classical Latin authors.

His emolument is, in addition to an ordinary Fellowship of Corpus Christi College, "a stipend of £700 per annum, until the bequest of the late Professor John Conington for the endowment of his Chair is received," and then "such annual stipend as will, with the annual sum arising from that bequest, amount to £700." Two representatives of Corpus Christi College are always members of the board of electors to the office. The Professor is Henry Nettleship, M.A., Fellow of Corpus.

Latin Literature, The Reader in, lectures twice a week during term time, and twice in those weeks gives informal instruction. His salary is £300 a year, and he may demand a fee of not more than £2 a term from those receiving informal instruction. The Reader is Robinson Ellis, M.A., Fellow of Trinity.

Law.—The CHANCELLOR has jurisdiction in almost all cases in which scholars or privileged persons residing within the precinct of the University are parties. His Court is held every Friday morning during term, by the Vice-Chancellor, in the Apodyterium of the Convocation House, the two Proctors sitting, if they please, as his assessors. He also appoints some Doctor or Bachelor of Civil Law to sit with him as assessor, and to act as judge for him in his absence, with an annual stipend of £40.

PROCTORS IN THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, who must be Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Civil Law, or else either barristers or solicitors, are appointed and admitted by the Vice-Chancellor to practise in the Court.

The University solicitor is Frederic Parker Morrell, M.A., St. John's.

Law (Civil), Degrees in.—Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law must have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have had their names on the book of a College or Hall, or on the Register of Non-Collegiate Students, for twenty-six terms. The Examination is held in Trinity Term. The names of candidates must be given, with certificates of matriculation and of admission to the degree of B.A., to the Superior Bedel of the Faculty of Law seven days before the Examination, when payment of a fee of £1 is also required. The general subjects of the Examination are Jurisprudence (General or Comparative), Roman Law, English Law, and International Law, and notice must be given to the Regius Professor of Civil Law, four weeks at least before the first day of Trinity Term, of the particular subdivisions of those subjects which the candidate offers. The fee payable on taking the degree is £6 10*s*.

Bachelors of Civil Law are, after five years, eligible for the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and a candidate for the degree of D.C.L. is required to read publicly within the precincts of the schools a dissertation composed by himself on some subject pertaining to Civil Law approved by the Professor, and must deliver to him a copy of it. The fee payable to the University on taking the degree of D.C.L. is £40.

Law (Civil), The Regius Professor of, lectures and gives instruction in Roman Law, its Principles and History. He is entitled, according to the Statute of 1882, "to the emoluments now assigned to the Professor (exclusive of any temporary payment, which by any Statute in force at the time when this Statute comes into operation may be provided for the Professor from the University Chest)," as well as to such a sum from All Souls' College as shall amount, together with what he shall receive in respect of his Professorship from other sources, to £700. In addition to this he receives £200 per annum as the emolument of a Fellow of the College. The Professor is James Bryce, D.C.L., Fellow of Oriel.

Law (English), The Reader in, lectures twice a week during term time, and twice in those weeks gives informal instruction to those who desire it. His salary is £300 a year, and he may demand a fee of not more than £2 a term from those receiving informal instruction. The Reader is Thomas Raleigh, M.A., All Souls'.

Law (English), The Vinerian Professor of, "shall receive the annual proceeds of the trust estate of Mr. Viner's Foundation remaining after payment of the statutory emoluments of the scholars of that Foundation," and is also entitled to such a sum as will make his income, including his receipts from the Vinerian Foundation, £700 per annum from All Souls' College, a representative of which is always a member of the board of electors to the office. In addition the Professor receives an annual sum of £200 as a Fellow of the College. The Professor is Albert Venn Dicey, M.A., B.C.L., Fellow of All Souls'.

Law (International), The Chichele Professor of, is to lecture and give instruction on Public and Private International Law, including, as a part of Public International Law, the history and obligation of Treaties. His emolument is an annual sum of £700 from All Souls' College, in addition to £200 per annum, the stipend of a Fellow of the College. A nominee of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College is always on the board of electors to the office. The Professor is Thomas Erskine Holland, D.C.L., Fellow of All Souls'.

Law (Roman), Reader in.—The Statutes approved in 1882 provide that "until the Regius Professorship of Civil Law shall fall vacant, or until the existing Regius Professor shall by his own consent become subject to any Statutes for the future regulation of that Professorship and the duties of the Professor, which may be made by the University of Oxford Commissioners, a Reader in Roman Law shall be appointed from time to time for successive periods of three years." He is required to reside within the precincts of the University for six months in each year, between the 10th of October and the 1st of July, and to lecture twice a week during seven weeks of each term, Easter and Trinity Terms being counted as one. He is also to give private instruction to students attending his lectures. His remuneration is a sum of £400 a year from All Souls' College, a nominee of which is always to be a member of the board of electors to the office. The Reader is Erwin Grueber, Jur. Doc. Un. of Munich, M.A.

Lawn Tennis.—The University Lawn Tennis Club has its grounds at the end of Norham Gardens, to the north-east of the Parks. The entrance fee is £2, and the terminal subscription 10*s.* Only Undergraduates are eligible as members, on being proposed and seconded in the usual form.

The Inter-University match on the All England Lawn Tennis Ground at Wimbledon in June, 1885, again resulted in the complete success of the Cambridge men, who won in both the four and the single-handed games. The Oxford players were: H. Pease, J. Foreman, H. Grove, T. M. Burton, T. R. Gray, and H. Emmons.

Lenten University Sermon.—On one of the afternoons in Lent a Sermon, for which there is a special benefaction, is preached in St. Mary's, upon the Jewish interpretation of Prophecy.

Libraries.—In addition to the Libraries belonging to individual Colleges, the principal Libraries at Oxford are the famous Bodleian; the Radcliffe, principally devoted to Physical Science; and the Taylorian, the specialty of which is Foreign Literature. All these institutions will be found described under their proper heads.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

LINCOLN COLLEGE, Turl Street, next to Exeter and opposite to Jesus, was founded in 1427 by Richard Flemyng, Bishop of Lincoln. The south quadrangle was added by Bishop Rotherham in 1479. The entrance from Turl Street is by a tower gateway with groined roof, and to the east of the first quadrangle is the Hall, the exterior of which remains nearly in its pristine state; the interior was remodelled in 1701. The Chapel was built in 1629 by Archbishop Williams. It is wainscoted with cedar, and the heavy roof and screen are of the same wood. The seats are surmounted by a number of carved figures which are said to be the work of Grinling Gibbons. There is some remarkable stained glass in the windows, of which that in the east is particularly fine. The glass was brought from Italy by Archbishop Williams, and is said to be at least 500 years old. It appears from the date (1631) on the glass itself to have been placed in the Chapel at that date. In the inner quadrangle is a luxuriant vine, said to be cultivated in consequence of the heart of Bishop Rotherham having been so touched by a sermon preached by Dr. Tristoppe, the rector, from the text, "Behold and visit this vine," that he was moved to build the second quadrangle. One of the principal names associated with Lincoln is that of John Wesley, who was a Fellow of Lincoln in 1726.

Visitor.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

Rector.

REV. WILLIAM WALTER MERRY, M.A., elected 1884.

Domestic Bursar.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER, M.A.

Estates Bursar.

JOHN LANCASTER GOUGH MOWAT, M.A.

Sub-Rector and Librarian.

WILLIAM WARDE FOWLER, M.A.

Chaplain and Dean of Degrees.

REV. ANDREW CLARK, M.A.

Tutors.

REV. ANDREW CLARK, M.A.
WILLIAM WARDE FOWLER, M.A.

Lecturers (*in common with Oriel College*).

J. C. WILSON, M.A. (*Philosophical*).
REV. W. W. MERRY, M.A. (*Classical*).
REV. J. R. KING, M.A. (*Classical*).
REV. A. G. BUTLER, M.A. (*Classical*).
W. W. FOWLER, M.A. (*Historical*).
REV. F. H. HALL, M.A. (*Historical*).
RICHARD LODGE, M.A. (*Historical*).
E. A. WHITTUCK, M.A. (*Jurisprudence*).
REV. ANDREW CLARK, M.A. (*Logic*).
REV. R. H. CHARSLEY, M.A. (*Mathematical*).

Fellows.

WASHBOURNE WEST, B.D.
HUGH EDWARD PIGOTT PLATT, M.A.
WILLIAM WARDE FOWLER, M.A.
NATHAN BODINGTON, M.A.
REV. ANDREW CLARK, M.A.
SAMUEL ALEXANDER, B.A.
JOHN EDWARD KING, M.A.
WILLIAM JAMES ASHLEY, M.A.

ADMISSION.

The Examinations are held at the beginning of each term, and the subjects are: Latin Prose Composition; unprepared Translations; a portion of some Greek author and a portion of some Latin author, such as are required in Responsions; the first two books of Euclid, or Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive, and Arithmetic. Candidates holding certificates of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board, or of having passed an Examination accepted in lieu of Responsions, are excused this Examination. Admission fee £3 3*s*., Caution money £30, of which £10 is returnable on taking the B.A. degree, and £10 on taking the M.A. degree, and the balance on removal of the name from the College books.

EXHIBITIONS, SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC.

There are at present twelve Scholarships open without limitation of age, of the annual value of from £60 to £80, and tenable for four years. Under the same conditions are the Matthews and Radford Scholarships. The Tatham Scholarship is awarded by preference to persons born or educated in the county of Bucks. To two other Scholarships the Rector nominates.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Fellowships are ten in number, and worth about £300 per annum. Holy Orders are obligatory within ten years from admission, except on the two Senior Lay Fellows. Except in the cases of the holders of the College livings of All Saints' and St. Michael's in Oxford, Fellowships are vacated by marriage.

EXPENSES.

Tuition fees, £21 a year during residence in Oxford. College charges, £3 per term. Room-rent from £10 to £15 a year, furniture at a valuation. Degree fees, £4 4*s*. each.

COLOURS.

Light blue and dark blue. The Eight wear a dark blue jersey with white stripes, dark blue coat with light blue edgings, and a mitre embroidered on the breast; hat-ribbon, dark blue edged with light blue. Torpid: the same without the mitre. Ordinary uniform: blue coat with mitre on breast.

Local Examinations.—Delegates are appointed by the University to conduct Examinations where there is effective demand for them, for youths or women, the standards of examination being graduated with reference to age, and pass certificates in the several divisions, with Honour Certificates in separate subjects, awarded to those deserving of them. The Examinations are held simultaneously in all centres to which Examiners have been assigned. The expenses of the Examination must be guaranteed by the applicants for the privilege. The Secretary to the Delegates is Mr. George E. Baker, M.A., of Magdalen College.

Lodgings. — Licensed Lodgings, of which a list is issued terminally by the Delegates of Lodging Houses, must lie within a circle of a mile and a half radius round Carfax Church. The rooms vary much in price, those in the High Street being naturally the most expensive, while the cheapest, and by no means the least comfortable and cleanly, are to be found in the newer portions of the town between Walton Street and the Woodstock Road. (*See articles on* READING *and* EXPENSES.)

Logic, The Wykeham Professor of, is to lecture and give instruction on the principles of Logic, and its connection with Mental Philosophy, the Laws of Evidence, and Natural Science. He is to receive from the University Chest a yearly sum of £400, and also from New College the emolument of an ordinary Fellowship and an annual sum of £300. The Warden of New College is always a member of the board of electors to the office. The Professor is Thomas Fowler, M.A., President of Corpus.

Long Vacation.—Oxford in the Long Vacation falls into a long torpor, so far as University life is concerned. By the end of June few members of the College will be left there, save the Examiners and such Undergraduates as pass through for their *vivâ voce.* There is none of the systematic reading which goes on at Cambridge in the corresponding period, the Parks are deserted, and the river is almost abandoned to the Town Rowing Clubs and the College servants. But residence in the town during the Long Vacation, for those who have friends among the stationary population, is most enjoyable. Undergraduates whose homes are elsewhere are expected to obtain leave from the Proctors to lodge in Oxford out of term time, which will be in most cases readily granted, while for a visit of a night or a few days only this medieval regulation may be safely ignored. Plenty of lawn tennis, cricket, and boating and picnicking excursions are among the relaxations of resident Undergraduates in the Long, and at no time of year are the river and the country more attractive.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

St. Mary Magdalen College, at the end of High Street, was founded in 1456 by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, on the site of an ancient hospital of St. John the Baptist, which afforded rest and refreshment to the pilgrims to the shrine of St. Frideswide. The pilgrims' wicket is still recognisable by persons who possess faith and a lively imagination. The foundation-stone of the new College was laid in 1474.

If any one thing can be said to be the best in such a wonderful collection of combined architectural and natural beauties as is presented by Oxford, Magdalen College has certainly the right to the first place. Its situation is perfect, its buildings are most beautiful and interesting, and among all the spires of Oxford there is not one so graceful as the tower of Magdalen. The College is entered by a small door at the right of a gateway, designed by Pugin as late as 1844, and the condition to which the stone has been reduced in thirty-five years is conclusive proof, if proof were needed, of the unfitness for its purpose of the material generally selected for the buildings in the University. Opposite the entrance is the west window of the Chapel, and in the south-west corner is a stone pulpit, from which, on St. John the Baptist's Day, a sermon was preached, the court being decorated with boughs and rushes to represent the wilderness. On the opposite side of the court, in the gate-house, is the grand oriel window of what is known as the Founder's Chamber. On the left of the court are the President's apartments.

From the small court near the stone pulpit is a very good view of the tower. The principal quadrangle is of the time of the founder, and is one of the few cloistered quads in Oxford. Above the cloisters are a number of grotesque figures of sandstone, which were erected in honour of a visit of James I., and are in the maddest style of emblematical art. Some idea of the peculiar notions of the sculptor may be gleaned from the fact that the figure of a hippopotamus, carrying his young upon his shoulders, is supposed to be the "emblem of a good tutor or fellow of a College, who is set to watch over the youth of a society, and by whose prudence they are to be led through the dangers of their first entrance into the world." The strange wild fowl, by which the artist has endeavoured to represent sins and vices, defy description.

To the north of the great quadrangle is the new building erected in 1733, and remarkable for the ingenuity of the architect in designing a building which should be in all respects out of keeping with the ancient and beautiful portions of the College. There is some compensation in the gardens, and the water-walk along the Cherwell, just beyond the gardens, is most beautiful. The walk to the left is named after Addison. The Hall is remarkable for its oak wainscot, and contains portraits of many distinguished men, alumni or benefactors of Magdalen, among others the founder; Cardinal Wolsey, who built the tower; Cardinal Pole; Dean Colet; Prince Rupert; Dr. Sacheverell; Dr. Hammond; and Addison. The Chapel has an entrance in the first court, and in the archway leading to the first quadrangle. It is open daily from 11 to 12.30.

The ante-chapel contains some brasses, one of W. Grey, 1605; above this is a tomb with bust of W. Langton, 1626; and on the opposite side is a similar monument, with the date 1589. It is, however, owing to the dark colouring of the great west window, difficult to discern objects in the ante-chapel with any degree of accuracy. The Chapel itself is remarkable for its elaborate carved stalls and sconces. The altar and the stone screen of the organ should be observed. Before the altar is a modern brass to the memory of Dr. Routh, late President, who died in his hundredth year. On the north of the altar is a small oratory, with groined roof, in which is the tomb of the founder's father, Richard Patten, removed from Waynflete. It is an altar tomb with recumbent figure, at the head of which sits the diminutive effigy supposed to be that of the founder himself. At 5 o'clock on May morning the choristers of the College ascend the tower and sing a Latin hymn.

In addition to the names mentioned above, those of Professor Wilson, John Hampden, Gibbon, and Charles Reade are intimately associated with Magdalen College.

Attached to the College is Magdalen School, also founded by William of Waynflete. Boys, not being choristers of the College, are admitted between the ages of nine and fifteen, after passing a preliminary Examination. The total ordinary fixed payment for day boys is £21 4*s.* 6*d.* per annum, or £7 1*s.* 6*d.* per term. Extra subjects are not obligatory. Sixteen choristers of Magdalen College are educated at the school, with free board, lodging, and instruction in ordinary subjects. Their school subscriptions and weekly allowance are fixed at £3 3*s.* a year. The charge for boarders, with the head and other masters, is fixed at £94 10*s.* per annum, exclusive of tuition fee, but including weekly allowance and general subscriptions, such as cricket, boating, etc. There is a Head Master's Exhibition of £30 per annum for three years, tenable at either University if the holder obtain an Open Scholarship or Exhibition. Ten Exhibitions of £22 1*s.* a year each are given in the school.

Visitor.
THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

President.
Vacant (September, 1885).

Vice-President and Librarian.
REV. HENRY AUSTIN WILSON, M.A.

Senior Dean of Arts.
THOMAS HERBERT WARREN, M.A.

Junior Dean of Arts.
GEORGE EDWARD UNDERHILL, M.A.

Dean of Divinity.
REV. HENRY RAMSDEN BRAMLEY, M.A.

Home Bursar.
FREDERIC POCOCK BOLLEY, M.A.

Estates Bursar.
GEORGE EDWARD BAKER, M.A.

Junior Bursar.
REV. HARMAN CHALONER OGLE, M.A.

Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy.
HENRY WILLIAM CHANDLER, M.A.

Waynflete Professor of Chemistry.
WILLIAM ODLING, M.A.

Waynflete Professor of Physiology.
JOHN SCOTT BURDON-SANDERSON, M.A.

Sherardian Professor of Botany.
ISAAC BAYLEY BALFOUR, M.A.

Fellows.
REV. JOHN FISHER, D.D.
REV. GEORGE THEOPHILUS COOKE, B.D.
REV. JOHN RIGAUD, B.D.
REV. H. E. FOWLER GARNSEY, B.D.
REV. LLEWELLYN MEYRICK, M.A.
REV. HENRY HANSELL, M.A.

Edward Mansel Miller, M.A.
Reginald Bird, M.A.
Rev. Henry Ramsden Bramley, M.A.
Rev. Harman Chaloner Ogle, M.A.
Rev. Walter Lock, M.A.
Charles John Francis Yule, M.A.
Rev. William Augustus Brevoort Coolidge, M.A.
Rev. Henry Austin Wilson, M.A.
Thomas Herbert Warren, M.A.
Rev. Thomas Robert Terry, M.A.
Rev. Thomas Field, M.A.
George Edward Underhill, M.A.
John Andrew Hamilton, M.A.
John Scott Burdon-Sanderson, M.A.
Edward Chapman, M.A.
Alfred Denis Godley, M.A.
Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.A.

Honorary Fellows.

Earl of Selborne, M.A.
John Obadiah Westwood, M.A.

ADMISSION.

The Examinations take place at the end of each term and at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, the subjects being the same as those required at Responsions. There is no admission fee, and Foundationers pay no Caution money, which in the case of commoners is £40, returnable either upon taking the degree of B.A., or the removal of the name from the College books.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The Scholarships at Magdalen are called Demyships—eight Seniors, of the value of £100 per annum each, open to members of the University who have passed all the Examinations required for the degree of B.A., and thirty Juniors, the annual value of the latter being £80 each. The Examination for Demyships takes place in the week after the Encænia.

FELLOWSHIPS.

Under the present Statutes the number of Fellowships is to be not less than thirty or more than forty. Of these Fellowships, four are attached to the four Waynflete Professors in the University, one to the Professorship of Botany, and one to the Professorship of Mineralogy. The Fellowships are divided into Ordinary and Official, the latter not exceeding eleven in number. The yearly emoluments of an Official Fellow holding a Tutorship amount to £300, in addition to a payment from the Tuition Fund. Official Fellows holding any other office receive £200 a year and a varying amount from the Corporate Revenue. Under certain circumstances Official Fellows may retain their Fellowships after marriage. The Official Fellowships are tenable for not more than fifteen years, renewable for further periods of ten years. The vacation of the qualifying office, however, also vacates the Fellowship.

EXPENSES.

The annual tuition fee is £21, the annual College charges about £20 for residents in College, £10 for residents out of College, room-rent varying from £10 to £15 per annum. The degree fees are for B.A. 17*s.* 6*d.*, and for M.A. £3 3*s.*

COLOURS.

Ordinary: black and white in stripes. The Eight wear white jersey trimmed with black, scarlet hat-ribbon and coat, with white lilies in front and black edging. Torpid: the same without edging.

Marquis of Lothian's Historical Prize Essay.—This prize, of the value of £40 in money or books, is awarded annually for the best essay on some point of Foreign History between the dethronement of Romulus Augustulus and the death of Frederick the Great. The competition is open to all members of the University who have not exceeded the twenty-seventh term from matriculation.

Martyrs' Memorial, St. Giles's, opposite Balliol College and Beaumont-street, was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott on the lines of the Eleanor crosses, and erected at a cost of £5,000. It is 73 feet in height. The statues of Bishops Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer are by Weekes.

Mathematical Scholarships. —1. Senior. One senior scholar is elected every Hilary Term from candidates who have passed all Examinations necessary for the degree of B.A., and who have not exceeded the twenty-sixth term from matriculation. The Scholarship is tenable for two years, conditionally on the scholar keeping his name on the books of some College or Hall, and is worth £30 a year, with the addition for one year only of about £20, derived from dividends of that moiety of Dr. Johnson's fund formerly assigned to his mathematical scholar. Hence the holder is called the "Johnson University Scholar."

2. Junior. One junior scholar is elected every Hilary Term from candidates, who must be members of the University, who have not exceeded eight terms from matriculation. The annual value of the Scholarships is £30 each, and they are tenable for two years, conditionally on the scholar continuing his mathematical studies.

Medicine, Degrees in.—Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine must have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; must have had their names on the books of a College or Hall, or on the Register of Non-Collegiate Students, for twenty-six terms; and must pass two Examinations, partly in writing and partly *vivâ voce.*

The first Examination takes place in Trinity Term, and it is requisite that a candidate should have completed eight terms from the date of his *Testamur* in one of the schools at the Second Public Examination for the degree of B.A.; unless he was placed in the first or second class in the School of Natural Science, in which case, if he received from the Public Examiners a special certificate of his attainments in Mechanical Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, or Biology, he may be admitted to this Examination at once, and need not then be examined again in any science specified in such certificate. No candidate who has obtained Honours in the School of Natural Science or has passed the Preliminary Honour Examination in that school, is required to be examined in Chemistry or in Mechanics and Physics at this Examination. The subjects are: Human Anatomy and Physiology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology to a certain extent, and those parts of Mechanical Philosophy, Botany, and Chemistry which illustrate Medicine. Every one intending to be a candidate at either Examination is required to give the Professor notice of his intention a fortnight at least before the week in which the Examination is to be held.

A candidate for the second Examination must have completed eight terms from the date of his *Testamur* in the first Medical Examination, and must deliver to the Regius Professor satisfactory certificates of his having attended some hospital of good repute. The subjects in this Examination are: the Theory and Practice of Medicine, including Diseases of Women and Children, the *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics, Pathology, the Principles of Surgery and Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence and General Hygiene. Candidates will also be examined in two of the four authors, Hippocrates, Aretœus, Galen, and Celsus, or in one of these and some modern author approved by the Professor. A fee of £1 is payable before each of these Examinations; after they are both passed, a further fee of £9 is required, and when the degree is taken, one of £6 10*s.*

An Examination, open only to those who have obtained the degree of B.M. in the University of Oxford, is held yearly in Michaelmas Term in subjects bearing on Preventive Medicine and Public Health (Hygiene, Sanitary Law, Sanitary Engineering, and Vital Statistics). A fee of £5 is payable before, and another of £10 after passing this Examination.

A Bachelor of Medicine, who has completed three years from the time of his admission to that degree and is desirous of proceeding to the degree of

Doctor of Medicine, is required to read publicly within the precinct of the schools, in the presence of the Regius Professor, a dissertation composed by himself on some Medical subject approved by the Professor, and to deliver to him a copy of it. A fee of £40 is payable to the University on taking this degree. Bachelors of Medicine can, under certain conditions, procure the license of the University to practise Medicine, a license which is granted to Doctors of Medicine as a matter of right.

Medicine, The Regius Professor of (original emolument £40), is, under the Statutes of 1882, to deliver in each year two courses of lectures, each course comprising at least eight. He is to act as Examiner for degrees in Medicine, "and shall perform such other duties in relation to the teaching and study of Medicine in the University, and be subject to such obligation, if any, as to residence within the University, as the University may, from time to time, by Statute determine." The Professorship has now attached to it the Mastership of the Hospital at Ewelme, as well as the Aldrichian Professorship of the Practice of Medicine. It is held by Sir Henry Wentworth Acland, K.C.B., D.M., late Fellow of All Souls'.

MERTON COLLEGE.

MERTON COLLEGE, King Street, was founded by Walter de Merton, Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Rochester, 1264, and was originally established at Malden and Merton, in Surrey. It was subsequently removed to Oxford as an endowment for scholars "*qui non religiosi viverent.*" The principal quadrangle is entered through a gateway, over which are figures of the founder and Henry III., and a singular piece of sculpture representing the founder in full canonicals presenting a book to the Lamb in the wilderness. Apes, unicorns, and other unusual animals figure in the composition, in which also is St. John the Baptist. One of the entrances to the Library quadrangle is under the treasury, with its high-pitched fire-proof ashlar roof. The Library, the oldest in England, will well repay a visit, and its oak screen, ancient settles and tables, and tiled floor, give a good idea of the old-fashioned homes of learning; and the illusion is all the more perfect, as specimens of the old style of attaching books to their shelves by chains are still exhibited. The Library is rich in curious books and MSS., including a magnificent copy of Caxton's Chaucer, with richly illuminated borders.

The principal features of the Chapel, which is the parish church of St. John the Baptist, are its massive tower and great east window, with Catherine wheel and rich tracery. The gurgoyles and corbels are remarkably quaint. The ante-chapel and tower date from the beginning of the fifteenth century. The tower has been recently restored, and the floor of the bellringers' chamber has been removed to an open gallery constructed for them, so that the whole of the arches and fine oak roof are fully exposed to view from below. In the ante-chapel is the mural monument of Sir Henry Savile, a former warden and provost of Eton (died 1621), which is ornamented with odd devices emblematic of his fame as a traveller, and views of Merton and Eton. On the other side of the organ is the monument of Sir Thomas Bodley, the founder of the Bodleian Library, who died 1612; and on the opposite wall is the monument to Bishop Patteson, by T. Woolner, R.A. The ante-chapel contains the remains of ancient brasses, one 1310, and in the south is a fine piscina. In the Chapel itself are two superb brasses; one on the south of the choir of Henry Sever, warden in 1471, in cope and full canonicals; that in the north bearing the effigies of John Bloxham, warden, 1387, and John Whytton, his friend, 1420, side by side under a Gothic canopy. The fine brass lectern is inscribed "*Orate pro anima magistri Johannis Martok*," and is of the fifteenth century. The altar-piece is attributed to Tintoretto. The very fine sedilia formed part of the original building. The glass in the great east window is modern, but there is some very old stained glass in the side and west windows.

Merton can count among its distinguished names those of half-a-dozen Archbishops of Canterbury, five Irish Archbishops, and numerous Bishops, besides several Romish Cardinals. Sir Thomas Bodley; Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood; and "Dick" Steele are among its more mundane celebrities.

Visitor.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Warden.

THE HON. GEORGE CHARLES BRODRICK, M.A., elected 1881.

Senior Bursar.

WILLIAM ESSON, M.A.

Junior Bursar.

THOMAS BOWMAN, M.A.

Chaplain.

REV. GEORGE NOEL FREELING, M.A.

Mathematical Tutor.

WILLIAM ESSON, M.A.

Sub-Warden and Librarian.

WILLIAM WALLACE, M.A.

Principal of the Postmasters and Dean.

THOMAS BOWMAN, M.A.

Tutors.

WILLIAM ESSON, M.A.
WILLIAM WALLACE, M.A.
GEORGE RODNEY SCOTT, M.A.

Lecturers.

THOMAS BOWMAN, M.A.
WALTER WYBERGH HOW, B.A.

Lecturers not on the Foundation.

JOHN WATTS, M.A., Balliol (*Natural Science*).
REV. WILLIAM JOHN PRIEST, M.A., Merton (*Classics*).
ARCHIBALD ARTHUR PRANKERD, B.C.L., M.A., Worcester (*Law*).
REV. ARTHUR HENRY JOHNSON, M.A., All Souls' (*Modern History*).
REV. JOHN OCTAVIUS JOHNSTON, M.A., Keble (*Theology*).

Fellows.

JOHN JAMES RANDOLPH, M.A.
HENRY MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A.
REV. STEPHEN EDWARDES, M.A.
REV. GEORGE NOEL FREELING, M.A.
ROBERT BELLAMY CLIFTON, M.A.
WILLIAM ESSON, M.A.
WILLIAM WALLACE, M.A.
REV. ROBERT JAMES WILSON, M.A.
FRANCIS HERBERT BRADLEY, M.A.
REV. CHARLES THOMAS CRUTTWELL, M.A.
REV. WILLIAM TRAIES, M.A.
ARCHIBALD SIMON LANG MACDONALD, M.A.
JOHN WELLESLEY RUSSELL, M.A.
GEORGE RODNEY SCOTT, M.A.
THOMAS HOWARD WRIGHT, M.A.
THOMAS BOWMAN, M.A.
WALTER SCOTT, M.A.
MAURICE HUTTON, M.A.
HENRY NOTTIDGE MOSELEY, M.A.
WALTER WYBERGH HOW, B.A.

ADMISSION.

The Examination is held on the last Wednesday in November and May, and on the Thursday before the first day of term. The subjects are: Latin Prose Composition; Greek and Latin Grammar; Arithmetic; the first and second books of Euclid, or Elementary Algebra; *Vivâ voce* Examination in portions of one Greek and one Latin author. The admission fee is a payment of £1 10*s*. to the College Library. Caution money, £18 for a scholar, £30 for a commoner, returnable on removal of name from College books.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The Scholarships at Merton are known as Postmasterships. They are eighteen in number, of the annual value of £80 each, inclusive of rooms and all allowances. They are tenable for two years, renewable for a further period of two years, and under special circumstances for yet a further period of one year. Two of them are reserved for candidates educated at Eton College. They are assigned in rotation to Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science. The limit of age is nineteen.

The Exhibitions are four in number and of the annual value of £60 each. Except that there is no limit as to age, they are subject to the same conditions as the Postmasterships. There is also an Exhibition Fund, which is formed for the purpose of assisting poor students and of promoting study among the Undergraduates.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Statutes of 1882 provide for not fewer than nineteen or more than twenty-six Fellows. Fellows who are Tutors or Lecturers receive in addition to the ordinary emolument £100 a year from the Corporate Revenue, and a payment out of the Tuition Fund, and such Fellows are, under certain conditions, permitted to marry.

EXPENSES.

Tuition fees, £7 7*s.* per term. Residents in College pay about £12 a year for servants. Room-rent from £10 to £18 18*s.* per annum. Degree fees, £2 each.

COLOURS.

The Eight wear a white jersey trimmed with red, red cross on breast and arm, blue jacket trimmed with red and white cord, red and white hat-ribbon with red cross.

Mesopotamia (Water Walks).—This is one of those long embanked walks, between shady leafage and shining streams, which give an impression of Oxford as the most quietly luxurious city in the world. Starting from near the south-east corner of the Parks at Parson's Pleasure, where the path leading to that bathing-place crosses a wooden bridge along the crest of a stone-faced weir, the walk runs for half a mile or more between willows, alders, and hawthorn bushes to the small disused mill which stands at the end of the dam. On the left hand lies the mill head, sluggish and reedy, on the right is the old bed of the stream, still carrying water enough to be navigable by dingeys and canoes as far as the weir above mentioned, where there is a portage to the water above. It is, by-the-bye, advisable to make the portage earlier, about half-way between the mill and the weir, as the dam is broader and deeper. The walk is well gravelled. Seats are provided at intervals. The meadows on either hand are in spring-time splendid with marsh marigold; later, they wave thick the coarse herbage which roughens all the water-meadows of the Thames. The termination of the walk as at present arranged is, alas! ignoble and disappointing. From the philosophic calm of the willow avenue one issues upon the dreary actualities of St. Clement's Church; the Marston Road, with its selvage of mud-heaps; and all the squalid bustle of St. Clement's parish. The natural continuation of Mesopotamia is the now private walk, sacred to the Fellows of Magdalen College, which runs from the mill along the left bank of the Cherwell to the north-east corner of Magdalen Field, there crossing a bridge, bristling with churlish spikes, into the Magdalen Walks. That this path should not be at least as public as those walks must always seem, to all but Magdalen Fellows, a blot and blemish on the perfection of Oxford.

Mineralogy, The Waynflete Professor of, is to lecture and give instruction on the structure, composition, physical and chemical properties of Mineral Substances. He is entitled to receive from the University Chest the sum of £100 a year, in addition to an annual sum of £200 and the stipend of an ordinary Fellowship from Magdalen College, the Visitor and President of which are always members of the board of electors to the office. The Professor is M. H. N. Story-Maskelyne, M.A., Hon. Fellow of Wadham.

Moderations.—(*See* ARTS, DEGREES IN.)

Museum. — (*See* UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.)

Music, Degrees in.—Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Music are under no obligation in regard to residence or academical standing; they must, however, have matriculated, and passed either Responsions or one of the Examinations accepted in their stead. A fee of £2 is payable before each of the two parts into which the Examination is divided.

The first of the Examinations takes place in Hilary Term. It is partly in writing and partly *vivâ voce*, and its subjects are Harmony and Counterpoint in not more than four parts.

The second part of the Examination takes place in Michaelmas Term, and is conducted in like manner to the first, the subjects being Harmony, Counterpoint in not more than five parts, Musical History, the use of Musical Instruments, and the form of such works of distinguished composers as may be selected by the Professor of Music. No candidate can present himself for the second Examination without having passed the first, and must have composed a piece of music in five-part harmony, with an accompaniment for at least five stringed instruments, and if the composition is approved, a copy of it must be deposited in the Music School. When both Examinations have been passed a fee of £7 is payable to the University, and a further fee of £5 when the degree is taken.

An interval of five years, passed either in the study or practice of Music, has to elapse before a Bachelor of Music can present himself as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Music. Another Examination in writing has then to be passed, and the candidate must also compose a piece of vocal music of eight parts, with an accompaniment for a full orchestra, which must be performed in public, and a copy of it deposited in the Music School. The fee payable to the University on taking the degree of Doctor of Music is £10.

Music, Professor of. — The chair was instituted by Dr. William Heather, and its stipend consists of £100 per annum from the University Chest, and £30 per annum from the Creweian Benefaction. The Professor is nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, the Warden of New College, the President of Magdalen College, the Dean of Christ Church, the President of St. John's College, the Proctors, the Savilian Professors, and the Professor of Poetry, subject to the approval of Convocation. He is to lecture once or more in each term upon the Theory of Music, with vocal or instrumental illustrations when suitable. Present Professor, Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley, Bart., M.A., Mus. Doc. Christ Church.

Music School.—In the same quadrangle as the Divinity School is the old Music School. Here will be found portraits of Dr. Croft, Henry Lawes, Lord Crewe, Dr. Child, Thomas Blegrave, Dr. Boyce, Dr. Burney, Handel, and John Bull. Round the latter is painted the following legend:

The Bull by force
  In field doth Raigne,
But Bull by skill
  Good will doth Gayne.

NEW COLLEGE.

NEW COLLEGE, New College Lane, was founded, and for the most part built by William of Wykeham, the first stone having been laid 1380. The entrance to the College is not very promising; but the quadrangle, which is approached through a gateway surmounted by statues of the Virgin, the founder, and an angel, is most striking. On the left is the Chapel, the restoration of which was completed in October, 1879. One of the principal features is Sir Gilbert Scott's fine roof, the carved angels being especially remarkable. The west window is from the design of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The ante-chapel, with its two beautiful pillars, is separated from the Chapel by the carved oak organ-loft and splendid organ. The stalls and reredos are new. Among the objects of interest in the Chapel are the sedilia on the south side, and the founder's crozier in a niche in the north wall. The cloisters and gardens of New are singularly fine, and the ironwork between the garden and the second quad is well worth attention.

The names of Dr. Thomas Ken, Canon Sydney Smith, and Dr. Crotch appear on the rolls of New College, which also contain those of five Archbishops of Canterbury, including William of Wykeham and Henry Chichele.

Visitor.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

Warden.

JAMES EDWARDS SEWELL, D.D., elected in 1860.

Dean of Arts.

REV. HEREFORD BROOKE GEORGE, M.A.

Dean.

REV. WILLIAM ARCHIBALD SPOONER, M.A.

Senior Bursar.

ALFRED ROBINSON, M.A.

Junior Bursar.

JOHN BARON MOYLE, B.C.L., M.A.

Savilian Professor of Astronomy.

CHARLES PRITCHARD, D.D.

Savilian Professor of Geometry.

JAMES JOSEPH SYLVESTER, M.A.

Lecturers.

ALFRED ROBINSON, M.A.
ARTHUR OCTAVIUS PRICKARD, M.A.
PERCY EWING MATHESON, M.A.
EDWARD CHARLES EVERARD OWEN, B.A.

Tutors.

REV. HEREFORD BROOKE GEORGE, M.A.
REV. WILLIAM ARCHIBALD SPOONER, M.A.
WILLIAM LEONARD COURTNEY, M.A.
JOHN BARON MOYLE, B.C.L., M.A.
EDWARD HAROLD HAYES, M.A.
DAVID SAMUEL MARGOLIOUTH, M.A.

Chaplains.

REV. HENRY CHARLES BLEEKER CRUIKSHANK.
REV. HORACE EVELYN CLAYTON, M.A.
REV. GEORGE RICKARDS BROWNE, M.A.

Fellows.

JOHN WARD GOODENOUGH, S.C.L.
CYRIL WILLIAM LIPSCOMB, B.C.L., M.A.
JOHN EDWARD WHITE, B.C.L., M.A.
GEORGE BENNETT, M.A.
REV. HEREFORD BROOKE GEORGE, M.A.
FREDERICK ROBERT WICKHAM, M.A.
REV. HENRY COMPTON DICKINS, M.A.
REV. FREDERICK ROWDEN, M.A.
WALTER CROKE ROBINSON, M.A.
ALFRED ROBINSON, M.A.
ARTHUR OCTAVIUS PRICKARD, M.A.
REV. WILLIAM ARCHIBALD SPOONER, M.A.
CHARLES EDWARD BICKMORE, M.A.
WILLIAM LEONARD COURTNEY, M.A.
ALFRED MILNER, M.A.
JOHN BARON MOYLE, B.C.L., M.A.
ARTHUR HENRY GOSSET, M.A.
EDWARD HAROLD HAYES, M.A.
ROBERT FORMAN HORTON, M.A.
DAVID SAMUEL MARGOLIOUTH, B.A.
PERCY EWING MATHESON, B.A.
CHARLES PRITCHARD, D.D.
JOHN CHEVALLIER, B.A.
JAMES JOSEPH SYLVESTER, M.A.
EDWARD C. E. OWEN, B.A.

ADMISSION.

The Examination takes place in May and sometimes also in November. Subjects: Divinity, except for those who are entitled to claim exemption; Translation from classical authors; Translation from English into Latin prose; English Composition; the first two books of Euclid, or Algebra as far as Simple Equations inclusive; and Arithmetic. Greek and

Latin Languages, History, Mathematics, and Natural Science, are admitted as optional subjects. Admission fee, £5; Caution money for commoners who do not pay the College charges in advance, £30, of which £20 is returnable on taking B.A. degree, and balance on removal of name from College books.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The Scholarships are of two classes, those confined to students at Winchester College, and those which are open. Six of the former and usually three or four of the latter are awarded annually. Candidates for Open Scholarships must not exceed nineteen years of age. All the Scholarships are worth £80 per annum each, inclusive of rooms and allowances, and are tenable for two years, which may be prolonged for a further two years, and in special cases for one year more, Exhibitions are maintained from a fund established for the purpose.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Fellowships are of three classes, Ordinary, Tutorial, and Professorial. The Ordinary Fellowships are not fewer than fourteen in number, and of these, two—one limited and called the Winchester, and one open—are to be filled up annually by competition. The Tutorial Fellowships are not to exceed ten, are tenable for not more than fifteen years, but renewable for periods not exceeding ten years, and the yearly stipend, in addition to £200, is £100 from the Corporate Revenue, and a varying payment out of the Tuition Fund. Subject to certain conditions Tutorial Fellows are permitted to marry. Professorial Fellowships are five in number, and are annexed to the Savilian Professorships of Geometry and Astronomy; the Professorship of Logic; a Professorship of Ancient History; and a Professorship of Physics.

EXPENSES.

The tuition fee is £21 annually. The College charges for residents are £10 13*s.* per annum, and 3*s.* 4*d.* in the pound for establishment charges. Room-rent averages £14. Furniture can usually be hired. The degree fees are 10*s.* each.

COLOURS.

Chocolate and white, or blue coat with the College arms.

Newdigate Prize.—Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, of the value of £21, is awarded every Trinity Term for English Verse, the competition being open to members of the University who have not exceeded four years from matriculation.

NEW INN HALL.

ORIGINALLY known as Trilleck's Inns, the buildings occupying the site of what is now New Inn Hall were settled by William of Wykeham, into whose possession the property had come in 1369, upon the Warden and Scholars of his College. The Inns became in later days a favourite haunt of "civilists and canonists," and in the seventeenth century were a centre of the Calvinism of the University—a "nest of Precisians and Puritans," according to Wood. At the commencement of the Civil War the students suddenly fled from an atmosphere whose loyalty became probably too hot for them, and the buildings were converted into a Mint for the use of Charles I., at which most of the old College plate found its way to the melting-pot, a sacrifice from which some Colleges have not even yet recovered. The Inn had already, by its rebuilding in 1460, gained its name of New Inn; it was restored to the purposes of academical instruction by Dr. Cramer, Principal from 1831 to 1847, who erected at his own expense a handsome building, with suitable offices, for the reception of students as in a Public Hall. A chapel was added in 1868 by the present Principal.

Principal and Tutor.

HENRY HUBERT CORNISH, D.D., appointed 1826.

Assistant Tutor.

REV. WILLIAM FLOYER CORNISH, M.A. 1857.

ADMISSION.

No Examination is required for entrance, but members migrating from other Colleges or Halls are required to present a testimonial of good conduct, with permission to migrate, and a formal *Licet migrari* from the Proctors.

FEES, ETC.	*£*	*s.*	*d.*
Entrance Fee to the Principal	5	0	0
Four Terminal Fees, each...	3	15	0
Caution Deposit, returnable on withdrawal of name, less Dues unpaid :			
If living in the Hall ...	30	0	0
If living in Lodgings ...	15	0	0
If Battelling in the Hall ...	20	0	0

Entrance fee and Caution deposit to be paid before the entry of the name on the Hall books.

Newspapers (University).—*The Oxford University Gazette*, which is published every Tuesday during term time by the Clarendon Press, is the official organ of the University. In it are published the Calendar for the term or for the week; the notices of Professorial, combined College, and other lectures; advertisements of private Tutors, etc.; also the lists of those who have given in their names for examination in any school, and the class and pass lists resulting, and all other notices and news concerning the University.

The Oxford Review is the old *Undergraduates' Journal* in a new dress, and has existed since January, 1885. It contains current news relating to Undergraduate life, and may be considered as somewhat more lively than its predecessor, inasmuch as it now publishes one sermon a week instead of two.

The Oxford University Magazine is a young journal, now in its fourth year. In literary merit it considerably excels some previous attempts at University journalism, and bids fair to have a prolonged existence.

Non-Collegiate Students.—(*See* UNATTACHED STUDENTS.)

Nottingham University College.—(*See* AFFILIATED COLLEGES.)

Omnibuses.—Conveyances of this nature, though somewhat cut out of their occupation by the institution of the tram-cars, still run between the principal Hotels—"The Mitre," "The Clarendon," and "The Randolph"—and the Railway Stations, to meet the principal trains.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

ORIEL COLLEGE, opposite Corpus and the Canterbury Quadrangle entrance to Christ Church, was founded by Adam de Brome in 1324, and reconstituted by Edward II. in 1326. The origin of the name is very doubtful. It is said that the building which originally stood here was a monastery of Le Oriole, but it does not seem that the authority for this statement is to be relied on. The buildings of Oriel are not so remarkable as those of many other Colleges, but are very picturesque, and present an appearance of greater age than they can in fact lay claim to. Entering from Oriel Street, the Chapel and Hall are on the opposite side of the quadrangle. In the centre of the block of buildings stand three statues, of Edward II., Edward III., and the Virgin Mary. The Chapel is plain, and there is little of interest in the Hall except its excellent roof and a few portraits. The College possesses, among other rare plate, a cup of Edward II., and one of Bishop Carpenter, 1476. The common room contains a picture by Vasari, but is most interesting from its associations connected with the days of the early activity of such men as John Henry Newman, Keble, Arnold, Wilberforce, and Pusey. Oriel also claims the following celebrated men: Bishop Butler, author of the "Analogy of Religion;" Sir Walter Raleigh; and Gilbert White, author of the "Natural History of Selborne." The Library has been rebuilt, and is of comparatively modern date (1788). Indeed, none of the buildings are older than 1620.

Visitor.

The Queen.

Provost.

David Binning Monro, elected in 1882.

Dean.

Rev. Francis Henry Hall, M.A.

Sub-Dean and Librarian.

John Cook Wilson, M.A.

Treasurer.

Charles Lancelot Shadwell, M.A.

Regius Professor of Modern History.

Edward Augustus Freeman, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.

Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture.

Vacant.

Tutors.

Rev. Arthur Gray Butler, M.A.
Rev. Francis Henry Hall, M.A.
Rev. John Richard King, M.A.
John Cook Wilson, M.A.

Lecturer.

Rev. Lancelot Ridley Phelps, M.A.

Lecturers (in common with Lincoln College).

J. C. Wilson, M.A. (*Philosophical*).
Rev. J. R. King, M.A. (*Classical*).
Rev. W. W. Merry, M.A. (*Classical*).
Rev. A. G. Butler, M.A. (*Classical*).
W. W. Fowler, M.A. (*Historical*).
Rev. F. H. Hall, M.A. (*Historical*).
Richard Lodge, M.A. (*Historical*).
Edward Arthur Whittuck, M.A. (*Jurisprudence*).
Rev. Andrew Clark, M.A. (*Logic*).
Rev. Robert Hervey Charsley, M.A. (*Mathematical*).

Other Lecturers.

F. H. Woods, B.D. (*Divinity*).
Rev. Lancelot Ridley Phelps, M.A. (*Political Economy*).

Fellows.

Drummond Percy Chase, D.D.
Edward Poste, M.A.
Henry Parker, M.A.
Rev. Arthur Gray Butler, M.A.
James Bryce, D.C.L.
Charles Lancelot Shadwell, M.A.
William James Lewis, M.A.
Rev. Francis Henry Hall, M.A.
Rev. John Richard King, M.A.
John Cook Wilson, M.A.
Rev. Lancelot Ridley Phelps, M.A.
Francis Charles Montague, B.A.
Edward Augustus Freeman, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.

Honorary Fellows.

Right Rev. James Fraser, D.D.
Goldwin Smith, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.
Very Rev. Richard William Church, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.
Robert Samuel Wright, M.A., B.C.L.

ADMISSION.

An Examination is held in every term, the subjects being the same as are required for Responsions, together with translation papers from Greek and Latin authors. The admission fee is £5; and the Caution money for scholars, exhibitioners, and clerks, £10, and for commoners, £30, returnable on removal of name from College books.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

There are ten Scholarships, open to persons under the age of nineteen, of the annual value of £80 each, and four Exhibitions, known as Adam de Brome's, of a like value, and confined to those who have need of support at the University. These Scholarships and Exhibitions are tenable for four years, which may be extended to a further term of one year. In addition to these are three Robinson Exhibitions, tenable for three years, and worth about £38 per annum, open to all members of the College; four Beaufort Exhibitions, tenable for seven years, of the annual value of £25 each, and restricted to nominees of the Duke of Beaufort, or to natives of Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, and Glamorganshire; two Ireland Exhibitions, of the annual value of £30 each; and two Bible Clerkships for persons in need of assistance at the University, of the annual value of £100 each, and tenable for three or four years from matriculation. The Hughes Scholarships, of about £70 per annum, are open to members and sons of members of certain co-operative societies. The next Scholarship Examination will begin on January 12, 1886.

FELLOWSHIPS.

These are divided into Ordinary and Tutorial, the former not to exceed nine, and the latter five, in number. In addition to the emolument of an Ordinary Fellow, a Tutorial Fellow receives a sum of not less than £150 a year, rising to a maximum of £600. They are appointed for a period not exceeding fifteen years, with power of extension, and under certain circumstances are permitted to marry.

EXPENSES.

The tuition fees are £21 per annum; College charges, for residents in College £22, and for residents out of College £7 10*s.* per annum; the average annual room-rent is £11. Furniture to be taken at a valuation. The degree fees are: B.A., £4 2*s.* 6*d.*; and M.A., £8 1*s.*

COLOURS.

The Eight wear a white jersey and coat, trimmed with three blue stripes, white straw hat, with ribbon of two white stripes on a blue ground. Ordinary uniform: blue, with College arms.

Oriel Professorship.—(*See* INTERPRETATION OF HOLY SCRIPTURES PROFESSORSHIP.)

Parliamentary Constituency.—The electoral body for the return of the two University Members to Parliament consists of the whole House of Convocation, who may record their votes either in person or by duly attested proxy. The present Burgesses representing the University are: Right Hon. Sir John Robert Mowbray, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., Hon. Student of Christ Church, Hon. Fellow of Hertford; John Gilbert Talbot, M.A. Christ Church, Hon. D.C.L.

Pastoral Theology, Regius Professor of, is to reside in the University for six months in the academical year, to lecture six weeks in every term, three times in the week, giving due preliminary notice of the course. He is required by Statute to hold catechetical lectures for classes of limited numbers. A Canonry of Christ Church is annexed to this Professorship, which is filled by Rev. F. Paget, M.A.

Peckwater.—(*See* CHRIST CHURCH.)

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, founded in 1624 by Richard Wightwick and named after the then Chancellor of the University, in St. Aldate Street, is entered by a very fine gateway, with a handsome oriel. It consists of two quadrangles. The Hall, which was built in 1848, has a good roof. The founder's arms decorate the windows, and on the walls are a few portraits, including Charles I.; Queen Anne; and Dr. Johnson, who was a servitor of the College, by Sir Joshua. The Chapel is a plain, unpretentious building of no interest, architectural or otherwise. In the Library is a bust of Johnson by Bacon, and a few of his College exercises are here treasured. The College possesses a small collection of plate, including some seventeenth century cups and a handsome chalice.

Bishop Bonner; George Whitefield; Pym, the patriot; Camden, the historian; and Sir Thomas Browne, of the "Religio Medici;" were educated at Pembroke.

Visitor.
The Chancellor of the University.

Master.
Evan Evans, D.D., elected in 1864.

Vice-gerent.
Rev. Bartholomew Price, M.A.

Senior Dean and Chaplain.
Rev. R. G. Livingstone, M.A.

Junior Dean.
Alfred Thomas Barton, M.A.

Senior Bursar.
John L. G. Mowat, M.A.

Junior Bursar.
Charles Leudesdorf, M.A.

Mathematical Lecturer.
Charles Leudesdorf, M.A.

Classical Lecturer.
George Wood, M.A.

Divinity Lecturer.
Rev. Douglas Macleane, M.A.

Lecturer.
Rev. Arthur Henry Johnson, M.A., All Souls' College.

Tutors.
Alfred Thomas Barton, M.A.
Rev. R. G. Livingstone, M.A.

Fellows.
Rev. Bartholomew Price, M.A.
Henry William Chandler, M.A.
Alfred Thomas Barton, M.A.
Rev. R. G. Livingstone, M.A.
John L. G. Mowat, M.A.
Charles Leudesdorf, M.A.
George Wood, M.A.
Charles W. M. Moullin, D.M.
Rev. Douglas Macleane, M.A.
Thomas Frederick Tout, M.A.

Honorary Fellow.
Right Rev. John Mitchinson, D.C.L.

ADMISSION.

The Examination is held two days before the beginning of term, the subjects being the same as those required for Responsions. The admission fee is £5, and Caution money £30, returnable on taking the M.A. degree.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

There are eight Open Scholarships of the annual value of £80 each inclusive; and there are two other Open Scholarships of the annual value of £115 and £90 respectively. There are also a number of Scholarships, varying in yearly value from £60 to £80, and restricted to certain schools.

There are two Exhibitions, value £50 a year each, restricted to natives of the Channel Islands and scholars from Victoria College, Jersey, and Elizabeth College, Guernsey; and other Exhibitions given to members of the College who may need assistance in the prosecution of their studies. The Examination for open Scholarships will be held in June or July, 1886.

FELLOWSHIPS.

Fellowships are not to be fewer than three Ordinary, or more than five Tutorial. The emoluments of the latter, which are tenable for ten years, and renewable for similar periods, are, in addition to the payment of an Ordinary Fellow, £50 per annum from the Corporate Revenue, and a varying payment from the Tuition Fund. A Tutorial Fellowship is vacated by marriage. Two of the Fellows are called Sheppard Fellows, and of these one must be called to the Bar, and the other proceed to the degree of D.M.

EXPENSES.

The tuition fee is £23 annually for all residents, until the B.A. degree is taken. Residents in College pay about £21 per annum for College dues and charges, and the annual room-rent varies from eight to sixteen guineas. Degree fees, B.A., £7; M.A., £5.

COLOURS.

Eight: black and white straw hat with cerise ribbon, white coat with cerise binding and a rose on the breast; white jersey trimmed with cerise, white, and blue. Ordinary uniform: blue coat with cerise and white cord binding.

Philology (Comparative), The Corpus Christi Professor of, is to lecture and give instruction on the history and Comparative Philology of different languages. He is entitled to a stipend of £700 per annum, in addition to the emoluments of an Ordinary Fellowship, from Corpus Christi College, a member of which is always on the board of electors to the office. The Professor is F. Max Müller, M.A., Fellow of All Souls'; Deputy-Professor, Archibald Henry Sayce, M.A., Fellow of Queen's.

Philosophy (Experimental), The Professor of, "shall lecture and give instruction on some part or parts of Experimental Philosophy, comprehending under that designation the mechanics of solid and fluid bodies, sound, light, heat, electricity, and magnetism." He shall be entitled, from various sources, including annual payments from Wadham College and the University Chest, to an annual sum, exclusive of fees, of not less than £500 per annum, which amount, "when in the judgment of the University its revenue shall be sufficient, is to be raised to not less than £700 or more than £900 per annum, exclusive of fees." The Professor is Robert Bellamy Clifton, M.A., Fellow of Merton and of Wadham.

Philosophy (Moral and Metaphysical), The Waynflete Professor of, is to lecture and give instruction on the principles and history of Mental Philosophy, and on its connection with Ethics. He is to receive, in addition to the emoluments of a Fellowship, the annual sum of £600 from Magdalen College, the Visitor and President of which are always members of the board of electors to the office. The Professor is Henry William Chandler, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke.

Philosophy (Moral), Whyte's Professor of, is to lecture and give instruction on the principles of Moral Philosophy, and on Ancient and Modern Ethical Systems. In addition to the emoluments derived from the benefaction of Thomas Whyte, D.D., he is to receive from Corpus Christi College, in addition to the stipend of an Ordinary Fellowship, such a sum as will, together with any other emolument of the chair, except fees, make up £700 per annum. Two representatives of Corpus Christi College are always on the board of electors to the office. The Professor is William Wallace, M.A., Fellow of Merton.

Philosophy (Natural), The Sedleian Professor of, shall lecture and give instruction in Mathematical Physics. He is entitled to the emoluments derived from the benefaction of Sir William Sedley, and to an income from the funds of Queen's College, which is thus described in the Statutes approved in 1882: "The yearly sum of £270 now payable to the Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy shall continue to be paid to him by the College. This sum shall, when and as the revenues of the College will admit, be raised to such an amount as, added to the income of the funds or property constituting the endowment of the Professorship, will amount to £900 a year." The Provost of Queen's College is always a member of the board of electors to the office. The Professor is Bartholomew Price, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke.

Physics, Dr. Lee's Reader in.—Except as regards the subject-matter of the lectures, the duties and emoluments of this office are identical with those attached to the Readership in Anatomy (*which see*). The Reader is Robert E. Baynes, M.A., Student of Christ Church.

Physiology, The Waynflete Professor of, is to lecture and give instruction on Human and Comparative Physiology, with Histology, and is entitled to receive, in addition to the emoluments of a Fellowship, the annual sum of £600 from Magdalen College, the Visitor and President of which are always members of the board of electors to the office. The Professor is John Scott Burdon-Sanderson, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen.

Poetry, Professor of.—The chair of Prælector of Poetry was founded by John Birkhead, of All Souls' College, in 1708. The Professor is to deliver one lecture on Poetry during each term; he is to be elected by Convocation for a period of five years, and may be once re-elected. His successor must not be chosen from the same College. The endowment is fixed at £100 per annum. The Professorship is at present (Sept., 1885) vacant.

Police, University.—There are ten "Delegates of University Police"—viz., the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Proctor, and three resident members of Convocation, nominated in Convocation by the Proctor. These Delegates form, with other persons appointed by the City, a Police Committee for the government of the joint force of University and City Police. Each Proctor appoints his own attendant, who receives £30 from the University Chest. Besides these special attendants there are not more than eleven "Proctors' servants" ("Bulldogs"), the head of whom is styled the Marshal. They are nominated by the Delegates, under the Oxford Police Act. A certain number are specially appointed to watch the river. The University Police Station ("Spinning House") is in the basement of the Clarendon Building, in Broad Street. One thousand pounds per annum is allowed for the expenses of the University Police, with special allowance for such special constables as it may be thought necessary to appoint, and an annual contribution of about £1,200 is made from the University Chest to the expenses of the Joint Police.

Political Economy, The Professor of, is entitled to the emoluments derived from the benefaction of Henry Drummond, Esquire, and also to such a sum from All Souls' College as, together with what he shall receive from Mr. Drummond's foundation, shall amount to £300. Furthermore he is to receive £200 a year as the stipend of his Fellowship in the College, a representative of which is always on the board of electors to the office. The Professor is Bonamy Price, M.A., Hon. Fellow of Worcester. (*See also* COBDEN PRIZE.)

Polo.—The playing ground of the Polo Club is situated at Cowley, upon the hill above the College Cricket Ground, not far from the Military College. The Club consists chiefly of members of Christ Church and Merton College.

The Inter-University match was played at Hurlingham on June 20, 1885, when the Oxford team, consisting of Mr. R. Lawson, Viscount Valletort, Lord W. Bentinck, and Mr. J. M. Fuller, defeated Mr. W. F. Inge, Mr. R. D. Harrild, Mr. W. G. Rutherford, and Mr. W. D. Cunliffe-Smith, who represented Cambridge, by 7 goals to 3.

Port Meadow.—This is the town meadow of the city of Oxford, whose freemen have the right of grazing stock thereupon. It is a magnificent stretch of marshy turf, extending from below Medley Lock to Godstow, between the railway and the river. It measures some two miles in length, and from one-half to three-quarters of a mile in breadth. The turf is sodden and spongy, and only dry during the summer months. In winter, when the floods are high, it forms a fine sailing-ground for centreboards, which can be hired at the lock. When well frozen it is one of the best of the many good skating-grounds to be found round Oxford in hard winters.

Postmasters. — (*See* MERTON COLLEGE, under head SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC.)

Private Halls.—A Statute passed in 1882, in substitution for one of 1855, enacts that any member of Convocation above the age of twenty-eight may, under certain conditions, obtain from the Vice-Chancellor, with the consent of the Hebdomadal Council, a license to open a suitable building as a Private Hall for the reception of academical students with the title of Licensed Master, and make provision for the proper government of the students under his charge. They are subject to all the Statutes of the University, and they partake in its privileges and are admissible to its degrees in the same way as other students. (*See* CHARSLEY'S HALL, TURRELL'S HALL.)

Prizes (College).—At most Colleges prizes of books are given to those who take first-class Honours in Moderations or the Final Schools, generally to the value of £5 and £10 respectively. Prizes are also given at the periodical College Examinations, which have attached themselves to the "Collections" held at the end of each term; these, and occasional prizes for College essays, etc., rise to £20 in some instances. Small Exhibitions are also granted for excellence in College Examinations.

Prizes (University).—The following is a list of the Prizes awarded by the University, particulars of which will be found under their respective heads: Arnold Historical Essay Prize; Chancellor's Prizes; Cobden Prize; Conington Prize; Ellerton Theological Essay Prize; English Poem on a Sacred Subject Prize; Gaisford Prizes; Hall and Hall-Houghton Prizes; Johnson Memorial Prize; Marquis of Lothian's Historical Prize; Mrs. T. H. Green's Prize; Newdigate Prize; Rolleston Memorial Prize; Stanhope Historical Essay Prize.

Proctors.—Two Proctors are elected yearly in Lent Term, entering on their office shortly after Easter: they are selected from certain Colleges and Halls in a fixed rotation determined by what is called the Procuratorial Cycle, extending over a period of thirty years. Each Proctor is chosen by his College, from among those who have passed their fourth, but not attained their sixteenth year from the taking of their Master's degree. The form of their admission to office in Convocation is very analogous to that followed at the election of the Vice-Chancellor. Each Proctor nominates two deputies, or Pro-Proctors, who are bound by the same oaths. It is one special duty of the latter to "range the streets, lanes, eating-houses, and wine-shops during sermon-time, when more especially the younger sort are in the habit of patrolling the streets in disregard of the laws of the University." It is the Proctors' duty to look after the business of the University, to be assessors of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the causes heard in the University, to count the votes in the Houses of Convocation and Congregation and to report the result to the Vice-Chancellor, to sit with the Vice-Chancellor at the granting of degrees, to attend the Hebdomadal Council, to sing or read the Litany at the commencement of term, or appoint Masters of Arts to do so in their place, to read the letters sent to the University, to enter in a special register, kept by the Senior Proctor, the names of those banished or expelled from the University, disturbers of the public peace, etc., etc., to maintain the nocturnal discipline of the streets, and to exact fines and other penalties for breaches of University discipline among Undergraduates. They have charge of the Charter and muniments of the University, and are seldom to quit its boundaries, never without urgent reason. They are to pay over all fines to the University Chest, and in cases of grievous offence, to report the delinquent to the Vice-Chancellor. Each Proctor receives a stipend of £350, each Pro-Proctor £80.

Professors.—The duties of a Professor in the University of Oxford, as set forth in the Statutes approved by the Queen in Council in 1882, are, in his department, to give instruction to students, assist in the pursuit of knowledge and contribute to the advancement of it, and aid generally in the work of the University. He is to lecture in such manner and form as he may judge to be best for the instruction of students and the advancement of knowledge, and to give to students attending his ordinary lectures assistance in their studies by advice, by informal instruction, by occasional or periodical examination, or otherwise as he may judge to be expedient. For receiving students who desire such assistance he shall appoint stated times in every week in which he lectures. At the request of any student who has regularly attended any course of lectures he shall certify in writing the fact of such attendance. The ordinary lectures of every Professor shall be open to all members of the University without payment of any fee, unless the University shall otherwise determine. But the University may, if it should deem it expedient to do so, by Statute or Decree authorise any Professor to require payment of fees, not exceeding a specified amount, in respect of all or any of his lectures or of the instruction to be given by him. Every Professor shall, in addition to his ordinary lectures, deliver from time to time, after previous public notice, a public lecture or lectures, to be open to all members of the University without payment of any fee.

The regulations as to periods of residence and the number of lectures to be given in the course of the academical year vary in different cases, but, for the most part, residence is required during six months at least in each academical year between the 1st day of September and the ensuing 1st day of July. The Vice-Chancellor may, on account of ill-health of a Professor or other urgent cause, grant him for a short time dispensations from his duties or from residence. Such dispensations are immediately to be reported to the Visitatorial Board (*which see*), in whose hands is the power of granting leave of absence or dispensation from duty for a longer time, not exceeding an aggregate period of eight weeks in any two consecutive years. Leave of absence or dispensation for longer periods can only be granted by decree of Convocation after a report has been made to the Hebdomadal Council by the Visitatorial Board. The following is a list of the principal Professorships in the University of Oxford, particulars as to the special duties and emoluments of which will be found under their respective heads:

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.—Divinity (Regius); Divinity (Margaret); Hebrew (Regius); Pastoral Theology (Regius); Ecclesiastical History (Regius); Exegesis (Dean Ireland's); Interpretation of Holy Scriptures (Oriel).

FACULTY OF LAW.—Law, Civil (Regius); Law, English (Vinerian); Law, International (Chichele); Jurisprudence (Corpus).

FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCE, INCLUDING MEDICINE AND MATHEMATICS.—Anatomy, Human and Comparative (Linacre); Astronomy (Savilian); Botany (Sherardian); Chemistry (Waynflete); Geology; Geometry (Savilian); Medicine (Regius); Mineralogy (Waynflete); Philosophy, Experimental; Philosophy, Natural (Sedleian); Physiology (Waynflete); Rural Economy (Sibthorp); Zoology (Hope).

FACULTY OF ARTS.—Anglo-Saxon (Rawlinsonian); Arabic (Laudian and Lord Almoner's); Celtic (Jesus); Chinese; English (Merton); Fine Art (Slade); Greek (Regius); History, Ancient (Camden); History, Ancient (Wykeham); History, Modern (Chichele); History, Modern (Regius); Latin (Corpus); Logic (Wykeham); Music; Philology, Comparative (Corpus); Philosophy, Moral (Whyte's); Philosophy, Moral and Metaphysical (Waynflete); Poetry; Political Economy; Sanskrit.

Public Orator.—The office of Public Orator was instituted in 1564. "Upon a strong rumour that the learned Queen Elizabeth would visit the University and abide there several days, a worthy person was elected to keep the place of Public Orator for term of life, and a yearly pension of twenty nobles was allowed to him and his successors." From that date to the present, Public Orators have been elected by the whole House of Convocation. The duty of the Orator is to represent the University on State occasions, when an address is made by way of a speech to a royal or other distinguished person visiting Oxford, or when addressed at some other place. He is required to write and submit to the Vice-Chancellor all letters formally written in the name of the University. He delivers, alternately with the Professor of Poetry, the Creweian Oration at Commemoration. He is, *ex officio*, one of the persons to adjudge the Newdigate and several other prizes for composition, and he presents, with a suitable introductory address, those persons upon whom the University confers honorary degrees. The stipend of the post is £130 per annum from the University Chest, and £20 from Lord Crewe's benefaction. The post is at present filled by the Rev. W. W. Merry, M.A., Rector of Lincoln College, who has held it since 1880.

Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships.—These are three in number, and are each of the annual value of £55. One scholar is elected every Trinity Term from candidates who are members of the University under the degree of Master of Arts or Bachelor of Civil Law, or, if of either of these degrees, not above twenty-five years of age. Each Scholarship is tenable for three years, subject to certain periods of residence, and conditionally on the scholar continuing the study of Hebrew.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, High Street, was founded in 1340 by Robert de Eglesfield, Chaplain to Queen Philippa. The present buildings are comparatively modern, being the work of Wren and Hawksmoor, and dating from 1714. The first quadrangle is entered under a cupola containing the statue of Caroline, the consort of George II. The buildings are plain, and of no particular interest. The Chapel is chiefly remarkable for its windows and marble pillars. The Hall, like all Christopher Wren's rooms, is of fine proportions, and has a lofty arched roof. On the walls are portraits and armorial bearings of the founder and benefactors to the College, including several kings and queens. The procession of the Boar's Head is an annual custom at Queen's on Christmas Day, and is carried out with much pomp and antique ceremony. There is another odd custom on New Year's Day, when the Bursar presents to each guest a needle and thread, with the words : "Take this and be thrifty." With that love of far-fetched derivation which appears to be indigenous to Oxford, this custom is said to be a punning allusion to the name of the founder. But the most abandoned writer of burlesques, the most case-hardened perpetrator of japes, would scarcely be bold enough to derive Eglesfield from *aiguille* and *fil*. The Library, which is close to the Hall, was first started in 1691, and is now the largest and most valuable collegiate library of printed books. Among the curiosities of Queen's are the ancient drinking horn, presented by Queen Philippa; the cocoanut cup of Provost Bost (1503); and the brasses of Robert de Eglesfield and Dr. Langton (1518).

Its celebrities include Henry V. and the Black Prince; Cardinal Beaufort, and John Wicliff, the translator of the Bible. Addison was also for a short time at Queen's College.

Visitor.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

Provost.

JOHN RICHARD MAGRATH, D.D., elected in 1878.

Dean.

REV. THOMAS HODGE GROSE, M.A.

Senior Bursar.

EDWARD ARMSTRONG, M.A.

Junior Bursar.

ALBERT CURTIS CLARK, M.A.

Librarian.

REV. ROBERT LOWES CLARKE, M.A.

Chaplain.

REV. ROBERT POWLEY, M.A.

Precentor.

REV. THOMAS HODGE GROSE, M.A.

Tutors.

REV. THOMAS HODGE GROSE, M.A.
REV. ROBERT LOWES CLARKE, M.A.

Lecturers.

EDWARD ARMSTRONG, M.A.
EDWIN BAILEY ELLIOTT, M.A.
REV. EDWARD MEWBURN WALKER, M.A.
ALBERT CURTIS CLARK, M.A.
EDWARD MOORE, D.D.
JOHN CHARLES WILSON, M.A., B.C.L.
GEORGE FRANCIS LOVELL, B.D.

Fellows.

HENRY GEORGE MADAN, M.A.
GEORGE AUGUSTUS SIMCOX, M.A.
JOHN WHITE, M.A.
EDWARD ARMSTRONG, M.A.
EDWARD BOND, M.A.
REV. ARCHIBALD HENRY SAYCE, M.A.
REV. THOMAS HODGE GROSE, M.A.
REV. FRANCIS DAVID MORICE, M.A.
REV. ROBERT LOWES CLARKE, M.A.
HENRY WM. GEGG MARKHEIM, M.A.
EDWIN BAILEY ELLIOTT, M.A.
REV. EDWD. MEWBURN WALKER, M.A.
ALBERT CURTIS CLARK, M.A.
WILLIAM EDWARD LONG, B.A.

Honorary Fellows.

REV. BARTHOLOMEW PRICE, M.A.
SAMUEL BIRCH, Hon. D.C.L.
REV. JOHN PENTLAND MAHAFFY, M.A. Dublin.
HENRY SCHLIEMANN, Hon. D.C.L.

ADMISSION.

Examinations take place several times in the course of the year, the subjects being: Greek and Latin Grammar; Translations from English into Latin Prose; the Hecuba and Alcestis of Euripides; the first five books of the Æneid, or equivalents; Arithmetic; and the first two books of Euclid, or Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. The admission fee is £5, or for students of Music, £1 10*s*. The Caution money for scholars is £15; for commoners, £30, returnable in equal proportions at the B.A. degree, the M.A. degree, and removal of the name from the College books.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

There are twenty open Foundation Scholarships, of the inclusive annual value of £80, one of which is awarded every year for Mathematics, and one for Natural Science. Five Eglesfield Scholarships of a like value are open to natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland, the limit of age for both Foundation and Eglesfield Scholarships being nineteen years. The Jodrell Scholarship in Classics and Divinity, of the annual value of £90, and tenable for four years, is awarded every fourth year, being open to persons under twenty years of age, the candidate who most requires assistance to have the preference.

Two Bible Clerkships, worth £80 a year each, with free lodging, are in the gift of the Provost.

The twenty-five Hastings Exhibitions, of the value of £90 per annum each, are open without restriction of age to candidates from certain schools in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire. Other close Exhibitions are: the Fitzgerald, worth £66 per annum, tenable for seven years, and open, without restriction of age, to natives of Middlesex; the Thanet, annual value £41, open to all persons educated at Appleby School; the Fox, £34 10*s.* per annum, for four years, limited to natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland, not more than twenty-one years of age, who have been educated at St. Bees School; the Dixon (two), each worth £36 per annum, for four years, open in one case to all natives of Whitehaven, and in the other to natives of that place who have been educated at St. Bees, the age of candidates not to exceed twenty-one; the Wilson (two), one value £22, open to persons educated at Kirkby-Lonsdale School; the other, value £17, to persons educated at Kendal School. There are also numerous minor Exhibitions, and also five others of importance, which, although tenable at the College, are not awarded by it. In the course of the next year four Scholarships of the value of £80 a year, two for Classics, one for Mathematics, and one for Natural Science, will be awarded after examination; also an Eglesfield Scholarship of the same value, confined to natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland; the age in each case is limited to under nineteen. The precise date of election has not yet been fixed.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Fellowships number from fourteen to sixteen, and are divided into Ordinary and Official. The Official Fellowships are held by Tutors, Lecturers, or Bursars, and are tenable for fifteen years, with reappointments of not more than seven years each. Official Fellows receive, in addition to the stipend of Ordinary Fellows, £100 a year out of the Corporate Revenue and a varying amount from the Tuition Fund. The three Senior Official Fellows and the Senior Bursar are permitted to marry.

EXPENSES.

The tuition fees are £24 a year for three years. Residents in College pay about £20 per annum for College charges and dues. Residents out of College pay about £8. The rent of rooms is from £7 10*s.* to £15 per annum. Some sets are let furnished. Degree fees: B.A., £5 5*s.*; B.Mus., £2; D.Mus., £3; M.A., £3 6*s.*

COLOURS.

Blue coat, white edging, one red eagle on breast; ribbon, three white stripes and two blue. The Eight wear the same coat with white shield and three eagles on breast; same ribbon, but broader. The Eleven wear a coat and cap striped blue and white.

Rabbinical Literature, The Reader in, lectures twice a week for six weeks in each term, and twice in those weeks he gives informal instruction. His stipend is £200 a year, and in addition he may charge £2 a term to those who receive informal instruction. The Reader is Adolf Neubauer, M.A., Exeter.

Racquets.—There are good Racquet Courts at Holywell and in Museum Terrace. The charge for playing is 5*s.* an hour at the former, and 4*s.* an hour at the latter, or 6*s.* for credit.

The Inter-University matches took place at Prince's Club, Hans Place, London, on March 31 and April 1, 1885, both being won by the Cambridge men. The Oxford players in the four-handed match were: J. H. B. Noble (Balliol) and E. H. Buckland (New); the latter gentleman representing his University in the single-handed contest.

Radcliffe Library is the circular building at the back of St. Mary's Church and in the centre of the square in which are the schools of Brasenose and All Souls' Colleges. The fine building, now known as the Camera Bodleiana, was formerly the home of the Radcliffe Library, and was founded by Dr. Radcliffe, a great benefactor of the University, who left a sum of £40,000 for the erection of the building, and certain annuities for the purchase of books and the payment of a librarian. The domed hall is now used as a supplementary reading-room of the Bodleian, and is appropriated to English periodicals and books added since 1860. It is open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. for those who have the *entrée*. The books comprising the Radcliffe Library which are confined to the various departments of scientific literature, will now be found in the upper west corridor of the University Museum, the Library being divided into the principal book-room and the reading-room. It is open to members of the University daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Mondays and Thursdays during term time from 7 to 9 p.m. Visitors are admitted after 2 p.m. The Librarian is Sir Henry Wentworth Acland, D.M., K.C.B., late Fellow of All Souls', and the Sub-librarian, Henry Robert Hall, from whom all information in regard to regulations, etc., may be obtained.

Radcliffe's Travelling Fellowships.—These Fellowships are three in number, each of the annual value of £200, and tenable for three years only. The election is held each year in Hilary Term. "Candidates must have passed all the Examinations required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must either have been placed in the first class in one at least of the Public Examinations of the University, or have obtained some University prize or Scholarship open to general competition. Each candidate must declare that he intends to graduate in Medicine in the University of Oxford, with the view of engaging in the practice of medicine, and to travel abroad with a view to his improvement in that study; and no one is to be elected who is legally authorised to practise as a Physician. But in case neither any person willing to make such a declaration nor any person of sufficient merit for election shall offer himself as a candidate, the Fellowship then vacant is to be thrown open to all persons who have been placed in the first class in the School of Natural Science, whether authorised to practise or not, and the person then elected is not to be required to make such declaration." A Fellow forfeits his Fellowship by spending more than eighteen months within the United Kingdom.

Readers or Lecturers.—Of these the older are Dr. Lee's Readers in Anatomy, Chemistry, and Physics, and the Readers in Roman Law, Indian Law, and Indian History. The authorities are invested with power to elect other Readers, who will be paid out of the Common University Fund. Several have been appointed during the last two years. Particulars will be found under the heads of the subjects in which they lecture.

Reading.—It is common to assume that some men come up to the University to "read" and others for some different purpose—to amuse themselves or gain experience possibly. Hence the rough classification which speaks of one class as "reading men," and the other as *not* reading men. University life adapts itself excellently to the habits of either set, until the Schools are reached, when there occasionally result inconveniences from belonging to the latter class. It adapts itself equally well to a judicious combination of steady reading and amusement, without the inconveniences referred to.

Why the reputation of a reading man should be shunned, as to some extent it is, is a question which might form the theme of a prolonged ethical disquisition. It is possible to do all the reading necessary for the highest honours without in the least incurring the imputation of "smuggishness." It is the excess of reading that runs into the category of vice, and Aristotelian Oxford hates that which is excessive. Reading, moreover, if it be a virtue, is eminently one of the self-regarding class, and too much devotion to it, to the detriment of public spirit and good-fellowship, is resented by companions as a form of selfishness. There is also remaining in all Undergraduates a large portion of the old schoolboy leaven, which is responsible for some regarding of industry as task work, and conscientious application as a virtue of mere convention. Every sensible man who joins the University will either work steadily from the commencement of his course, or will learn at some period thereof that it is best for him to do so. Even if it be learnt only in the last year, one of the most valuable lessons of the University, that of getting through heavy task work when required, will not have been missed.

The course of a man's reading will depend much upon the school in which he chooses to take his degree, but all roads will run together for the first year, as far as Moderations, which measure all men by the same standard of classical knowledge. Responsions are now so frequently passed at school, or at the Examination before matriculation, "in lieu of Responsions," and they are, after all, for most men who have not so passed them, such a mere interlude or preamble to the University course that it is hardly necessary to make any special recommendations as to the method of reading for them. Each man will get sufficient guidance for this from his tutor, whom he will do well to regard from the first as well disposed to assist him in all ways in his power.

Before we proceed to any detailed consideration of the reading necessary for the Public Examinations, we may deal generally with the subject of the disposal of the time of an Undergraduate. The whole Oxford day is, like Gaul of old, divided into three distinct parts, the occupations proper to the first two of which are pretty rigidly determined by custom, while in the use of the third there is more liberty of private judgment. The first corporate manifestation in a College of each morning's awakening is the ceremony of Roll Call, or attendance at chapel. Eight o'clock is the official hour thus prescribed for the commencement of the day. Breakfast may be obtained some half-hour later, and disposed of by the energetic by nine o'clock. From this meal till lunch-time is the first period. Lunch begins to make its presence felt in the establishment by one o'clock, and dies away at two, most of the co-operative forms of exercise pursued by Undergraduates demanding their presence, in fitting costume, shortly after that hour. The maximum length of the morning is thus four clear hours; those who are dilatory with their breakfast, and must have a smoke, a talk in the quadrangle, and the morning paper, before setting to work will generally find it reduced to three hours, ten o'clock being a convenient period for a commencement. But the prudent will make it nine. Every one who has worked much knows the value of the morning hours, and this one may be saved with less self-denial, and with much more advantage, than an extra hour in the latter half of the day. Reading before breakfast will always be a rare practice. In the Michaelmas and Lent Terms it is too dismal and chilly an occupation; in the summer term, for those who having left their beds can resist the temptation to a walk or a bathe, it may be the best economy of their time to put in an hour or an hour and a half then, leaving them free to enjoy the long evenings without any reproaches of conscience. For those indeed who are in training for the boats, or who play cricket regularly, or who otherwise make the best use of the summer weather, an hour or two before breakfast will be almost a necessity if their reading is not to fall to a bad daily average.

A certain portion of most mornings will be occupied by attendance at lectures. Some of these begin as early as nine, and others will coincide with the successive hours, ending at one p.m. or even two. Those which fall in the last hour are fortunately not frequent; they are unmitigated nuisances. Those occupying the earlier hours, if more than one have to be attended in the morning, will obviously cut it up considerably, especially if, as will not unfrequently be the case, they are delivered at a distant College. There can be no more fatal error than regarding the attendance at lectures as constituting a satisfactory and sufficient morning's work. Much may be learnt, especially in the earlier part of the preparation for a school, from lectures, but their value varies very much, according to the talent of the lecturer, the school for which the student is reading, and the particular subject lectured on in that school. Those which are to be attended will be selected for the Undergraduate at first by his College authorities, more liberty of choice being permitted to himself towards the end of his time, especially in the term immediately preceding an Examination. The object and chief advantage of lectures is to throw light on work already familiar; it is no use to take an unprepared book into the Classical Lecture Room, nor to expect to learn History from the generalisations of a Professor. The material must have been to some extent assimilated beforehand. It will be obvious from this that the books and subjects, on which the Undergraduate is directed first to attend lectures, should be among the first portion of the mass he has to grapple with for the schools to which he directs his energies. College lectures are usually arranged with reference to the principle that there are certain parts of the work for each Honour school which should unquestionably be disposed of first, so far as the first reading of them goes. Where there is a rational and thoughtfully-arranged scheme of collections, these periodical Examinations will generally embody the mature experience of competent judges as to the best order of reading, and should be taken as a guide from the commencement of residence. Before quitting the subject of Lectures in general, we may observe that the multiplication of note-books does not necessarily increase wisdom, and that, when an author has been properly studied beforehand, an interleaved text will be found to supply ample space for all the notes that are likely to need recording. The notes taken in each terminal course of lectures should be run through with the book in the early part of the succeeding vacation. This will not take long, and it will be found a useful habit.

The most fortunate man in the matter of lectures is he who has not more than two in any morning, and these in consecutive hours. If one can get his two or three hours' private morning reading regularly throughout residence, that will be a great deal towards the maximum of application necessary. It is easiest to read in the mornings; they are a time universally understood to be dedicated to that occupation, and no man disturbs another in his rooms until the bustle of returning scouts announces the approach of lunch-time. After lunch the afternoon comes, when it is as impious a thing to work as before it was to play. Every Undergraduate is assumed to be furthering his physical development between the hours of two and five. From four till five men will be returning from the river, the football ground, the racquet or lawn-tennis court, changing their clothes and preparing for the quiet hour before Hall. Six o'clock is the most usual time for this meal, though in some Colleges it is at seven, or as at Exeter, at six for junior, seven for senior men. Where the earlier time is the regulation, it will require some little effort to utilise a clear hour for reading before the bell rings. Returning in flannels to College a man is fain to dawdle away the time in luxurious ablution, or to rest in the arm-chair by the fire talking to companions who have entered with him, till it is hardly worth while to make a start with the books before dinner. Then again there are the attractions of the Union coffee, and once there, is it not a duty to look through the day's papers or the periodicals in the Magazine-room? Where Hall is at seven, there is little excuse for not putting in an hour or an hour and a half's work at this time, after a cup of tea, and any one who wishes to make the best use of his time will be careful not to let the opportunity slip, especially if his morning's reading has been short.

After Hall, a period of apathy will

naturally supervene, and not until eight or nine o'clock will even "reading men" recommence their industry. As to late reading, it is a truth of which it is very difficult to convince young men, that no permanent good is likely to result from continuing work up till midnight; they had much better break off at half-past eleven at latest, have a smoke and a chat, and, *pace* Sir Wilfrid, a glass of grog, and to bed by twelve o'clock.

In reading, the most valuable qualities are steadiness and regularity. The habits of men with regard to their reading vary greatly according to temperament, but it is the low-pressure workers who win. The schools are intended as a test of ability, not of mere brilliancy, and the power of application which will enable a man to make rules for himself and stick to them gets its full reward as a quality more valuable, on the whole, than the uncertain gift of working harder and quicker under high pressure, and performing prodigies of diligence under the shadow of the schools. If the reading done in term averages six hours a day *all through*, and proper use be made of the vacations, this will be sufficient to ensure that a man will do himself justice in any school. An average of seven hours is high. If four hours are stuck to in the morning, the hour before six o'clock Hall may fairly be given up to the newspapers, letter-writing, and other "sundries" of civilised life. Then, to make up seven hours, three hours must be set aside every night of the week, and three hours is as much as it is good to devote to hard work at that time. But this may be taken as a good and not oppressive rule, that four hours' work shall have been done every day before six o'clock Hall. If this be observed, the daily average for the term will probably come to about six hours, without much austerity of self-discipline.

But it must be clearly understood by every one who goes up to Oxford, that to read well and steadily there is not the easiest thing in the world. The difference between three hours and four in the morning means a great deal in the long run, but it seems very little on each particular occasion. It is always possible to be doing something else than reading; there is always agreeable occupation to lure the student from his books. Even in the mornings it is not unpleasant to spend an hour between lectures in fine weather in a stroll in cap and gown round the Parks, or Christ Church Meadow, or Magdalen Walks. And are there not the College Gardens and the Parks, where those who list may delude themselves with the ostentation of a book, of which the sunshine and the swallows and the flowers (to say nothing of nursemaids) will make them sadly oblivious? But these indulgences must be shunned; they grow upon him who yields to them, and from thence to the billiard-room, during the corresponding hours on wet days, is but a step.

The summer term, as concerns reading, stands somewhat by itself. We have spoken thus far mainly with reference to the other two, occupying the sober winter season. But in the May Term, not only are the amusements that will attract Undergraduates more antagonistic to reading than at any other time, but the arrangements for Hall, or for the supper which is sometimes substituted for the regulation dinner, will be modified.

The members of that not unimportant body, the College eight, with the one or two reserve men and their coaches, will probably dine, with such of the rest of the College as can stomach the barbarous practice, at two or three in the afternoon. This will give them longer time for reading in the morning, which they will need, both on account of the time lost them by their Homeric breakfast and the lethargy which follows, and because they will have little opportunity or inclination for work during the rest of the day. They will go down to practice at 4.30 or 5, and return to a supper at 7.30 or 8, after which they will wine together, and must be in bed by 10.30. Some men can read fairly well while in training, but few can do such good work during that *régime* as at other times. Heavy feeding and severe physical exertion are not conducive to intellectual activity. Cricket is perhaps even more fatal to reading. Players have in general to start away from College gates at 1.30 for matches on Cowley Marsh. When an out match against a school is in question, or an Undergraduate represents his University, the day's work is practically sacrificed unless early rising be resorted to. If dinner in Hall be at seven, it is probable that the cricketers will have supper in the rooms of one of their number, as it is difficult to get back and change by that hour. Where, as is sometimes arranged, supper is served in Hall for whoever comes in, and is prolonged till eight or later, these suppers in rooms will not be so necessary, and the special conviviality of the cricketer will not receive so much encouragement. Few men will feel inclined for an evening's grind after an afternoon of cricket, and the bodily refreshment rendered necessary thereby. And when this comes four or five times a week, the evening reading will not amount to a high average figure.

Besides these two staple recreations there are the varied attractions presented by the river and the country round. Long canoeing or dingey expeditions above the town entrap many a steady-reading man into that beginning of evil—a supper laid in rooms to await his return at dusk. It is not only the "non-reading" man who succumbs to the seductions of the summer term and recklessly goes, "in his youth and the sunshine rejoicing, to Nuneham and Godstow." He who manages a five hours' average in the summer term is not to be condemned; he who rises to six is indeed to be congratulated.

Most men will find it easier to read in lodgings than in College. There is nothing to prevent an early settling down to work in the morning as soon as breakfast is cleared away; there is less likelihood at all times of the pleasant interruption of a passing friend. A third or fourth year man, again, will have fewer intimates in College whose rooms will be an attraction to him, and once in lodgings in the evening the temptation to do anything but work is very slight. College will seldom be re-entered after Hall, and friends who may have accompanied him to his rooms will begin to drop off about nine or soon after, to save their gate bills. Sunday or Saturday evenings are those to which, as a rule, later gatherings in lodgings are confined. It is owing to the greater encouragements to reading that lodgings present, that most Colleges favour the system of turning their Undergraduates out of residence at the end of their second or at latest their third year, when with Greats in prospect, application has become a necessity. The change also gives an opportunity for the breaking off of undesirable habits, and the inauguration of such improvements in diligence and economy as the experience of two years' residence and the reading for Moderations have suggested.

The vacations should be regarded as opportunities, no less important than the terms, for advance with work. Every one who comes up from a school in October will have had some ten or eleven weeks' holiday since the end of his last school term. He will probably be familiar with one or two of the books which he will have to offer in Moderations. If he be prudent, and desirous of lightening his future labours—and no man within a month of the schools is ever satisfied that he is forward enough with his work—he will look over his Virgil or his Thucydides, or whichever author suits him best, during the time now at his disposal. Two or three hours a day will go a long way in this respect. On coming up, he is certain to be recommended to attend lectures on the books he must offer. He should choose those first which deal with the books with which he thinks himself most familiar. He will be assigned regular hours for bringing composition to his tutor, and during the time he spends with him should not fail to let him know how his general work progresses. In much of it, if he is reading for Honours, he will get little help from lectures, and be scarcely tested before he is in the schools. The College Examinations will, as we have said, furnish him with some guidance as to the portions to be first digested.

The First Public Examination is, it will be remembered, primarily an Examination in pure scholarship. It is a comparatively young Examination, and was instituted with a view to extending the scope of the Final Classical School, without sacrificing the claim of the University to be a school of Greek and Latin language. Into the controversy respecting the merits and advantages of a classical education we do not propose here to enter. The University has partially admitted the insufficiency of that form of training by the development of the Final Classical School into one which is really mainly concerned with the history of Greece and Rome, and of Moral and Political Philosophy and Logic. True it is that this is not yet admitted in the Examination Statute, and that the school still retains such fragments of what is properly characteristic of the Examination for Moderations as prose compositions and unseen translations, which take up four papers. But with regard to Moderations, thorough knowledge of the classical authors selected, and that elegance which is implied by the word "scholarship," are the chief points to be aimed at. The work is a continuation of the Public School course. The special subjects in Honour Moderations, such as the Elements of Logic, or Comparative Philology, are less important than any of the others to a man whose chief object is to get a first class, though they have more relation to the subsequent Greats work. It is possible for a man to get a second class in Moderations and be ploughed in Honour Greats, and the former Examination is still the most valuable in the eyes of the classical schoolmaster.

During his first year, then, the freshman should have thoroughly rolled out his statutory books; he will have been working concurrently at such composition as he intends to present as special subjects—Latin prose being alone compulsory. If he intends to proceed to Honour Greats he had better offer, as other special subjects, Aristotle's Poetius, and the History of the Greek Drama, or of Roman Poetry to the end of the Augustan Age, and one of the Alternative Logic Subjects. The special subject of Comparative Philology, unless he has a particular bent that way, is difficult in itself, and not likely to help him so much as the other two towards the work for his final schools. He should go in as early as possible for Moderations, unless he is quite confident that delay will make the difference between a first class and a second, and this is of practical importance to him. Otherwise his time will be better employed in reading for the Second School. When a Pass in Mods. is taken, with the intention of reading for Honours in a Final School, this is self-evident. When the intention is to read for Lit. Hum., it will generally be as well to take Honour Mods. on the way; but if the educational advantage of the reading for Greats be the thing aimed at, it will be folly to spend an entire six months over the more specialised reading for Moderations. For any of the other schools, by taking a Pass in Mods., two years' clear reading, or, if desired, three years, will be made available for preparation. There is no reason, indeed, why, during the first year, reading for the Final School, or for Honours in Mathematical Moderations, should not have gone on side by side with that for Classical Moderations, which to a sixth form Public School boy will not give very much trouble.

With respect to Mathematical Honour Moderations it will be observed, from a reference to the Examination Statute, that these bear somewhat the same relation to the Final School as Classical Moderations do to Lit. Hum. They are an examination in Pure Mathematics. The number of men who graduate in Mathematical Honours is comparatively small; the tradition being, of course, that Mathematical youths should be sent to Cambridge. But the teaching available, especially in pure Mathematics, is of the first order. Men arriving from large schools will be surprised to find how little the Classical, and how much the Mathematical tuition excels that to which they have hitherto been accustomed.

As with Moderations, so with the Final Schools; the solid masses of the books should be mastered in the first year by those who seek Honours. Nothing is more fatal than to have an undigested block of heavy reading intruded into the last two terms before the Examinations, which should be devoted to that pulling together of the whole work offered, which is the most valuable part of the Schools training. The best use of a coach is to help in this process, and if it be thought desirable to read with one for an Honour School, it will be best to begin not later than in the term preceding that in which the Schools are held. A *thoroughly good* coach (and there are few such for the Honour Schools) may do much for a clever man who is dissatisfied with his College tuition; but for one who is on good terms with his instructors in any of the most intellectual Colleges, the gain of going to a man but little his senior, and with no guarantee of his ability for the work he undertakes beyond that of a First Class in the particular school, will be very slight. For Pass Men the case is different. If there is a slight chance of their being ploughed, going to any of the better-known coaches will almost certainly make the necessary difference in their fitness to meet the Examiners, while if they cannot secure the services of one of these, they may resort with confidence to less known men guaranteed by a high class.

The limits of our space forbid us to extend this very general sketch of the methods to be followed in reading at Oxford, by any detailed recommendations with regard to the studies required in the various Final Schools.

Regency.—All members of the Old House of Congregation were styled Regents. All Masters and Doctors were "necessarily regent" for two years, or by special dispensation, one year after taking their degree. The form of admission to Regency was by an oath administered by the Senior Proctor, which bound the Master to observe all the statutes, privileges, customs, and franchises of the University, not to reveal the secrets of the Houses of Congregation or of Convocation, not to impede the worthy or advance the unworthy, to read and sing in the solemn processions according as the Proctors should assign and dispose, on pain of a fine of 5*s*. The inevitable fee had to be paid on admission to Regency. Optional Regents were those who had already served their time, but retained their connection with the University, either by holding office or residing therein.

Registrar in the Vice-Chancellor's Court must be an M.A. or B.C.L., selected by the Vice-Chancellor. He must attend the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy at the public or private hearing of judicial cases, keep the Register of the Court, and the Black Book of the Vice-Chancellor, wherein are inscribed the names of all those found guilty "*majorum criminum.*" He must attend at, and record the admission of Principals to, the several Halls, and perform all business arising from the authority of the Chancellor. Present Registrar, Frederick Parker Morrell, M.A., St. John's.

Registrar of the University, The, is elected by Convocation. Must be at least an M.A. or B.C.L. He is required to attend, either in person or by deputy, all meetings of the Houses of Congregation and Convocation, or of the Congregation of the University, to record their acts, to affix the Common Seal of the University and the Official Seal of the Chancellor to documents requiring either; to transcribe such documents into suitable registers, and generally to perform all duties necessary for carrying on the business of the House. He must attend all meetings of the Delegates of Appeal in Congregation or in Convocation, and record their proceedings and acts, attend all meetings of the Hebdomadal Council, prepare a paper of Agenda for each meeting, and keep minutes of the proceedings, and generally act as secretary to the Council and to committees of the Council. He conducts the official correspondence of the University. He is bound also to furnish copies from his register of records of Matriculation, Examination, and Graduation on payment of statutable fees (usually 1*s.*). The annual stipend is £600. Present Registrar, Edward Tindal Turner, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose.

Responsions.—(*See* ARTS, DEGREES IN.)

River.—The lower river below Christ Church Meadow is that which is officially known as "the River." Here are the College Boat-houses and Barges. The regulations as to the side of the river to be followed by boats are formulated with a view to allowing those coming up to pursue the straightest course possible. Starting from Iffley Lock, on the Oxfordshire side, a boat coming up must cross to the Berkshire side at the White Willow, follow that side until the Gut is nearly cleared, when it must take to the Oxfordshire side again, passing along under the Willows as far as the Red Post on the same bank, then cross to the Berkshire side, and remain in that water for the rest of the journey. Boats going down must, of course, take the reverse course.

Rolleston Memorial Prize, The, consisting of two years' income of a fund of about £1,200, is offered for competition once in two years for original research in any subject (at the candidate's option) connected with Animal and Vegetable Morphology, Physiology and Pathology, and Anthropology. The competition is open to members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge who have not exceeded ten years from matriculation.

Rowing.—(*See* BOATING.)

Rural Economy, The Sibthorpian Professor of, lectures at least twelve times in the academical year. He is elected for three years, and may be re-elected for another three years, but no longer. The emolument is £200, derived from the benefaction of Dr. John Sibthorp. The Professor is John Henry Gilbert, M.A., Magdalen, elected 1884.

Ruskin Drawing School.—(*See* UNIVERSITY GALLERIES.)

St. Alban Hall.—This Hall was founded by Robert de St. Alban in the early part of the fifteenth century. In the following century it came into the possession of the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, and was some time after established as an Academical Hall. The Hall became, by virtue of a Statute made by the University Commissioners in 1881, united with Merton College, in which its property, site, and buildings are now vested.

St. Catherine's Club.—This is the style of the Unattached Students' Amalgamated Club. St. Catherine's Hall, at the east end of Broad Street, used to be its head-quarters; but this is now closed, and the Library, Reading Room, etc., have been transferred to the first floor of the Clarendon Building.

ST. EDMUND HALL.

ST. EDMUND HALL, New College Lane, opposite Queen's, into the possession of which College it passed in 1557, consists of one small quadrangle, and is not particularly attractive to sightseers, except for its magnificent wisteria, which covers the outside of the walls, and is the finest in England. Members of this Hall are admitted to the Lectures in Queen's College. The Statutes approved by the Queen in Council in 1882 provide for a partial union of St. Edmund Hall with Queen's College on the first vacancy in the office of Principal of the Hall, or on the passing of certain resolutions. The practical result of this will be that St. Edmund Hall will be under the governing body of Queen's College, though it will continue to be a distinct academical society.

Principal.

EDWARD MOORE, D.D., appointed 1864.

Vice-Principal.

GEORGE FRANCIS LOVELL, B.D.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The Librarianship and Organistship, each of the value of £24 per annum, and tenable for three years, are awarded after competitive examination, without restriction as to age. Other small Exhibitions are occasionally given. Probable next vacancy of Librarianship, January, 1886; of Organistship, October, 1886.

EXPENSES.

An annual sum of £81, payable in advance by three equal instalments, includes all expenses of board, furnished lodging, tuition, and, indeed, all charges except laundress, and fire and lights in private rooms. Undergraduates not making this arrangement pay an entrance fee of £5; £14 Caution money, returnable on removal of the name from the books; tuition fee, £5 5*s.* per term for three years, £2 2*s.* afterwards, if tuition is still necessary; and about £10 a year for Hall charges and servants, except bedmakers; room-rent, £8 to £12 a year, and furniture can be hired from the Hall, in which case the Caution money is increased by £7. Degree fees, B.A. and M.A., each £4 9*s*.

COLOURS.

Orange and red.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, St. Giles's Street, was grafted in 1555 on to the previous foundation of Archbishop Chichele, by Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor of London, as the outcome, or so it is said, of a dream, in which he was warned to build a College for the education of youth in religion and learning. The College is fronted by a row of elms and terrace-walk. The front and a portion of the first quadrangle are parts of Archbishop Chichele's original structure, St. Bernard's; but the Hall in the latter is a plain modernised structure, which it is proposed to replace by a new building. It contains an elaborate mantelpiece and a number of portraits, including that of the founder; Archbishop Juxon; Sir Walter Raleigh; George III., in his coronation robes; and many others of inferior interest. The Chapel, built in 1630, and restored by Blore in 1843, contains some monuments of importance. The founder and Archbishop Laud are buried beneath the altar. Under the east window of the antechapel is an altar tomb, with recumbent figure, to Dr. Baylie, President of the College in the time of Charles I. There is a monumental urn, said to contain the heart of Dr. Rawlinson, with the inscription, "*Ubi thesaurus ibi cor*," and a monument, with the laconic epitaph "*Prœivit*," and in the wall, left of the entrance, are some old brasses; many old mural monuments; and a stone figure, kneeling, of Richard Latewan, 1603. Through a fine vaulted passage, with richly-traced roof, we reach the inner quadrangle, partly designed by Inigo Jones, and built at the expense of Archbishop Laud. The gate towers are ornamented with bronze statues by Fanelli of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria. The southern and eastern sides of this court are taken up by the Library, which contains much to occupy the visitor, and deserves a lengthened inspection. Here Laud entertained his royal master, and a play, written and acted by members of St. John's, was presented for His Majesty's entertainment. In the Library will be found the red skull-cap in which Laud was executed, his MS. diary, and a crozier, found, built in the wall, in repairing the President's lodgings, which is presumed to have belonged to that prelate. There is a splendid copy of Caxton's Chaucer, some fine old Bibles and Psalters, a fine thirteenth century MS. *Bestiarium*, and, peculiarly interesting to ladies, some magnificent fifteenth century embroidered vestments, banners, and an altar-cloth, unique specimens of ancient needlework. The eastern wing of the Library, Laud's wing, affords fine views of the extensive gardens (five acres), which are perhaps the most beautiful in Oxford. From the gardens, Laud's wing of the Library presents a most picturesque appearance, with its gables and oriels, King Charles I.'s window being a prominent feature.

Archbishops Laud and Juxon; Killigrew, the dramatist and wit; and Francis Tresham, of the Gunpowder Plot, are among the more familiar names in the St. John's College list.

Visitor.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

President.

JAMES BELLAMY, D.D., elected in 1871.

Vice-President.

EDWARD CONDUIT DERMER, B.D.

Principal Bursar.

THOMAS STEWART OMOND, M.A.

Bursar.

LANCELOT LAMBERT SHARPE, B.D.

Deans of Arts.

EDWARD CONDUIT DERMER, B.D.
SIDNEY BALL, M.A.

Lecturer in Jurisprudence.

JOHN CHARLES WILSON, M.A., B.C.L.

Lecturer in Natural Science.

WILLIAM HATCHETT JACKSON, M.A.

Lecturer in Mathematics.

JOHN WELLESLEY RUSSELL, M.A.

Lecturer in Theology.

FRANCIS HENRY WOODS, B.D.

Lecturers.

SIDNEY BALL, M.A.
THOMAS COLLINS SNOW, M.A.

Tutors.

JAMES TRENGOVE NANCE, B.D.
REV. ALFRED THOMAS GOODRICK, M.A.
REV. ROBERT EWING, M.A.

Librarian.

REV. ALFRED THOMAS GOODRICK, M.A.

Fellows.

CHARLES LEMPRIERE, D.C.L.
CHARLES ALLEYNE SUMMERS AUSTIN, D.C.L.
HENRY DEANE, B.D.
WILLIAM FREDERICK TRAILL, D.C.L.
STEPHEN NOTTIDGE TEBBS, B.D.
EDWARD CONDUITT DERMER, B.D.
LANCELOT LAMBERT SHARPE, B.D.
HERBERT ARMITAGE JAMES, B.D.
ROBERT HOLFORD MACDOWALL BOSANQUET, M.A.
HENRY JARDINE BIDDER, B.D.
JAMES TRENGOVE NANCE, B.D.
SIDNEY BALL, M.A.
REV. ALFRED THOMAS GOODRICK, M.A.
WILLIAM HOLDEN HUTTON, M.A.

ADMISSION.

Examinations take place at the beginning of every term, the subjects being Latin Prose Composition; Greek and Latin Grammar; Arithmetic; the first two books of Euclid, or Algebra inclusive of Simple Equations; the Hecuba and Alcestis of Euripides and the first five books of the Æneid, or equivalents; Translation into English of a passage of unprepared Latin, and an English Essay (with Greek sight translation optional). Candidates who have passed certain Examinations are exempt from this Examination. Admission fee, £6 3*s.*; Caution money, £30, of which £20 is returnable at the B.A.; balance on removal of the name from the books.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

There are thirty-eight Scholarships in all. Of these twenty-two are of the annual value of £100 each, six being open, fifteen restricted to Merchant Taylors' and other schools; the limit of age is nineteen. Eight are open, and of the annual value of £80 each; four (the Casberd Scholarships) of a like value, open to members of the College who have been one year in residence; and four Senior Scholarships of the yearly value of £150 each, tenable for four years, and open to former members of Merchant Taylors' School of less than twenty-eight terms' standing at the University. There are several Exhibitions, some of which are open. The next Scholarship Examination will probably be held in June, 1886.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Fellowships are not fewer than fourteen or more than eighteen in number, of which not fewer than seven are Ordinary Fellowships, tenable for seven years. The Official Fellowships are not to exceed seven in number, and are tenable for renewable periods not exceeding ten years each, by Tutors, Lecturers, and Principal Bursar. The emoluments, in addition to the stipend of an Ordinary Fellow, may be £100 a year from the Corporate Revenue, and a varying amount from the Tuition Fund. Under certain conditions Official Fellows are permitted to marry.

EXPENSES.

Tuition fee, £21 per annum for three years, after which £3 per term. College dues and charges, bedmakers, washing, etc., amount to about £17 or £18 per annum for residents in College. Residents out of College pay about £4 annually for dues and charges. Room-rent is from £6 6*s.* to £14 14*s.* annually. Furniture in most rooms may be hired. Degree fees: B.A., £6 7*s.* 6*d.*; M.A., £6 15*s.*

COLOURS.

Eight: white coat with blue trimming and cross on breast, white straw hat with blue and white ribbon and blue cross. Ordinary uniform: blue with College arms.

ST. MARY HALL.

St. Mary Hall, Oriel Street, was formerly the Parsonage-house of St. Mary's Church, was given in 1325 by Edward II. to Oriel College, and was established by that Society as a separate place of education in 1333. Under the Statutes approved by the Queen in Council in 1882, St. Mary Hall, on the first vacancy of the office of Principal, is to be completely united to Oriel College.

Principal.
Drummond Percy Chase, D.D.
Vice-Principal.
Rev. Edwin Hatch, M.A.
Mathematical Lecturer.
Rev. Robert Hervey Charsley, M.A.
Classical Lecturer.
Rev. Lancelot Ridley Phelps, M.A., Oriel College.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The Nowell Exhibition, tenable for four years, is of the annual value of £30, preference being given to the kin of the founder or his wife, then to the lawful descendants of the Rev. John Rawbone (sometime Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall) by Jane Mary, his wife.

EXPENSES.

An annual sum of £76 16*s.*, payable in advance by three equal instalments, includes all expenses of board, furnished lodgings, tuition, and, indeed, all charges except laundress, and fire and lights in private room. Those adopting this plan pay an entrance fee of £5; others pay an admission fee of £12 2*s*. 6*d*. and Caution money £30, returnable half on taking the B.A. and half on taking the M.A. degree. In this case the tuition fee is £20 annually for three years, about £17 per annum being charged for dues and establishment charges, and the rent of rooms varying from £12 to £20 per annum. The degree fees are, B.A. £5, and M.A. £4.

COLOURS.

Eight: sky-blue coat with white fleur-de-lys on breast, white jersey with dark blue ditto. Ordinary uniform: dark blue with fleur-de-lys.

Sanskrit, Boden Professor of.—This chair was founded under the will of Colonel Joseph Boden, of the East India Company's service, in the year 1860. The Professor is elected by Convocation from among the members of Colleges or Halls, and is to hold office for life on condition of satisfactory conduct and orthodoxy, and of his holding no other Professorship in Oxford or elsewhere. He is to lecture and give instruction in Sanskrit as the University shall direct. The annual stipend is £900, which may be increased by accumulation of the capital fund to £1,000. Professor, Monier Williams, M.A., University Hon. D.C.L., C.I.E., elected 1860.

Scholarships, College.—(*See under the descriptions of the respective* COLLEGES.)

Scholarships, University.—The following is a list of the University Scholarships, full particulars of which will be found under their respective heads:—Abbott, Boden, Burdett-Coutts, Craven, Davis (Chinese), Denyer and Johnson (Theological), Derby, Eldon (Law), Hertford, Ireland, Kennicott (Hebrew), Pusey and Ellerton (Hebrew), Mathematical, Taylor, and Vinerian (Law).

Schools Examination Board (Oxford and Cambridge).—This joint Board of the two Universities examines such schools as have a regularly constituted governing body or prepare a fair proportion of their boys for the Universities, and also grants certificates to boys and girls at such schools or at other schools in certain convenient centres, which certificates confer exemption under certain conditions from various Examinations (*e.g.* "Responsions" at Oxford, and "Previous" at Cambridge). The Examination of a school may be (*a*) on the general work of the whole school, or (*b*) on the work of the whole school in any main subject or subjects, or (*c*) on the work of the highest division of the school, so as, if required, to place the boys of that division in order of merit, and to award Exhibitions, Scholarships, and prizes. Information will be found in the regulations of the Board, which are published by the Oxford and Cambridge University Presses, and may be procured from their agents. All communications relating to the Examinations should be addressed to one of the Secretaries, E. J. Gross, Esq., M.A., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and J. S. Lockhart, Esq., M.A., Hertford College, Oxford.

Sconce.—This term has slightly different special meanings in the several Colleges, though it universally denotes a fine or penalty of some kind. In some a Sconce is an official fine, to be paid to the College in money; in others it is of a less formal nature, and takes the shape of a condemnation to pay a bottle of wine or a quart of beer to the table in Hall, in consequence of some breach of etiquette or standing custom. Such minor offences as "talking shop" at table, quoting Scripture, and punning, or abuse of one's neighbours, or other transgression against "good form," will be visited by the head of the table with such a fine; and appearing without gown, or in too light a coat, will earn the same penalty. There is a custom in some Colleges, where Sconces are paid in wine, to permit the bottles to accumulate until there are sufficient to provide the whole table, on a stated night, with sherry to their soup. In others, where beer is the current liquor, there are severe regulations as to priority in drinking from the flagon, a violation of which will entail a fresh Sconce on the offender. If he can "floor" his Sconce—*i.e.*, drink off the quart without taking breath—he may sconce the man whose information led to his own sconcing.

Scout.—The servant who attends upon residents in College, and who is known at Cambridge as a "gyp," is at Oxford called a Scout. (*See* EXPENSES.)

Sheldonian Theatre, between the schools and Broad Street, was built by Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, and opened in 1669. The architect was Sir Christopher Wren. This handsome hall is used for the Encænia, or annual commemoration of founders, when prize competitions are recited and honorary degrees conferred amidst the freely expressed comments of the Undergraduates who occupy the upper gallery. The ceiling is the work of one Streater, sergeant-painter to Charles I., whose artistic views and execution are very much on a par with those of Verrio. From the top of the building an excellent view of Oxford is obtained. A small fee is expected by the custodian, who will take visitors to the upper regions.

Sight-seeing.—Naturally the most interesting sights of Oxford are to be found in its Colleges, all of which will be found described under their respective heads, and reference to the accompanying map will act as a convenient guide to their whereabouts. As a rule, where Chapels, etc., are not open for public inspection at stated hours, application should be made at the porter's lodge of the College. A small fee is expected, which will generally frank the visitor to the Hall, Chapel, and Library. There are plenty of guides always hanging about the streets, especially in the neighbourhood of the Sheldonian Theatre, whose charge is 1*s.* per hour, but except to point out the localities of buildings, they are of little use.

Some of the Churches (*see* CHURCHES) are well worth inspection, and access to them is not more difficult than is generally the case with ecclesiastical edifices in England.

The excursions to places of special interest or beauty in the neighbourhood of Oxford are very numerous, among the most interesting being Blenheim, Woodstock, Stanton Harcourt, and the lovely river trip to Nuneham Courteney. Visitors to Oxford desirous of fuller information in regard to sight-seeing and excursions than can be afforded in the limited space at our command, may be recommended to apply to Messrs. T. Shrimpton & Son, of 23 and 24, Broad Street, Oxford, who publish a great variety of amusing and practical guide-books; while for Nuneham Courteney and all the other favourite riverside resorts of holiday-makers, "Dickens's Dictionary of the Thames" should be consulted.

Visitors should come to Oxford in the summer term, either during the Eights or for Commemoration. By choosing the latter time they will less interrupt the morning studies of their Undergraduate friends, which are prone to suffer considerably in the summer term under any circumstances. Lunches and teas are the meals at which visitors are most usually entertained in College, though small parties may be invited to breakfast. A College lunch will usually strike visitors as of a somewhat oppressive sumptuousness; indeed, it is frequently complained by such that they are expected to do more eating during their stay in Oxford than even the severe pedestrian exercise of the morning's inspection of Colleges, Libraries, Chapels, and Museums, justifies.

"Smalls."—(*See* RESPONSIONS.)

Somerville Hall.—(*See* LADY MARGARET HALL.)

Stanhope Historical Essay.—This prize, of the value of £20 in books, is awarded annually in Trinity Term, for an essay on some subject of Modern History (Foreign or English) between the years 1300 and 1815. It is open to Undergraduates who, in the term in which it is to be awarded, shall not have exceeded the sixteenth term from matriculation.

Swimming. — (*See* BATHING-PLACES *and* BATHS.) Swimming lessons may be obtained by private arrangement with the attendant at Parson's Pleasure or the University Bathing-Place. The University Swimming Races are held at the end of the Summer Term. The usual events are: Headers, 100 Yards Race, 350 Yards Race, 50 Yards Race, Object Diving, Half-Mile Race, Distance Diving. The races are swum off in the portion of the river just above Clasper's Boat-house.

Tavern, The.—(*See* NEW INN HALL.)

Taylor Institution, The, for the promotion of the study of Modern Languages. Besides giving instruction, at very moderate fees, in French, German, and Italian, the institution carries out its objects by lectures on subjects connected with foreign literature, and by the annual award of a Scholarship and Exhibition. The institution also includes a library, which is open to members of the University between the hours of 11 and 5; except from August 16 to September 14, and from Christmas Eve to January 2, when it is entirely closed. Full particulars of the regulations under which books, etc., may be borrowed, are to be obtained from the Librarian, Heinrich Krebs, Hon. M.A.

Taylor Scholarship and Exhibition.—One Scholarship, worth £50, and one Exhibition, worth £25, each tenable for one year only, are awarded annually for proficiency in one or more of the languages taught in the Taylor Institution. Candidates must not have exceeded the twenty-third term from matriculation.

Terms.—The four terms of the academical year are Michaelmas, beginning on the 10th of October and ending on the 17th of December; Hilary, beginning on the 14th of January and ending on the day before Palm Sunday; Easter, beginning on the Wednesday after Easter Day and ending on the Friday before Whitsun Day; Trinity, beginning on the day before Whitsun Day and ending on the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July. For many purposes Easter and Trinity Terms together count as only one. Michaelmas and Hilary Terms are kept by six weeks' residence in each; and Easter and Trinity either by three weeks' residence in each, or by forty-eight days' residence in the two terms jointly.

Town v. Gown.—The "Town and Gown Rows" are an ignoble survival of encounters having their origin in the concurrent authority in municipal matters of the University and the city, aggravated by the jealousy which had existed from time immemorial between the unruly among the youth of each body. The University has by degrees surrendered a great portion of its strictly municipal functions to the Mayor and Town Council, but it still retains a Police Force of its own, with powers to act for the preservation of order in matters concerning the morals and behaviour of Undergraduates and members of the University. The Vice-Chancellor also remains the licensing authority for wines, etc., within the precincts of the University, as well as for theatres, and dramatic or other public performances. The University controls the Market, and is represented by delegates on the Local Board. The modern disturbances on the Fifth of November take the form merely of an aimless parade of the streets by the more foolish among the freshmen, and by the least respectable among the town apprentices, roughs, and gutter-snipes, accompanied by much shouting, and occasional headlong flights before the Proctors and their special constabulary.

Trams.—Amid much lamentation on the part of æsthetic Undergraduates and some of the senior members of the University, tramways were laid down in the years 1882–3 in the principal streets of Oxford. Concurrently with their introduction Magdalen Bridge over the Cherwell was widened, amid a more exceeding outcry. When, however, the alterations to the last-named structure were completed, the Balaams of High Art, who were called upon to curse the effect of the change in the proportions, appeared somewhat inclined to regard the widening as not so objectionable after all. The tramway runs from the Railway Station to Carfax (fare 1*d.*); thence over Magdalen Bridge to the Cricket Grounds at Cowley (1*d.* from Carfax). Another line runs from Carfax through the Corn Market, whence one branch turns down Beaumont Street, and follows Walton Street till it reaches the lane leading to Medley Lock (fare from Carfax 1*d.*), the other branch running through St. Giles's to Summertown (fare 1*d.*).

TRINITY COLLEGE.

TRINITY COLLEGE, standing a little back from Broad Street, next to Balliol, was originally founded by the Priors of Durham at the end of the thirteenth century. Sir Thomas Pope founded a new College on the ruins of the old College of Durham in 1555. The entrance is under the tower, which adjoins the Chapel. These buildings were erected by Dr. Bathurst in the last years of the seventeenth century, and are in the classical styles. The Chapel contains a fine alabaster tomb with recumbent figures of the founder and his wife. It is particularly noteworthy for the extremely beautiful carved screen and altar-piece in cedar and lime, unusually fine specimens of the work of Grinling Gibbons. The plain panels are of oak. The Library contains many rare works, and some ancient stained glass. Among the curiosities of Trinity is a large chalice brought from St. Alban's Abbey. The Library possesses a few portraits. The Library and Hall are not shown to casual visitors, an introduction from a Fellow being necessary. The gardens are extensive, and celebrated for a beautiful lime-tree avenue.

William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; Sir John Denham, the poet; John Evelyn; Ludlow, the republican; Lord North; and Walter Savage Landor are among the varied names which make up the roll of Trinity College worthies.

Visitor.
THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.
President.
REV. JOHN PERCIVAL, M.A., elected in 1878.
Vice-President.
ROBINSON ELLIS, M.A.
Bursar.
REV. HENRY GEORGE WOODS, M.A.
Librarian.
MARTIN HOLDICH GREEN, M.A.
Dean.
CHARLES CANNAN, M.A.

Tutors.
FRANKLIN THOMAS RICHARDS, M.A.
CHARLES CANNAN, M.A.
Lecturers.
ROBINSON ELLIS, M.A.
MARTIN HOLDICH GREEN, M.A.
JAMES SAUMAREZ MANN, M.A.
REV. HENRY GEORGE WOODS, M.A.
Lecturer in Modern History.
REV. ARTHUR H. JOHNSON, M.A., All Souls'.
Millard Lecturer in Physics.
HAROLD BAILEY DIXON, M.A.

Lecturer in Law.

Archibald A. Prankerd, B.C.L., M.A.

Fellows.

Robinson Ellis, M.A.
John Gent, M.A.
Robert William Raper, B.C.L., M.A.
Martin Holdich Green, M.A.
Rev. Charles Gore, M.A.
Rev. Archibald Robertson, M.A.
Rev. Henry Whitehead, M.A.
James Saumarez Mann, M.A.
Franklin Thomas Richards, M.A.
Rev. Henry George Woods, M.A.
Charles Cannan, M.A.
Charles N. Edgcumbe Eliot, B.A.

Honorary Fellows.

His Eminence John Henry, Cardinal Newman.
Edward Augustus Freeman, M.A.
Samuel William Wayte, B.D.

ADMISSION.

Examinations are held in January, May, and October, the subjects being Translation from English into Latin Prose; Translation from a passage of unprepared Greek into English; Latin and Greek Grammar, or English Essay; two plays of Sophocles and five books of the Æneid, or equivalents; Arithmetic, and the first two books of Euclid, or the first part of Algebra. The admission fee is £5, Caution money £30, £20 returnable on taking the M.A. degree, balance on removal of the name from the College books.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

Sixteen Scholarships, of the annual value of £80 each, are open to candidates under nineteen. The Heneker Scholarship, also open, is of the annual value of £25. There are several Open Exhibitions, and three (Ford) Studentships, one of £50 a year, open to students at King's School, Canterbury, and two of £25 a year each, open respectively to students from the Grammar School, Ipswich, and from the Grammar School at Brentwood.

FELLOWSHIPS.

These, twelve in number, are divided into Non-Official and Official, the number of the latter not to exceed seven. They are tenable for fifteen years, renewable for successive periods of ten years each, and the emoluments, in addition to the stipend of a Non-Official Fellow, are £100 a year from the Corporate Revenue and a varying payment from the Tuition Fund. They are tenable by Tutors, Lecturers, and Bursars, who are, under certain conditions, permitted to marry.

EXPENSES.

Tuition fees, £22 1*s.* per annum. College dues and servants, in addition to a charge of fifteen per cent. on the amount of buttery and kitchen accounts, amount to about £18 per annum. Room-rent from £12 12*s.* to £16 per annum. Furniture to be taken at a valuation. Degree fees, B.A., £3 16*s.*; M.A., £6 1*s.*

COLOURS.

Blue coat edged with white, the Eight wearing a blue and white striped jersey.

Turrell's Hall.—This is a private hall, under the superintendence of the Rev. H. T. Turrell. Members may lodge in the Hall, or if above twenty-five years of age may live in lodgings. In the former case the annual cost of residence and tuition will amount to about £110. The fees to the Hall for non-residents are estimated at £7 per annum, and those for tuition at from £8 to £10 per term. The entrance fee to the Hall is £2 10*s.*

Unattached Students (or, more properly, Non-Collegiate Students) are those who do not belong to any College or Hall.

Since 1868 persons have been allowed to become members of the University without being members of any College or Hall, and such students are, as to all the privileges of the University, on an equal footing with all its other members. They are to keep residence in houses or licensed lodgings within a mile and a half of Carfax, and are under the control of a Delegacy, of which the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, the Controller of Lodging-houses, and the Censor, are official members, and to which three members of Convocation are elected by Congregation. The

Censor is nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors. A staff of Tutors is also appointed for the benefit of the unattached students. The Statutes passed in 1881 provide for an annual payment of £400 to the Delegates, "to be applied in or towards payment of the stipend or stipends assigned by any Statute of the University to the Censor or Censors of students not attached to any College or Hall;" and also for an annual payment of £600, "to be applied in payment of Tutors or Lecturers for the said students, or in maintaining Scholarships or Exhibitions tenable by such students, or otherwise encouraging study among them, or diminishing the expense of their University education." (*And see* ADMISSION, DISCIPLINE, *and* EXPENSES.)

Undergraduate Life.—What the main object and advantages of a University education are or should be, is a question on which there always have been, and always must be, very different opinions. To begin with, there are the opinions of the University world and the opinions of the non-University world, whose judgments of the proper functions of Universities and their relations to the society in which they are set are pretty sharply distinguishable. The ideals, again, of those who pass through and away from Oxford will be of a different character from those of the permanent staff—the Congregation—who form the real Academical element so grievous to many modern children of light, leavened though it has been of late years by a distinct spirit of progress. All then, the Public, the Graduate world, and the world of Dons, have formed judgment on the life of the Undergraduate, and yet there is no consensus of counsel as to what that life in its highest type should be. Nor is this unnatural, seeing that the judgment must depend upon the aims in life of each of the passing units, and that an Undergraduate, however he may be distinguishable from other men by certain generic characteristics, is really only a man in course of formation. He enters the University with certain antecedents and circumstances, certain mental bents, and certain responsibilities, varying in almost every individual; he will go out, after passing through the common grooves and being tested by the common standards, to this or that profession or position. And the best life that he can lead in the transition must at any rate be one that shall leave him ready without breach of continuity to take his place outside the University in the work of the world. If it be the duty of Oxford to enable him to do this, the question is in what sense is this duty to be interpreted? Is it desirable, as many hold, that the curriculum of studies should be, both at school and at college, devised with strict and immediate reference to the professional qualifications which will be necessary for the student after he goes down, or is the object to be the maintenance of a certain standard type of culture and temper which shall impress itself on all who pass through, whether they will or no, and shall thereby diffuse itself through all professions and occupations alike? The latter is the more general view among those, at any rate, who have taken University degrees.

In one great function of the Universities—the education of teachers and schoolmasters—the two objects might be supposed to coincide, if we were certain that the ordinary school curriculum, which is reflected to so great an extent from that of the University, was the most useful and desirable that can be imagined, or that any attention was given to, or any success attained in, the training of those destined for the professions in question in the art of teaching. At any rate, he who intends to become a schoolmaster, or aspires to an educational or academical career, either in Oxford or any other centre of learning, will see his interest in attaching special importance to the mere book-work of the University, and will keep in the first place among his aims as an Undergraduate the attainment of those Honours which will, as such, have for him a permanent marketable value. Those again whose thoughts are turned towards Holy Orders will expect to find in Oxford special training and traditions whereby they may be fitted for the walk in life they have set before them. These will find the Theology School, though many who read for Honours will prefer the special school matured by the University, Greats, or Literæ Humaniores, and they will do well in so choosing, whatever effect the choice may have upon their intentions for their subsequent life. The future barrister, again, may win himself some preliminary prestige, and floor some of the reading necessary for his Bar examinations by graduating in Jurisprudence, though that school will not turn him out equipped for practice in the Courts.

But, after taking account of those to whom success in the schools is of high and permanent importance, there remain the great majority of the Undergraduate world who are either satisfied with a pass degree or contend for the highest honours merely from a feeling that *noblesse oblige*, or because the reading for them furnishes the highest form of education which the University, as a teaching body, holds out. Too many men, perhaps, regard a University training as an end in itself; there is a tendency to arrogance in those who have gone through it, which is due almost as much to the opinion of the public with respect to its value as to the atmosphere of the University itself. Those, indeed, who have had their three or four years at Oxford, if they have not to look back at them as unhappy or unprofitable through faults of their own, however much this bloom of insolence may wear off as they realise more and more that the attributes of perfect humanity are not after all summed up, nor even all recognisable, in every Graduate in those *Literæ* which claim no more than to be *Humaniores*, will always carry with them an unshaken consciousness that they have had some advantage over other men, if not of a kind to make them in any way superior, yet in the form of an enduring experience, a perpetual fund of sunny association and memories for which they can always be grateful, and whose aroma will keep their lives the sweeter, and save them from that disbelief in the happiness or worth of life which at times overtakes so many. Pessimism has little vitality in Oxford Undergraduate thought or feeling.

"I send my son to Oxford to obtain a liberal education." This is the common expression of a father who has himself not passed through the University. Those who have done so are prompted by the same motive (with the added consciousness that they themselves have enjoyed that advantage).

This education of the Undergraduate will be mainly by friction among his fellows, by finding his balance and value among the members of a society drawn from all parts of England and from many classes of Englishmen. Therefore let him court this friction in friendly intercourse and community of amusement. Public opinion, nowhere stronger than in the Undergraduate world, and yet inclining ever to the side of geniality, will form him unconsciously to something of the common type. He will live by admiration, hope, and fear, and find worthy ideals for the first, worthy objects for his aspiration, and a fairly wholesome tradition of avoidances. The imitative instinct of youth is still strong in him—almost too strong for him sometimes—but it will at any rate teach him of what qualities to avoid the seeming. And in this connection he should be on his guard, for the tendency of Oxford life is rather to be enslaved to the outsides of things, and to be ashamed of those feelings which are not customary. The result is a very general habit of reticence as to private opinions upon subjects of more than passing interest—an εἰρωνεία, as Aristotle calls it, not of the most wholesome kind.

Beneath this *insouciant* exterior there may be deep convictions, but its maintenance is apt to be an influence discouraging to the formation of any opinions at all, and fostering an underestimate of that duty of right thinking and intellectual coherence which is coming upon the growing man.

And this habit of mind is to a considerable extent fostered by the course of studies selected by the University, or rather which has resolved itself by natural selection therein, as its most important and characteristic test of ability. The object and effect of the Honour School of Literæ Humaniores is not to teach men thoughts, but to teach them to think, and on its philosophical side it aims at rendering its students familiar—so far as is permitted by the shortness of the time available, and the pressure of the historical and philological portions of the course—with the best that has been thought, and the best methods for criticising all thinking. It leads to a habit of mentally enquiring not so much what beliefs of mankind are or have been right as how it was that the beliefs came to be held. The result is very naturally a wholesome diffidence of one's own conclusions, and a disinclination to dogmatise thereon among one's fellows, or to exhibit disagreement when a contrary opinion is advanced.

The University is, as a rule, a bad school for earnestness, though, if ever the breath of any purpose comes upon it, it cannot but fan up, among so many young and vigorous hearts, strong glows of energy, passing for the most part, but permanent in their effects through some at least of the generation that knew them. Oxford is the home of "movements," from the days of Lollardry to those of East End Settlements, but no one can say what shall endure there, or what shall be the tradition four years hence of that which now seems the most significant characteristic of Undergraduate thought around him. For the only elements of permanence in Undergraduate feeling on matters concerning the actual world are found in the influence of the preachers, of one or two Heads of Colleges, and of such of the younger Dons as have not succumbed to their position.

We have touched upon the subject of the Honour School of Literæ Humaniores as being the most characteristic and significant among the direct educational instruments of the University. A fuller handling of that and other schools will be found in our article on READING, but it seems proper here to give some further consideration to the merits of the intellectual education offered to the Undergraduate by this Board of Studies.

The majority of persons who have not passed through the Universities have perhaps an exaggerated idea of the significance of the letters B.A. after a man's name. Mr. Feeder was well aware of that superstition of the class from which his pupils were drawn. And he who can write himself down M.A. is commonly regarded as exalted above the mere B.A. by an altitude really quite out of proportion to the superiority in solvency implied by the fact that he has paid £12 more to his University, not to mention the College fee and dues for four years longer. But the B.A. degree has a value merely as a testimonial to a certain amount of intellectual training, though that be only half of what the older Universities have to give. All who obtain it must have at heart such a familiarity with classical literature and history as will enable them to pass Moderations, after which they will be free to choose their line in the Final Schools. The reading for the Pass Schools (*see* EXAMINATION STATUTE) is of fairly wide scope, if superficial, while that for any Honour School will leave the successful student in possession of a more thorough grasp of the subject in which he has graduated, than will be possessed by the greater proportion of the men whom he will meet in daily life. It is the opinion of some of the highest authorities in the University that it is absolutely easier for a man who has passed Moderations to take a Class in an Honour School than the ordinary Pass Degree, and certainly preferable as an intellectual training. That it may be easier in certain schools, as Law and Theology, we do not doubt, in the case of the History or Greats Schools the reading must be, at least, considerable, while the Oxford Mathematical and Science Standards are by no means contemptible. But we do question the superior value of the reading which will secure a Fourth Class in any Honour School save those of History and Greats as compared with that necessary for the despised Pass, while the man who fails to secure his "Fourth" after four years' residence will find himself indeed in miserable plight. Of the Honour Schools of Modern History and Literæ Humaniores, it may be claimed that they are a valuable educational instrument, the latter being indeed far the superior of the two, but the former also a wholesome discipline in sound methods of thinking. The Undergraduate who values himself most truly will read for Honours in the Final Classical School. The History School in many cases is, it is to be feared, the refuge rather of those who value a class, and distrust their capacity for Greats. As a School of History it is fragmentary and incomplete indeed, but as a mental training second only in value to the other.

As regards learning, however, the chief value of University studies, to those by whom high Honours are not sought as a professional testimonial, will be in teaching men to perceive what they have yet to learn when they leave the University for the world. Already at Oxford the Undergraduate is quick to apprehend what things he is expected to know something about, and to conceal ignorance and gain credit for non-existent knowledge must be instinctively the aim of a being so subject to examination. It is said that the effect of the Greats School upon him is to render him willing to undertake to write an essay or give an opinion upon any subject that can be mentioned. The fact is that he usually does throw himself heart and soul into a great many varied interests during his four years. He is pre-eminently among Englishmen of the type of Plato's Democratic Man. Not that the Conservatism for which Oxford is famous, and which prevails perennially in the divisions of the Union, is of the Tory Democrat order, nor that the bulk of the Liberalism there found is of the most uncompromising type. The most levelling of Radicals might well incline to the austere respectability of Republicanism in face of the idea of an enfranchisement of the "Carfax Club," or of politicians of the type of the Jericho Rough. The Democratic Man, as portrayed by Plato, is however so evidently a reflection of the Idea which now has its most perfect phenomenal presentation in the Oxford Undergraduate that we cannot refrain from quoting his description, with the necessary changes of local colour: "He lives from day to day to the end of his time in subjection to the impulse of the moment, now drinking himself drunk to the sound of Slappoffski's band, and presently putting himself into training; sometimes idling and bidding the Schools be hanged, and then passing studious nights in all the odour of philosophy. And often he takes the lead in College meetings, and memorialises the Dons on the subject of Hall, or starts up at the Union, and speaks and acts according to the impulse of the moment. Now he is filled with martial ambition, and joins the O.U.R.V.C., or anon he conceives he has a genius for business, and takes shares in a Universities' Co-operative Association. And there is no method or constraining rule in his life; but this method of living he finds agreeable and in good form, and follows it out to the end." (Plato Rep. 561 c.) Or, again, the encomium of Pericles upon the qualities of Athenian democracy has something of the true ring of Undergraduate arrogance about it: "We do not copy our neighbours, but we are an example to them. . . . When a citizen is in any way distinguished, he is preferred to the public service, not as a matter of privilege, but out of appreciation of his merit. Neither is poverty a bar, but a man may benefit his College whatever the obscurity of his condition. And we have not forgotten to provide for our weary spirits many relaxations from toil. We have regular games and ceremonies throughout the year; at home the style of our life is refined, and the delight which we daily feel in all these things helps us to banish melancholy. Because of the greatness of our University the fruits of the whole earth flow in upon us. We are lovers of the beautiful"—and don't mind paying a good price for it—"and we cultivate the mind without loss of manliness. . . . We alone regard a man who takes no interest in public affairs not as a harmless, but as a useless character."

"To cultivate the mind without loss of manliness" is, indeed, the best use that an Undergraduate can make of the wealth of opportunities for study and for healthy recreation that lie at his command. It rests with himself, to an extent which few men realise when they first come up, to make or miss the best of what his University has to give him. All want of steadiness and waste of time, whether from inexperience or idleness, he will surely one day regret, though fortunate in this, that they will do him less serious injury than if he were already launched in the world. Here, with increased responsibilities and more varied openings for energy, he will learn a *savoir-faire* and self-reliance which would have cost him more elsewhere. University life is a trial trip in sheltered waters before the working journey is begun. In these four years he can hardly fail to make friendships, some of which will last for life; acquaintances many, with men whom it will always be a pleasure to meet again as they turn up in odd corners of the world. His friends will necessarily be mostly among the men of his own years. Oxford society is very distinctly stratified according to periods commencing with successive Octobers; even as a freshman he will have nothing to fear from his seniors; if any one takes advantage of his simplicity it will be his more brazen contemporaries, and with those who are commencing their third year when he comes up he will scarcely be brought into contact, except at the boats, or on the cricket field. When a College is large there will also be a considerable amount of vertical cleavage in Undergraduate society, and the men of each year will separate into groups having a partial intermixture with the years immediately above or below them. Where this system of cliques prevails to a marked degree it detracts considerably from the agreeableness of College life. Each clique is looked at with some contempt by all the others, and the various College institutions, which tend to become each the distinctive *nidus* of some particular set, all suffer in vitality, and lose the hearty and corporate support of the College. This is one of the reasons why some of the smaller Colleges have always been to the fore in the different sports of the University.

Oxford is at present in a transition state owing to the multiplication of married Fellows and Tutors, and the rise and progress of Colleges for women in connection with the University. Many terrible results have been prophesied, and many desirable developments may be confidently hoped for. There is a movement towards breaking down the wall of separation which still hedges, to a great extent, the Academic from the Philistine world, towards reminding the Undergraduate more than formerly that he is a part of that Philistine world, and that he will do well to think of this even in the charmed circle of his artificial life. The air of Oxford needs such periodical ventilation. The Don of tradition is almost a being of the past; the majority in Congregation is Liberal, not to say Radical; the general characteristic of the new type is a praiseworthy ardour for the religious, moral, social, or artistic regeneration of the world. Reformatory zeal on the last three lines is a comparatively new thing, and must tell on the tone of Undergraduate society.

Union.—This body has developed from the small Union Society which existed as a mere debating club of no fixed habitation fifty years ago, to be one of the most characteristic and important of Oxford institutions. It is now the Club of the greater number of Undergraduates at the University; the premises comprise a large library, writing rooms, smoking rooms, magazine room, coffee room, lavatories, etc., beside the great hall for the weekly debates held on Thursday evenings in term time, which is used also for a newspaper reading room. It is open to all members of the University after one term's residence. Freshmen may use the Club without membership during their first term on payment of a subscription of £1 5*s*. The names of candidates for admission must be posted for five days with those of a proposer and seconder, already members, after which they are generally elected without further question, though a ballot may be called for. The entrance fee is £1, and the terminal subscription £1 5*s*. After three years no further payment is required for life membership. Strangers are admissible to the debates by tickets, which are limited in number; and visitors are admitted for a few days to the use of the premises on introduction by a member.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, the oldest in Oxford, on the south side of the High Street, nearly opposite All Souls', was not founded by King Alfred, as has been frequently asserted. Its first endowment was from William of Durham in 1249, but its first Statutes date from 1280. The present buildings extend along the street a distance of 260 feet, with two courts and two towered gateways. The first stone was laid in 1634. Over the gateway leading into the west quad is, on the outside, a statue of Queen Anne, and on the inside one of James II.; the statues over the eastern gateway are those of Queen Mary and Dr. Radcliffe. The Hall contains an extensive fireplace, designed from a tomb in Ely Cathedral, in the centre of which is a medallion marble bust of King Alfred. The walls are hung with portraits of Archbishop Potter, Bishop Bancroft, Dr. Radcliffe, Sir Roger Newdigate, Lord Eldon, and Lord Stowell, by Hoppner, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and others. The Hall has been several times altered and restored, and was lengthened in 1860, and has been provided with new oak doors. The Library dates from about the same period as the last alteration to the Hall, and was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. It contains two colossal statues, exhibited in the Exhibition of 1862, of Lords Eldon and Stowell. These were intended for Westminster Abbey, but were rejected on account of their size. The Chapel was remodelled in 1862 by Sir Gilbert Scott, when the roof and east window were added. There is some fine stained glass by Van Linge. A carved altar-piece by Grinling Gibbons, that formerly stood in the Chapel, is now to be found in the bursary. In the ante-chapel, on the north wall, is a monument by Flaxman to Nathan Wetherell, formerly Master, who died in 1807. Here is also another monument by Flaxman representing Sir W. Jones, once a

Fellow, engaged in the study of the Indian Vedas, which two Brahmins expound to him. There is also a stained-glass window given by Dr. Radcliffe.

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; Lord Eldon; Lord Stowell; Shelley; and Dr. Radcliffe; are representative names among the *alumni* of University College.

Visitor.

THE QUEEN.

Master.

REV. JAMES FRANCK BRIGHT, M.A., elected in 1881.

Steward of Estates.

CHARLES ALAN FYFFE, M.A.

Bursar and Dean.

ARTHUR DENDY, B.C.L.

Sub-Dean and Librarian.

FREDERICK CORNWALLIS CONYBEARE, M.A.

Dean of Degrees.

CHARLES JOSEPH FAULKNER, M.A.

Lecturers.

FREDERICK CORNWALLIS CONYBEARE, M.A.
LEWIS AMHERST SELBY BIGGE, B.A.
JOHN THOMAS AUGUSTUS HAINES, B.A.
GEORGE BAIRD BURNHAM, B.C.L., M.A., University.
REV. ARTHUR HENRY JOHNSON, M.A., All Souls'.

Tutor in Mathematics.

CHARLES JOSEPH FAULKNER, M.A.

Tutor in Classics and Theology.

ALBERT SIDNEY CHAVASSE, B.C.L., M.A.

Fellows.

CHARLES JOSEPH FAULKNER, M.A.
ALBERT SIDNEY CHAVASSE, B.C.L., M.A.
REV. SYDNEY WILLIAM SKEFFINGTON, M.A.
EDWARD JOHN PAYNE, M.A.
ARTHUR DENDY, B.C.L.
FRANK HESKETH PETERS, M.A.
FREDERICK CORNWALLIS CONYBEARE, M.A.
JOSEPH THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, B.A.
LEWIS AMHERST SELBY BIGGE, B.A.
JOHN THOMAS AUGUSTUS HAINES, B.A.
REGINALD WALTER MACAN, M.A.

Civil Law Fellow.

JOHN DAVENPORT ROGERS, B.C.L., M.A.

Honorary Fellows.

SIR TRAVERS TWISS, D.C.L.
GOLDWIN SMITH, M.A.
VERY REV. GEORGE GRANVILLE BRADLEY, D.D.
HORACE DAVEY, M.A.

ADMISSION.

The Ordinary Examinations are held in the term previous to residence. There is also an open competition for admissions at the Scholarship Examination in February. The subjects are: Portions of a Greek and Latin author; Translation from English into Latin Prose; Grammar and Parsing; English Composition and miscellaneous questions; Arithmetic; and the first and second books of Euclid, or Algebra up to and inclusive of Simple Equations. Certain special subjects may be offered as alternatives. Admission fee £5, Caution money £30, returnable on removal of the name from the books.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

There are seventeen Scholarships open to candidates not exceeding nineteen years of age, of the annual value of £80 each. They are tenable for two years, which term may be extended to four, and in special cases even to five years. Of the Exhibitions the Heron and the Lodge (two), annual value £70, are open to all persons in need of support at the University, not being more than twenty-one years of age, or of six terms' standing; the Freeston (three), £50 a year each, are restricted to the Grammar Schools of Normanton, Wakefield, Pontefract, and Swillington; while the Gunsley (four), £45 a year each, are open to students of the Grammar Schools of Rochester and

Maidstone. These Exhibitions are tenable in the same manner as the Scholarships.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The number of Fellowships is twelve, in addition to the Stowell Civil Law Fellowship. With certain exceptions Fellowships are vacated at the end of seven years. Prælectors or Tutors are appointed for renewable periods of twelve years, and may receive, in addition to the ordinary emolument of a Fellow, £100 a year from the Corporate Revenue and a varying sum from the Tuition Fund. Prælectors and Tutors are permitted, under certain conditions, to marry.

EXPENSES.

Tuition fee, £25 per annum; room-rent, from £6 6*s.* to £18 18*s.*; furniture is usually taken at a valuation, but in some of the smaller rooms it may be hired at a yearly rent of about £4. On the whole the Battels of the most careful men range between £80 and £90, including every expense of living in College, except a fixed payment to servants of £1 10*s.* a term, and groceries.

COLOURS.

Blue coat, edged with yellow. The Eight wear a yellow cross on the breast of the coat, and on the breast and arm of the jersey.

University Museum.—The buildings known as the University Museum are situated in the Parks, opposite Keble, and comprise the following departments: Medicine and Public Health (lower north-west corridor), Sir Henry Wentworth Acland, K.C.B., D.M., Regius Professor of Medicine. Anatomy and Ethnology (lower north corridor and north-east annex), Henry Nottidge Moseley, M.A., Fellow of Merton, Linacre Professor of Human and Comparative Anatomy. Physiology (lower south-west corridor), John Scott Burdon-Sanderson, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen, Waynflete Professor of Physiology. Zoology (upper south corridor), John Obadiah Westwood, M.A., Hon. Fellow of Magdalen, Hope Professor of Zoology. Experimental Philosophy (*see* CLARENDON LABORATORY). Chemistry (south annex), William Odling, M.A., Fellow of Worcester, Waynflete Professor of Chemistry. Geology, Joseph Prestwich, M.A. Christ Church, Professor. Mineralogy, M. H. Nevil Story-Maskelyne, M.A., Hon. Fellow of Wadham, Waynflete Professor of Mineralogy. Radcliffe Library (*which see*) and University Conservatory, Charles Pritchard, D.D., Fellow of New College, Savilian Professor of Astronomy. The Museum, the keeper of which is Edward Burnett Tylor, M.A., Hon. D.C.L. Balliol, is open to members of the University from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and to visitors from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Full particulars as to lectures, fees, etc., can be obtained at the Museum or of the respective Professors.

University Galleries, in Taylor's Buildings, corner of St. Giles's and Beaumont Street. The University Galleries were erected partly from a legacy bequeathed by Dr. Francis Randolph. They comprise galleries for ancient and modern sculpture, including the original models for the works of Sir Francis Chantrey, which are on the ground-floor; rooms for collections of drawings by Michael Angelo and Raffaelle; and a large gallery for paintings. The entrance is from Beaumont Street. The galleries are open daily from 12 to 4, except at intervals, of which due notice is given. Application for permission to copy must be made to the keeper of the galleries. The Ruskin School of Drawing is open during term. Visitors can see it on Monday and Thursday from 2 to 4, and on Wednesday and Saturday from 12 to 4, and during class hours on personal application to Mr. Macdonald. In the ante-room is a portrait of Lady Betty Paulet, wife of Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity College, attributed to Mytens; some sketches by Professor Ruskin; and a view of Sheerness by J. M. W. Turner. In the room to the right are ten drawings by Turner, executed for the Oxford University Almanack; a number of sketches presented by Professor Ruskin; and the Eldon Art Library. In the gallery which contains the Raffaelle and Michael Angelo drawings, which are of the greatest art value, is a copy, supposed to be by Giulio Romano, of the School of Athens fresco, by Raffaelle, in the Vatican. The picture gallery contains a number of works of varying merit. Among them will be found some curious specimens of the earlier masters of the Florentine school; scenes from the life of Cæsar Aretino; an upright landscape with cattle, Gainsborough; horses with figures hunting, G. Morland; landscape, R. Wilson; a small landscape, John Constable; two fine Sir Joshuas, one a portrait of Mrs. Meyrick, the other James Paine, architect, and his son; Hogarth's sketch for the Enraged Musician; the Flute Player, Caraveggio; a Sea-shore, Willarts; the Village Surgeon, Teniers; Pilgrimage of Roman Virgins, Fillipo Lippi. There are also examples of, or attributed to, Van Dyck, Fra Angelico, Opie, Snyders, Zoffany, Canaletto, Andrea del Sarto, and Paolo Veronese. Among the pictures attributed to Canaletto are views of Chelsea, Greenwich, Lambeth, and the Temple Gardens.

Vice-Chancellor. — This, the most important office in the University, is filled by nomination of the Chancellor. The appointment is for one year. The holder may be reappointed, and usually continues in office for four years, or any other Head of a College may be nominated, by letter of the Chancellor, to succeed him; the person so nominated is bound not to decline the office. The following is the form of admission: "The Vice-Chancellor, on receipt of the Chancellor's letter, wherein he nominates the Vice-Chancellor of the following year, shall . . . at a Convocation appointed for the purpose shortly before the beginning of Michaelmas Term, hand the letter to the Senior Proctor to read aloud; and when it has been read, and the consent of the Doctors and Masters present has been asked, the Vice-Chancellor, after shortly speaking of his office and the events of the year, and lodging the Statute Book, keys, and Chancellor's seal of office in the hands of the Proctors, is to leave the chair to his successor.

"The oath of allegiance to the Queen and of fidelity to the duties of his office is then administered by the Senior Proctor to the new Vice-Chancellor, who receives the insignia of office above mentioned, and after going up to the chair and making a short speech, he is to deliver into the hands of the Proctor a paper containing the names of four Heads of Colleges whom he chooses to act as his deputies, and who take similar oaths to that sworn by himself.

"This done, he shall in the first instance, accompanied by the Doctors and Masters, see the Vice-Chancellor of the former year home, and he must then be invited home by the same persons, dressed in the habit befitting their degrees."

Whatever is competent by the Statutes or customs of the University to the Chancellor, when present, may in his absence be done by the Vice-Chancellor, except that in weighty matters the advice of the former must be taken.

The Vice-Chancellor must reside in the University, except when the affairs of the University or urgent private business necessitate his absence. He is to take care that the discipline of the University is maintained, and that the Proctors and other officers carry out the duties of their appointments, that the Sheriff and Under-Sheriff of Oxfordshire give their annual security, that the market is properly regulated, and that the streets of the city are kept properly cleaned and repaired, etc.

The annual income is made up to £600 from the University Chest. The present Vice-Chancellor is Benjamin Jowett, M.A., Master of Balliol.

The Vice-Chancellor's deputies for

the year 1886 are the Master of Pembroke, the Principal of Jesus, the President of St. John's, and the Principal of Hertford.

Vinerian Law Scholarships, The, three in number, are tenable for three years, each being of the annual value of £80. One scholar is elected every Hilary Term, from candidates who have completed two years, and who have not exceeded six years from matriculation. Each scholar has to satisfy the Vice-Chancellor every year that he is a member of one of the Inns of Court, or is studying English Law.

Visitatorial Board.—(*See* GOVERNING BODY.)

Volunteers.—The Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps forms the First Volunteer Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The Colonel is Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Lieutenant-Colonel G. Herbert Morrell, and Adjutant Captain W. H. Holbeach, Brevet - Major K.R.R.C. The uniform of the Corps is scarlet, with dark blue facings. The rifle ranges are situated at South Hinksey, about a mile from the city.

The matches at Wimbledon in which the Universities meet are those for the Chancellor's Challenge Plate and the Humphry Challenge Cup. In 1885, during the trial for the former event, Oxford scored a total of 610 against 606 made by Cambridge; but, owing to the rifle used by Mr. Joyce not standing the test for trigger-pull, the winning team was disqualified. An offer to shoot the match over again was made, but the Council considered that such a course would form an inconvenient precedent. The Oxford men were: Lieutenant Foulkes, Corporal Barnett, Lieutenant Strange, Captain Russel-Rendle, Private Whitehouse, Private Joyce, Colour-Sergeant Hardwick, and Corporal Wilkinson. Oxford, the holders of the Humphry Cup, again succeeded in retaining the trophy, having made a total of 706 as against 662 scored by Cambridge. In this match Oxford was represented by Lieutenant Foulkes, Private Evered, Captain Russel-Rendle, and Corporal Barnett.

WADHAM COLLEGE.

WADHAM COLLEGE, Park Road, opposite the gardens of Trinity College, was founded in 1610, on the site of a monastery of the Austin or Augustine Friars, by Dorothy Wadham, according to the wishes of her husband, Nicholas, who died in 1609. The buildings are Gothic. The entrance gate is under a square tower with a handsome window, and in the quadrangle on the eastern side are the Chapel and Hall.

The Hall has a fine though rather heavy open timber roof, and a good oak screen of curious design. The portraits of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham hang with others on the walls, amongst them being a portrait of Dr. Wright, the first Warden. Tradition has it that it was the foundress's intention to marry Dr. Wright, and to take up her quarters with him in the Warden's Lodge. Whether or no Dr. Wright was a consenting party to this arrangement, and obtained the office of Warden under condition that he took the lady as one of the fixtures, does not very clearly appear. After his appointment he certainly preferred to remain single. Whether it was a case of breach of promise, or only of misplaced confidence, the *spretæ injuria formæ* asserted itself, and it was made a condition that the Warden should be henceforth a bachelor. It was not until the beginning of the present century that this restriction was abolished, although it is on record that Oliver Cromwell, who had a way of his own of dealing with pious founders and statutes which were not to his liking, granted a special dispensation to Dr. Wilkins, one of the founders of the Royal Society, the Warden in his time, whose portrait will be found in the Hall.

The Chapel is a remarkably fine building, and is particularly noticeable for its old stained glass, the work of Bernard van Ling in the year 1622, as is shown by the date on the great east window. The glass for this and other windows in the Chapel was made in the precincts of the College. In the ante-chapel is the good marble tomb of Sir John Portman, with date 1624.

The garden of Wadham, though not so extensive as the pleasaunces of many other Colleges, is very prettily designed and laid out, and contains numerous fine trees, among which the cedars are prominent.

Sir Christopher Wren; Lord Westbury; Admiral Blake; Sydenham, the translator of Plato; and Dr. Wilkins, founder of the Royal Society, are among the best-known Wadham men.

Visitor.

THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

Warden.

GEORGE ERLAM HORLEY, M.A., elected in 1881.

Sub-Warden.

REV. PATRICK ARKLEY HENDERSON, M.A.

Senior Bursar.

HENRY STUDDY THEOBALD, M.A.

Junior Bursar.

JOSEPH WELLS, M.A.

Librarian.

HERBERT PAUL RICHARDS, M.A.

Tutors.

REV. PATRICK ARKLEY HENDERSON, M.A.
HERBERT PAUL RICHARDS, M.A.
JOSEPH WELLS, M.A.

Lecturers.

REV. PATRICK ARKLEY HENDERSON, M.A. (*Divinity*).
THOMAS BOWMAN, M.A. (*Mathematics*).
JOHN CHARLES WILSON, M.A., B.C.L. (*Jurisprudence*).
CHARLES ROBERT LESLIE FLETCHER, M.A., All Souls' (*Modern History*).
WILLIAM LEWIS MORGAN, M.A. (*Natural Science*).
HENRY DEANE, B.D. (*Hebrew*).

Chaplains.

REV. PATRICK ARKLEY HENDERSON, M.A.
REV. ANTHONY LAWSON MAYHEW, M.A.

Fellows.

HENRY KING, M.A.
RICHARD CALTHORPE WHITMORE RYDER, M.A.
REV. ROBERT HENRY CODRINGTON, M.A.
ERNEST RIDSDALE ELLABY, M.A.
ALFRED STOWE, M.A.
REV. PATRICK ARKLEY HENDERSON, M.A.
HERBERT PAUL RICHARDS, M.A.
HENRY STUDDY THEOBALD, M.A.
ROBERT BELLAMY CLIFTON, M.A.
JOSEPH WELLS, M.A.

Honorary Fellows.

MERVIN HERBERT NEVIL STORY-MASKELYNE, M.A.
THOMAS GRAHAM JACKSON, M.A.

ADMISSION.

The subjects of the Examinations are: One Greek and one Latin author; Translation from English into Latin Prose; Greek and Latin Grammar; Arithmetic; the first two books of Euclid, or Algebra up to Simple Equations inclusive. Admission fee £5, Caution money £30, returnable on removal of the name from the books of the College.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The eighteen Scholarships include five on the foundation of Dr. Hody, and are of the annual value, inclusive of rooms, of £80 each. Of the Hody Scholarships two are given for proficiency in Hebrew and three for proficiency in Greek. For the Hebrew Scholarships the limit of age is twenty, for the others nineteen. The Philip Wright Exhibitions (two), of the annual value of £50 each, are restricted to scholars of the Manchester Grammar School. The Symons Exhibition, of the annual value of £30, is given by the Warden to a commoner. There is also a General Exhibition Fund for the assistance of deserving Undergraduates of the College. The next Examination for Scholarships begins on Thursday, November 26, 1885.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The number of Fellowships is limited to ten, of which six may be Official Fellowships, tenable for renewable periods not exceeding ten years by Tutors, Lecturers, and Bursars.

EXPENSES.

Tuition fee, £22 10*s.* per annum; College dues, not including bedmaker, for residents in College £12, for others £9 per annum; room-rent, £9 to £18 a year; furniture to be hired from the College. Degree fees, B.A. £4 4*s.*; M.A. £8 4*s.*

COLOURS.

Eight: white coat trimmed with pale blue, and pale blue cross on breast and arm, straw hat with pale blue ribbon. Ordinary uniform: blue, with College arms.

Walks.—Walking, for its own sake, is not a very favourite occupation among Undergraduates. On week-days there are usually so many competing forms of exercise that it will rarely occur to a man to avail himself of the pleasures held out by the woods and fields. Owing, perhaps, to this cause, and also to the fact that academic residence in Oxford does not fall in the most favourable time of year for enjoying the country, the attractions of Oxford surroundings are very unduly undervalued, so much so that it is a common tenet among Undergraduates that the neighbourhood of the town is dull and uninviting. The average Undergraduate is no "naturalist," and it is usually some interest in Botany, Entomology, or Geology, that introduces the stranger to the charms of the Oxford district; but those who have set themselves, from any impulse, to explore it, will testify that the city has as fair a setting as most in the land.

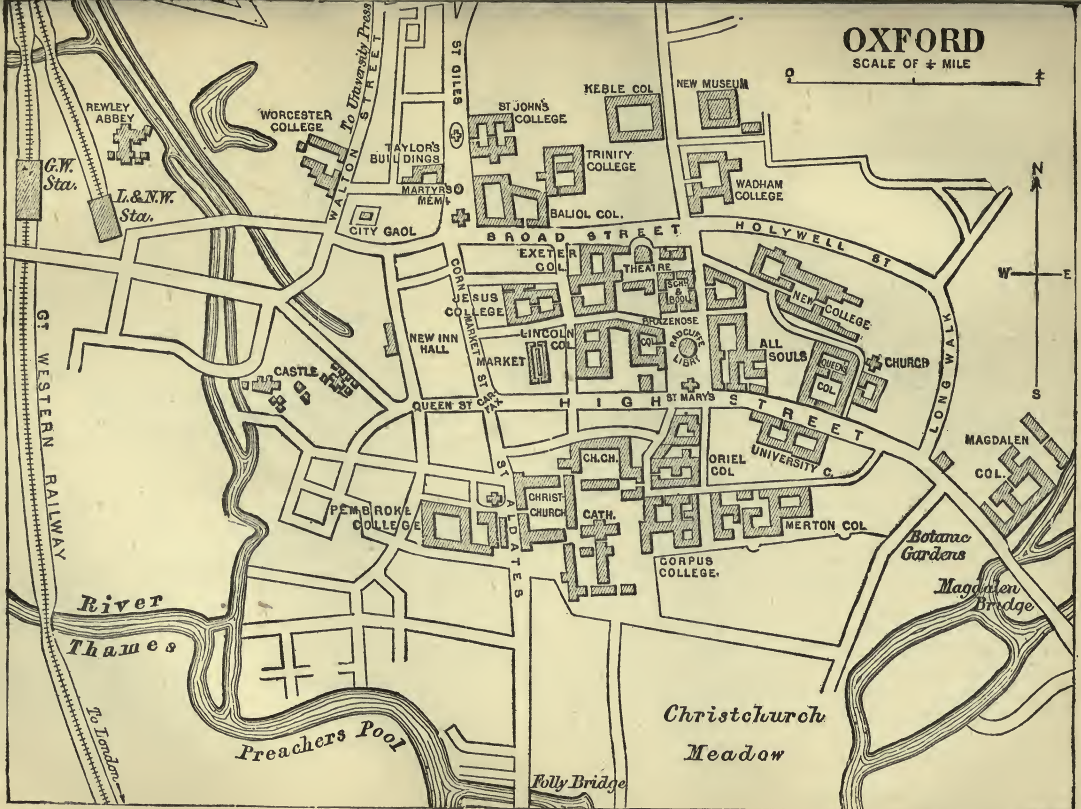
To do even the scantiest justice here to that setting is impossible; we can only recommend that all fine Sundays should be utilised, to the neglect of protracted breakfasts, among the influences of the rich woodlands, the breezy hills, and quiet river meadows which fence the valley of the winding Thames. Bagley Wood—incomparable in spring, with its sheets of azure hyacinth, and hollows of primrose and wood anemone—and lower down the stream the crescent hill of Nuneham, where the golden larches glow dimly through November river-mists, while the beeches and the sycamore and the cherries are burning all shades of orange and scarlet above, these are friends of many of Oxford's sons. But fewer know the haunts of the saxifrage and columbine beyond Headington over to Stow Wood, or the sandy flanks of Shotover and the woods at his back. Matthew Arnold's "Thyrsis" and "Scholar Gipsy" may serve as a guide to many to the delights of the Wytham district and of Cumnor, and all that irregular upland of coralline grit which overlooks the great levels of the Thames above Eynsham. The Long Vacation is indeed the time at which Oxford and Berkshire do themselves most justice, but explorations even in the most cheerless season will rarely fail to repay those who undertake them.

Washing.—The laundry arrangements of Undergraduates are conducted under the regulation of the College authorities. A laundress is assigned to each staircase, or batch of rooms, and continues her ministrations in most cases when her clients have gone into lodgings. The tariff charged is not higher than in London and most English towns.

Wines are an expiring institution at Oxford. Except in the form of semi-public festivities, such as Freshmen's Wines or Mods. Wines, they hardly survive. The "big drunk" given by private individuals for its own sake has indeed a fitful vitality in some Colleges, but wine-drinking is passing away with other customs of former generations. The procedure at a private wine is generally much as follows. During Hall, if not at an earlier period of the day, the College Messenger notifies to the intended guests the desire of the giver of the entertainment that they should drink a glass of wine with him after Hall. On arriving in his rooms, an expanse of polished table will be discovered, surrounded by chairs, and covered with fruit, dried and fresh, cakes, and biscuits, with decanters of wine. The company having arrived and seated themselves the proceedings will usually open with mulled claret, and a desultory attack be made upon the sweets. It may be that musicians have been hired for the occasion, and the "quadrille band" of the White or the Black "Slapp" will perform beneath the window or in the "scout-hole," as the regulations of the College or the accommodation of the rooms permit. Pipes and cigars succeed the dessert, and some noted songster will be called upon to entertain the company, thereby acquiring a title to nominate his successor in melody. The chief excellence of a song on these occasions consists in its chorus. Roaring this in company promotes good-fellowship immensely, as is evidenced by the walnuts and biscuits which will begin about this time to fly fitfully across the room. Mr. Slappoffski will be called upon for his celebrated song, or his violin fantasia, other songs follow, with the usual intervening applause, coffee and anchovy toast are brought in, followed after an interval by punch. The mixture of liquids is unimaginable. Hilarity will by this time have become general, except in the case of the gentleman sitting very quiet in the window-corner and Slappoffski's clarionet-player, who is moodily extracting the fragments of a melon from the throat of his instrument. The band retire, much obstructed in their exit by a gentleman who is sitting on the floor with his head through the seat of a cane-bottomed chair. Then more singing, without distinction of air, ending up with "Auld lang syne" sung by the whole company standing on chairs or other points of vantage round the room, with linked hands and stormy swayings to and fro, ending with general collapse of the ring and dispersal, with discordant whoopings about the quadrangles, alarums and excursions upon the staircases, post-horns sounding from distant windows, and strayed revellers "escorting" policemen to their lodgings.

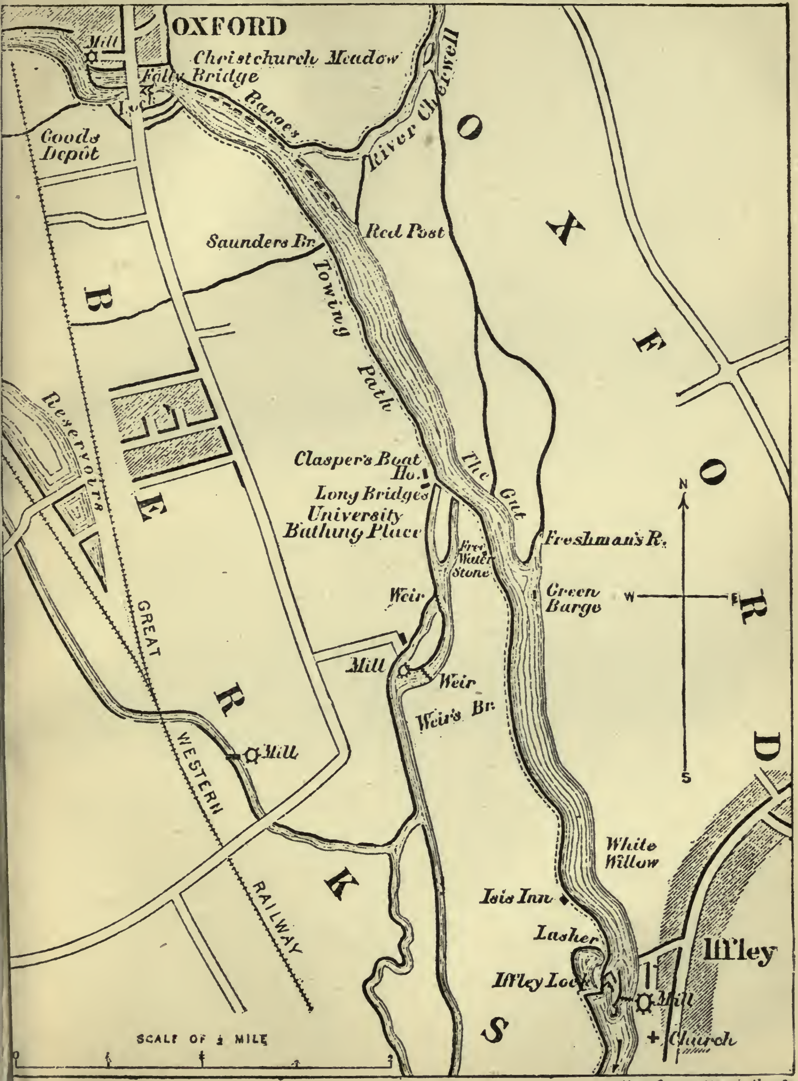
A Bump Supper combines the foregoing procedure with a preliminary supper, and probably more uproarious results. It is held in the College Hall and attended by members of the Senior Common Room. Each member of the College subscribes and may introduce one or two guests. In some of the smaller Colleges a "Mods. Wine" is given after the First Public Examination by the Honours men who have just finished their paper-work, and it is the custom in some that the freshmen at the end of their first, or in their second term should entertain the seniors. A large wine may cost from £5 or £6 upwards, the dessert being obtained either from one of the city grocers, who will charge very high, or from the College Common Room. The more usual manner of entertaining friends is naturally by inviting a few at a time to come into one's rooms after Hall, where a mull of claret, and two or three bottles of wine and a small dessert will provide the most comfortable and rational form of social stimulus.

Women, Examination of.—The foundation of Colleges for Women at Oxford has not unnaturally led to the hope that the University may, in process of time, be induced to recognise them as students on the same footing


OXFORD
SCALE OF ¼ MILE
0
¼
N
S
W
E
NEW MUSEUM
KEBLE COL
ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
TRINITY COLLEGE
WADHAM COLLEGE
BALIOL COL.
WORCESTER COLLEGE
REWLEY ABBEY
G.W. Sta.
L.&N.W. Sta.
To University Press
WALTON STREET
ST GILES
TAYLOR'S BUILDINGS
MARTYRS MEM.
CITY GAOL
BROAD STREET
HOLYWELL ST
LONG WALK
EXETER COL.
THEATRE
SCH. & BODL.
NEW COLLEGE
JESUS COLLEGE
CORN MARKET ST
NEW INN HALL
LINCOLN COL.
BRAZENOSE COL
RADCLIFFE LIBY.
ALL SOULS
QUEENS COL.
CHURCH
MARKET
CASTLE
QUEEN ST
CARFAX
HIGH STREET
ST MARYS
MAGDALEN COL.
CH.CH.
ORIEL COL
UNIVERSITY C.
CHRIST CHURCH
CATH.
MERTON COL
PEMBROKE COLLEGE
ST ALDATES
CORPUS COLLEGE
Botanic Gardens
Magdalen Bridge
River Thames
Gt WESTERN RAILWAY
Christchurch Meadow
Preachers Pool
To London
Folly Bridge

Stanford's Geogl. Estabt.

OXFORD REGATTA COURSE.


OXFORD
Mill
Christchurch Meadow
Folly Bridge
Lock
Barges
River Cherwell
Goods Depôt
O X F O R D
B E R K S
Red Post
Saunders Br.
Towing Path
Reservoirs
Clasper's Boat Ho.
Long Bridges
University Bathing Place
The Gut
Free Water Stone
Freshman's R.
Green Barge
Weir
Mill
Weir
Weir's Br.
N
W
E
S
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
Mill
White Willow
Isis Inn
Lasher
Iffley Lock
Iffley
Mill
Church
SCALE OF ½ MILE
0
¼
½

Stanford's Geogl. Estabt.

as men. At present no degrees are granted to women, but on April 29, 1884, it was decided by a vote of Convocation, after much agitated discussion both in the University and the public press, that women should be permitted to be examined and placed in classes according to merit, by the same Examiners and with the same papers as Undergraduates of the University, in the Honour Schools of Moderations, Classical or Mathematical, and the Final Honour Schools of Modern History, Mathematics, and Natural Science. Candidates are at liberty to offer a part or section of the subjects of examination without being required to offer the whole, and the class lists made out are to be published, and certificates awarded, by the Examiners. It will be noticed that women are not examined in company with members of the University, nor awarded the University degree, nor are they as yet admitted to the Honour School of Literæ Humaniores —the principal Oxford school—nor to the Schools of Law or Theology.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

Worcester College, facing the end of Beaumont Street, was founded in 1714 by Sir Thomas Cookes, on the site of Gloucester Hall, a Benedictine establishment dating from 1283. The principal attraction to visitors at Worcester will undoubtedly be the gardens, which are of considerable size, and contain a fine sheet of water apparently well stocked with fish, including, according to local tradition, pike of that abnormal size only obtained in waters where fishing is prohibited. Here, during Commemoration, is held the Flower Show. The Hall is a fine room, and is surrounded by oak panelling with the armorial bearings and names of members who subscribed towards its erection. The mantelpiece is of an elaborate character. The Chapel is gorgeously decorated with mediæval groups on dead-gold ground, and the roof is richly ornamented in similar style, the whole after a design by Mr. Burges. The fine tesselated marble pavement contains portraits of King Alfred, Bede, and many saints, including St. Oswald, St. Boniface, St. Gregory, etc. In the language of an ecclesiological critic, Worcester Chapel is one of the richest interior in the University, and one of the finest examples of the Renaissance in England.

Among notable Worcester men are Coryate, the traveller; Lovelace, the poet; De Quincey, "the English Opium-Eater;" and Samuel Foote, the actor and dramatist.

Visitor.

The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Provost.

Rev. Wm. Inge, M.A., appointed in 1881.

Vice-Provost.

William Odling, M.A.

Bursar.

Rev. Chas. Henry Olive Daniel, M.A.

Dean.

Thomas Watson Jackson, M.A.

Mathematical Lecturer.

Henry Tresawna Gerrans, M.A.

Law Lecturer and Librarian.

Henry Allison Pottinger, M.A.

Tutor.

Thomas Watson Jackson, M.A.

Lecturers not on the Foundation.

J. E. Thorold Rogers, M.A. (*Political Economy*).

R. W. Massy Pope, B.D. (*Divinity*).

Rev. Walter Lock, M.A., Magdalen (*Divinity*).

Rev. John Henry Mee, M.A., Merton (*Ancient History*).

Rev. Arthur Henry Johnson, M.A., All Souls' (*Modern History*).

F. C. Conybeare, M.A. (*Ancient Philosophy*).

William Henry Hadow, B.A. (*Literæ Humaniores*).

Fellows.

Rev. James Hannay, M.A.
Rev. George Stott, M.A.
Rev. Charles Henry Browne, M.A.
Rev. Robert Blayney Wright, M.A.
Rev. Henry Moore, M.A.
Rev. Charles Henry Olive Daniel, M.A.
Thomas Watson Jackson, M.A.
James William Browne, M.A., M.B.
William Odling, M.A.
Henry Tresawna Gerrans, M.A.
Henry Allison Pottinger, M.A.

Honorary Fellows.

Charles Thomas Newton, M.A.
Francis William Newman, B.A.
Bonamy Price, M.A.

ADMISSION.

The subjects for the Examinations, which are held at the beginning and end of every term, are: the Hecuba and Alcestis of Euripides, and Cicero De Amicitia and De Senectute, or equivalents; Latin and Greek Grammar; Translation from English into Latin Prose; Arithmetic; and the first two books of Euclid, or Algebra up to and including Simple Equations. Certificates exempting from Responsions also exempt from this Examination. Admission fee for commoners £8, Caution money £20, of which half is returnable on taking the M.A. degree and half on removal of the name from the books; for Fellow commoners £28, with Caution money £30, of which £20 is returnable on taking the M.A. degree; and for scholars £8, Caution money £10.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The nineteen Scholarships comprise the Barnes, value £120 a year, tenable for four years, with no limitation of age or other restriction; the Sir Thomas Cookes (five), £80 a year each, for students at Bromsgrove School; the Finney, open, of the value of £80 per annum; the Mrs. Eaton (four), value £80 a year each, for sons of clergymen requiring assistance; and eight Open Scholarships of a like value, five of which are known as Dr. Clarke's. There are from six to ten Exhibitions of about the annual value of £20 to £35 each, of which three are restricted to Bromsgrove School, and two to Charterhouse School. The next Classical Scholarship Examination will be in the Easter vacation, 1886; the next Mathematical in November, 1885.

FELLOWSHIPS.

These are nine or ten in number, tenable for seven years, and each worth from £150 to £200 a year. Tutors or Lecturers are appointed for a period of not more than fifteen years, renewable for terms of ten years, are under certain circumstances permitted to marry, and may receive, in addition to the Ordinary Fellowship stipend, £100 a year from the Corporate Revenue and a varying sum from the Tuition Fund.

EXPENSES.

Tuition fee £21 annually. College dues, £13 for commoners, £17 for Fellow commoners. Room-rent, £9 9*s.* to £15 per annum; furniture can be hired from the College. Degree fees, B.A. £3, M.A. £7.

COLOURS.

Black and pink.

Wycliffe Hall.—This theological College is situated at the corner, between the Banbury Road and Norham Gardens, at the north-west extremity of the Park. Series of lectures, some of which are open to all members of the University, are given during term time to men reading for Holy Orders. Principal, Rev. J. B. Girdlestone.

Zoology, Hope Professor of, founded in 1861 by the Rev. Frederick W. Hope, M.A., and Hon. D.C.L., formerly of Christ Church, and endowed by him with a capital sum of £10,000 New Three per Cent. Annuities, to which were added, by his widow, one-third of the dividends payable on a further sum of £10,000. The Professor is elected by the Curator of the Hope Collection and the Linnæan Professor of Physiology. He must be an M.A., or a B.C.L., or M.B. His duties are to superintend and arrange the Hope Collection of Annulose Animals and to take charge of the Natural History portion of the Hope Library. Present Professor, J. O. Westwood, M.A., Hon. Fellow of Magdalen.

A DICTIONARY

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

x 307
C 178

1885-1886

(*SECOND YEAR*)

EDITED BY

CHARLES DICKENS

London:
MACMILLAN AND CO.
1885.

DICKENS'S DICTIONARIES.

NEW EDITIONS YEARLY.

Dickens's Dictionary of London.

Dickens's Dictionary of the Thames.

Dickens's Dictionary of Paris.

Dickens's Dictionary of the University of Oxford.

Dickens's Dictionary of the University of Cambridge.

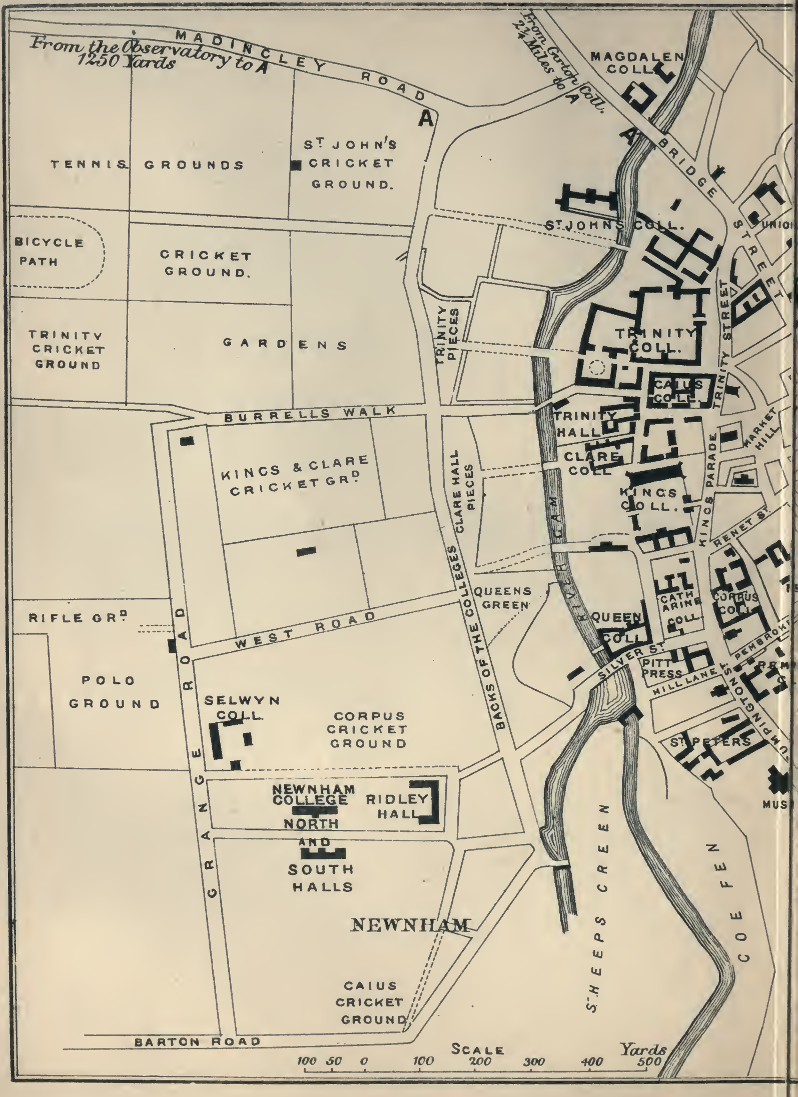
PRICE ONE SHILLING EACH.

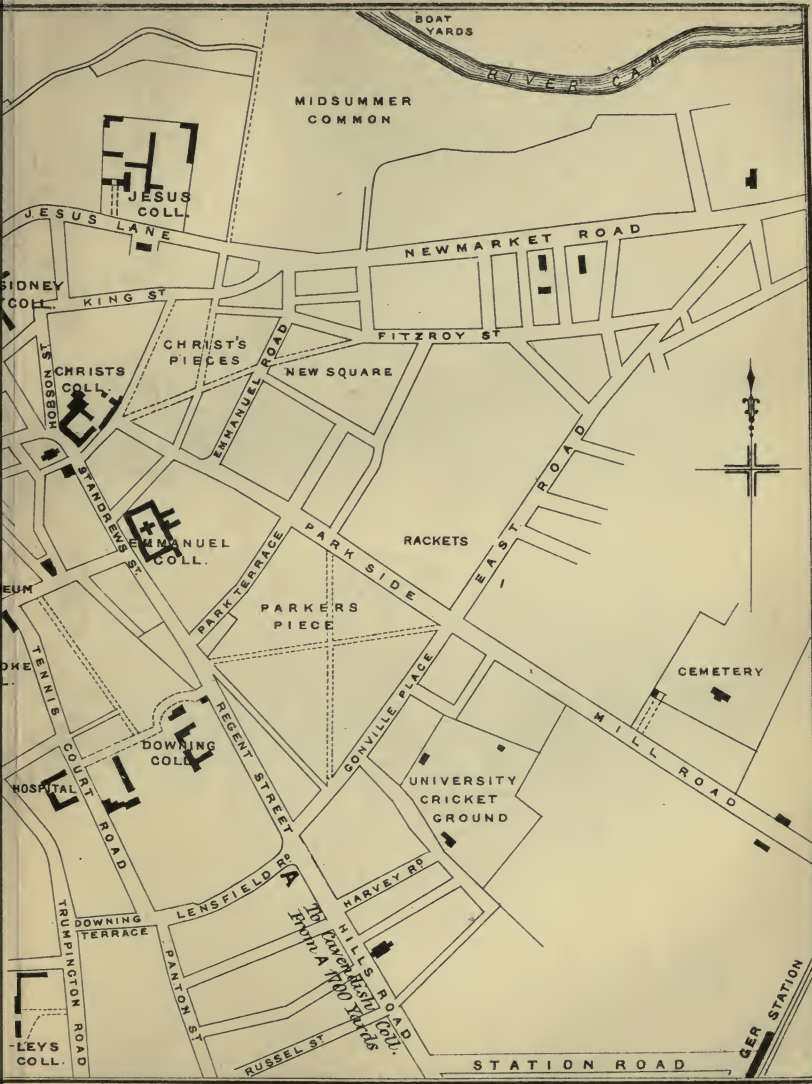
Dickens's Continental A B C Railway Guide

Is Published on the 1st of every Month.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

LONDON: MACMILLAN AND CO.


From the Observatory to A
1250 Yards
MADINGLEY ROAD
A
From Girton Coll.
2¼ Miles to A
MAGDALEN COLL.
A
BRIDGE
STREET
UNION
TENNIS GROUNDS
ST JOHN'S CRICKET GROUND.
ST JOHNS COLL.
BICYCLE PATH
CRICKET GROUND.
TRINITY CRICKET GROUND
GARDENS
TRINITY PIECES
TRINITY COLL.
TRINITY STREET
CAIUS COLL.
BURRELLS WALK
TRINITY HALL
CLARE COLL.
KINGS PARADE
MARKET HILL
KINGS & CLARE CRICKET GRD
CLARE HALL PIECES
KINGS COLL.
RIVER CAM
BENET ST.
BACKS OF THE COLLEGES
QUEENS GREEN
CATHARINE COLL.
CORPUS COLL.
RIFLE GRD
WEST ROAD
QUEEN COLL.
SILVER ST.
PITT PRESS
PEMBROKE
PEM
MILL LANE
TRUMPINGTON ST.
POLO GROUND
GRANGE ROAD
SELWYN COLL.
CORPUS CRICKET GROUND
ST PETERS
MUS
NEWNHAM COLLEGE
RIDLEY HALL
NORTH AND SOUTH HALLS
SHEEPS GREEN
COE FEN
NEWNHAM
CAIUS CRICKET GROUND
BARTON ROAD
SCALE
Yards
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500


BOAT YARDS
RIVER CAM
MIDSUMMER COMMON
JESUS COLL.
JESUS LANE
NEWMARKET ROAD
SIDNEY COLL.
KING ST
CHRIST'S PIECES
EMMANUEL ROAD
FITZROY ST
NEW SQUARE
HOBSON ST
CHRISTS COLL.
ST ANDREWS ST.
EMMANUEL COLL.
PARK TERRACE
PARK SIDE
RACKETS
EAST ROAD
EUM
PARKERS PIECE
TENNIS COURT ROAD
OKE
DOWNING COLL.
REGENT STREET
CONVILLE PLACE
CEMETERY
MILL ROAD
HOSPITAL
UNIVERSITY CRICKET GROUND
LENSFIELD RD
A
HARVEY RD
TRUMPINGTON ROAD
DOWNING TERRACE
To Cavendish Coll. From A 1700 Yards
HILLS ROAD
PANTON ST
LEYS COLL.
RUSSEL ST
STATION ROAD
GER STATION

Vincent Brooks Day & Son lith.

A DICTIONARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Abbey Church.—The Abbey Church, or St. Andrew's-the-Less, formerly part of Barnwell Abbey, is a good example of the Early English style. The triplet of lancet windows at the east end is particularly beautiful.

Abbott Scholarships (two of £60 for three years), and BELL (two annually of £57 for four years), in Divinity, Mathematics, and Classics, are for Undergraduates in their first year, sons of clergymen being preferred.

Absit.—Every Undergraduate wishing to leave Cambridge for a whole day, whether including a night or not, must obtain an "absit" from his Tutor. Permission to go away for a longer period, either at the end of the term or in the middle, is called an "exeat," and no Undergraduate should go down without obtaining his "exeat."

Act.—Candidates for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, and of Doctor of Laws, and also for the B.D. degree (unless a dissertation is presented instead), have to pass a Special Examination in the public schools, which is called keeping an Act, and is conducted in the following way: The candidate reads a thesis composed by himself (in Latin for the Divinity degree, in English for the others) on some subject approved by the Regius Professor of Physic, Civil Law, or Divinity respectively; and the Professor or his deputy brings forward arguments or objections in English for the candidate to answer, and examines him in English orally as well in questions connected with his thesis as on other subjects in the Faculty of a more general nature; the whole exercise being made to last at least an hour. The degree cannot be obtained, unless the Professor or his deputy consider this exercise to have been satisfactory. For the M.D. degree the candidate before reading his thesis has also to write an extempore essay on one of four topics submitted to him, relating severally to Physiology, Pathology, Practice of Medicine, and State Medicine, and the oral examination, which is somewhat prolonged, is restricted to the three last-named subjects, and the subjects of the thesis and essay.

Adams Prize (about £160) is given biennially for a Mathematical Essay, open to all Graduates. Subject for Essay, to be sent in on or before December 16, 1886, is "Ellipsoidal and Spheroidal Harmonic Analysis."

(*See* full particulars of this thesis in the Calendar.)

A.D.C.—The Cambridge Amateur Dramatic Club is a famous old institution, which performs annually for four or six nights in the October Term. Its origin and early history are given in Mr. Burnand's "Personal Reminiscences of the A.D.C." (Chapman and Hall.)

Addenbrooke's Hospital.—This hospital, founded in 1719 by Dr. Addenbrooke's will, has now a long and handsome front, standing back from Trumpington Street. It is a "general" hospital, with accommodation for 120 patients. Medical students in the University have opportunities of gaining here a considerable foundation of knowledge and experience, as much attention is given to the teaching side of the institution; but naturally they require to walk, for a short period at the end of their course, one of the larger London hospitals to complete their training.

Additional Examination.—Candidates for Honours (except selected candidates for the Civil Service of India) are required to pass, besides the two parts of the Previous Examination (*which see*), the Additional Examination in Mathematics. The "Additionals" consist of three papers: (1), Algebra as far as Logarithms; (2), Elementary Trigonometry; (3), Elementary Mechanics.

Admission.—Members of the University must be first members of one or other of the Colleges or Hostels, or else Non-Collegiate Students. The mode of admission to these bodies is described under the separate Colleges, etc. Membership of the University is then obtained by Matriculation (*which see*).

Admission from other Universities.—Students *in statu pupillari* who have kept terms by *bonâ fide* residence at the University of Oxford or of Dublin, and migrate to Cambridge, are allowed terms corresponding to those that they have kept. A Graduate of either of the above-named Universities may be admitted by incorporation to the same degree or degrees as those which his own University had conferred upon him, if such admission be approved by a special Grace of the Senate, the candidate having previously resided at Cambridge during the greater part of one term at the least, or in default thereof holding some office either in the University or in one of the Colleges. (*See also* AFFILIATED COLLEGES.)

Admission to Degrees.—(*See* DEGREE DAY.)

Aegrotat.—A candidate for Honours in any Tripos, who is prevented by illness or any other sufficient cause from attending part of the Examination, may receive an Aegrotat degree, if, in the opinion of the Examiners, he has so far acquitted himself as to deserve either (*a*) an Honours degree, or (*b*) an Ordinary degree; or (*c*) he may be excused the General Examination for the Ordinary degree.

Aegrotat Term is one allowed to count as having been kept, although an Undergraduate has been prevented by illness or other very urgent cause from residing for the whole of the necessary three-fourths. (*See* RESIDENCE.)

Affiliated Colleges.—Any person who has completed a course of three years at an Affiliated College, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed from time to time by the University, and who has passed the Examinations connected with that course in prescribed subjects, is entitled to be excused the Previous Examination, and further to reckon the first term kept by residence at the University as the fourth term, provided he obtains a B.A. degree by any Tripos. The Colleges at present affiliated to Cambridge are UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM, and ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETER.

Anatomy, Professor of.—Founded 1707; election now regulated by the 1882 Statutes (*see* PROFESSORS), stipend being £600, exclusive of fees (£400, if Professor holds a Fellowship or Headship). The Professor is assisted by a Demonstrator (stipend £200, raised for present Demonstrator, A. Hill, M.A., M.B., to £250), who, besides demonstrating, helps to look after the Anatomical Museum. The present Professor is A. MACALISTER, M.D. (Dublin), F.R.S., Fellow of St. John's.

Anglo-Saxon, Elrington and Bosworth Professor of.—This Professorship was founded, 1878, from an endowment left by Dr. Bosworth, Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford, and his wife (formerly Mrs. Elrington). The stipend is about £500, and the electors are the Vice-Chancellor, the Oxford Professor of Anglo-Saxon, the Masters of Trinity, Caius, and Corpus, and the Professors of Greek, Modern History, and Sanskrit. The Professor is W. W. SKEAT, M.A., Fellow of Christ's.

Antiquarian Society (Cambridge).—This society pursues the study of History, Architecture, and Antiquities, both local and general. With these objects in view it holds about two meetings every term, indulges in occasional excursions, and issues publications from time to time. The affairs of the society are managed by a Council, elected from such of the members as are Graduates of the University; but ordinary members need not belong to the University. The subscription is one guinea a year, or ten guineas for life. Any person, not being resident in the county of Cambridge, nor a member of the University, may be elected honorary member, with right to attend meetings and to receive all publications of the society. In balloting for the election of members, one black ball in four excludes. The collections and library belonging to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society were, at the end of 1883, handed over to the University, under certain conditions, and are now placed in the new Archæological Museum (*which see*).

Arabic, Professors of.—There are two Professorships of Arabic, which may be held in conjunction: (1) founded by SIR T. ADAMS, 1632. Future elections will be regulated by the 1882 Statutes (*see* PROFESSORS). The stipend is now £500, but will be £700 on the next vacancy. The present Professor is W. WRIGHT, LL.D., Fellow of Queens'. (2) The LORD ALMONER'S PROFESSOR OF ARABIC, appointed (since 1724) by the Lord Almoner, with a stipend of £50 paid from the Almonry bounty. The present Professor is W. ROBERTSON SMITH, LL.D. (Aberdeen), Fellow of Christ's.

Archæological Museum.—The Archæological Museum, a mean building externally, behind the Church of St. Mary the Less, was opened in May, 1884. It consists of two parts, the Museum of Classical Archæology, including four Galleries containing over 600 Casts, a Library, and a Lecture Theatre; and the Museum of General and Local Archæology, occupying four other galleries. The Classical Section is really a portion of the Fitzwilliam Museum, which would have been enlarged to contain it, if the site had permitted; the Casts were some of them previously in that Museum, and the rest have been purchased from the accumulations of the Fitzwilliam income. The collection, which is arranged chronologically, is perhaps second only to that at Berlin.

The public are admitted every weekday, except Friday, from 10 to 4 (10 to 6 in summer months). Fridays are reserved for members of the University and friends accompanying them. The Museum is closed on Sunday, Christmas Day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Ascension Day.

The Museum of General and Local Archæology was most of it presented on certain conditions by the Antiquarian Society, and is under the management of the Antiquarian Committee, partly appointed by that Society, and partly by the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate. The General Section includes important ethnological collections from Fiji, and casts of some remarkable sculptures from Central America; and the Local Section consists of numerous specimens of Roman, Saxon, and Medieval pottery, etc., discovered in the Eastern counties. The Museum is open usually from 10 to 5. The Curator is Baron Anatole von Hügel.

Archæology, Disney Professor of.—Founded in 1851 by Mr. John Disney. The stipend is about £100, and the electors are the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges. The Professor, who is elected for five years, but may be re-elected, must deliver at least six lectures during the year on Classical, Medieval, or other antiquities, including Art and all things therewith connected. The present Professor is PERCY GARDNER, M.A.

Arts, PROCEEDINGS IN.—The B.A. or Bachelor of Arts degree can be taken after a residence of nine terms, or three years, if the following Examinations for an Ordinary or Honours degree respectively have been previously passed, viz.: (A.) for an Ordinary B.A. or "Poll" degree, (i.) the Previous Examination, open to all students in their first or any later term of residence; (ii.) the General Examination, open to all students who have entered on their fourth term at least, having previously kept three terms and passed the Previous Examination; (iii.) a Special Examination in one of seven branches of study, open to all students who have entered on their ninth term at least, having previously kept eight terms and passed the Previous and General Examinations (*see* PREVIOUS, GENERAL, *and* SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS). (B.) For a B.A. degree in Honours, (i.) the Previous Examination, including the Additional Examination, in the first or any later term of residence; (ii.) one or more of the following ten Triposes, generally at the end of the third year, viz., Mathematical, Classical, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Theological, Law, Historical, Semitic Languages, Indian Languages, and Medieval and Modern Languages (for subjects and further particulars *see* MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS, etc.). Examiners in any Tripos may declare candidates who do not deserve Honours to have acquitted themselves so as to deserve an Ordinary degree, or so as to deserve to be excused the General Examination; and such candidates will be admitted to the B.A. degree without further examination, or after passing one of the Special Examinations for the Ordinary degree respectively; but no student may be a candidate for the same Honours Examination more than once (*see also* AEGROTAT *and* DEGRADING). The above Examinations having been passed, the student is admitted to the title of Bachelor Designate in Arts at a Congregation (*see* DEGREE DAY); and a Bachelor Designate becomes a complete Bachelor of Arts by Inauguration on the last day, or last but one, of the following Michaelmas Term. A B.A. may be admitted to incept in Arts (*i.e.* to the title of Master of Arts) at any time after three years have passed from the completion of his Bachelor's degree; and an Inceptor of Arts becomes a complete Master of Arts with all the privileges of the degree by Creation on the Tuesday immediately preceding the last day of Easter Term. Candidates are not obliged to be present at the completion of their B.A. or M.A. degree, but the names being read over, in a certain order, the Senior Proctor pronounces them to be actually Bachelors or Masters of Arts.

Astronomy, Professors of.—(1.) The PLUMIAN PROFESSORSHIP OF ASTRONOMY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, founded 1704 by Dr. Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester, to which the election is now regulated by the 1882 Statutes (*see* PROFESSORS). The stipend is £800 (£600 if held with a Fellowship or Headship). The present Professor is G. H. DARWIN, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity. (2.) The LOWNDEAN PROFESSORSHIP OF ASTRONOMY AND GEOMETRY, founded 1749 by Thomas Lowndes; the electors are the Vice-Chancellor, the Presidents of the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society, the Astronomer Royal, and the Lucasian, Plumian, and Lowndean Professors. The stipend of the present Professor, J. C. ADAMS, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Fellow of Pembroke, is about £450 a year, and he receives also £250 as Director of the Observatory. On the next vacancy the salary will be £800.

Athenæum Club.—This Club exists for social purposes. There are not more than twenty members, and the subscription is about £4 a term. The Club rooms are at 23, Trinity Street.

Athletic Club, Cambridge University.—Each College Athletic Club pays to the C.U.A.C. a poll-tax of 2*s.* 6*d.* a year on each of its members, who thereby become members of the University Club. Any member of the University whose College has no Club may join the C.U.A.C. by paying 2*s.* 6*d.* direct to that Club. The President (or, in his absence, the Secretary) of each College Club, and any who have competed in the Inter-University Sports, may attend and vote at the general meetings, and from these are chosen the officers and Committee. The President of the C.U.B.C. and Captain of the C.U.C.C. are also *ex-officio* members of the Committee, which has the entire management of all the University sports and the selection of the competitors for the several events against Oxford. Competitors for the University or Inter-University sports must not have completed their fourth year of residence. Besides the sports of each of the College Clubs the fixed meetings of the year are the Freshmen's Sports, the University Handicaps, and the University Sports; the last is the meeting by which mainly the competitors against Oxford are selected, but a man who is second or third in one of the events is not necessarily chosen by the Committee to compete in the corresponding event against Oxford. The Inter-University Sports are usually held at Lillie Bridge the day before the Boat Race.

The Cambridge University Athletic Sports took place on March 11 and 13, 1885, with the following results, as regarded the events for which candidates had to be selected to represent their University against Oxford.

Throwing the Hammer.—J. R. Orford (King's), 98 ft. 3 in., 1; H. Neilson (Clare), 89 ft. 2 in., 2; H. D. Taylor (Peterhouse), 86 ft. 3 in., 3.

Wide Jump.—F. B. Roberts (Selwyn), 21 ft. 10 in., 1; F. C. Palmer (John's), 21 ft. 8½ in., 2.

One Mile.—J. C. Waters (Jesus), 1; H. Armytage (Jesus), 2; S. H. Whateley (Queens'), 3. Won by 25 yds. Five yards between second and third. Time, 4 min. 35 sec. Ten ran.

Putting the Weight.—E. O'F. Kelly (Caius), 37 ft. 6 in., 1; A. G. Paterson (Queens'), 34 ft. 9 in., 2; H. Neilson (Clare), 33 ft. 10 in., 3.

One Hundred Yards.—H. E. Booty (Clare), 1; C. H. Lowe (Trinity), 2; E. B. Brutton (Jesus), 3. Booty showed good form and won by 2 yds. Half that distance divided second and third. Time, 10⅕ sec.

One Hundred and Twenty Yards, over Hurdles (10 flights).—J. R. Orford (King's), 1; S. Joyce (Caius), 2; S. O. Purves (Queens'), 3. Won by half a yard. A foot divided the second and third. Time, 17 sec.

High Jump.—S. O. Purves (Queens'), 5 ft. 7¼ in., 1; L. Barlow (Pembroke), 5 ft. 2½ in., 2.

Quarter Mile.—H. C. L. Tindall (Christ's), 1; P. M. G. Maclagan (Pembroke), 2; B. Pollock (Trinity),

3. Won easily by 4 yds. Half a yard separated the second and third. Time, 52$\frac{4}{5}$ sec.

Three Miles. — E. F. W. Eliot (Trinity), 1; L. W. Reed (St. John's), 2; J. E. Howard (Trinity), 3. Won by 130 yds., 20 yds. between second and third. Time, 15 min. 33$\frac{3}{5}$ sec. Seven ran.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY SPORTS took place at Lillie Bridge, on March 27, 1885, Oxford winning by 5½ events to 3½. The results were as follows:

Putting the Weight).—J. H. Ware (Brasenose, Oxford), 36 ft. 11 in., 1; E. O'F. Kelly (Caius, Cambridge), 35 ft. 4 in., 2; A. G. Paterson (Queens', Cambridge), 32 ft. 9½ in., 0; E. Money-Wigram (Oriel, Oxford), 31 ft. 1 in., 0.

One Hundred Yards.—H. E. Booty (Clare, Cambridge), 1; A. S. Blair (Brasenose, Oxford), 2; C. H. Lowe (Trinity, Cambridge), 0; H. H. Minton (St. John's, Oxford), 0. Won by a foot in 10$\frac{4}{5}$ sec.

One Mile.—E. R. Holland (Pembroke, Oxford), 1; J. C. Waters (Jesus, Cambridge), 2; F. E. J. Smith (New, Oxford), 0; T. A. Brassey (Balliol, Oxford), 0; W. D. M. La Touche (Pembroke, Cambridge), 0; H. Armytage (Jesus, Cambridge), 0. Won by 10 yds., in 4 min. 37$\frac{3}{5}$ sec.

High Jump.—W. P. Montgomery (Merton, Oxford), G. F. Hornby (Corpus, Oxford), and S. O. Purves (Queens', Cambridge), tied at 5 ft. 6½ in.; T. H. Marsh (Pembroke, Cambridge), 5 ft. 5½ in.

Quarter Mile.—A. S. Blair (Brasenose, Oxford), 1; H. C. Tindall (Christ's, Cambridge) and M. H. Paine (Merton, Oxford), tied for second place; P. M. G. Maclagan (Pembroke, Cambridge), 0. Won by ¾ yd., after a very good race, in the excellent time of 51$\frac{4}{5}$ sec.

Throwing the Hammer.—J. R. Orford (King's, Cambridge), 99 ft. 7 in., 1; H. Neilson (Clare, Cambridge), 95 ft. 7 in., 2; J. H. Ware (Brasenose, Oxford), 93 ft. 1 in., 0; J. H. Murray (Magdalen, Oxford), 78 ft. 4 in., 0.

One Hundred and Twenty Yards, over Ten Hurdles.—A. M'Neill (Trinity, Oxford), 1; J. R. Orford (King's, Cambridge), 2; H. T. Bowlby (Balliol, Oxford), 0; S. Joyce (Caius, Cambridge), 0. Won by 8 yds., in 17$\frac{1}{5}$ sec.

Wide Jump.—A. G. Grant-Asher (Brasenose, Oxford), 19 ft. 10 in., 1; F. B. Roberts (Selwyn, Cambridge), 19 ft. 8½ in., 2; F. C. Palmer (St. John's, Cambridge), 19 ft. 5¼ in., 0; H. G. Farrant (New, Oxford), 19 ft. 2¼ in., 0.

Three Miles. — E. F. W. Eliot (Trinity, Cambridge), 1; J. H. A. Marshall (University, Oxford), 2; E. de L. Collinson (New, Oxford), 0; L. W. Reed (St. John's, Cambridge), 0; J. E. Howard (Trinity, Cambridge), 0; J. A. Perkin (Exeter, Oxford), 0. Won by 8 yds.; 200 yds. between second and third. Time, 15 min. 27 sec.

Ayerst's Hall. — This private hostel was opened at the beginning of 1884, chiefly to enable students at the University "to qualify for Ordination within the same time and at the same cost as at Theological Colleges;" but students in other courses besides the Theological are also admitted. The hostel is in Queen Anne's Terrace, Parker's Piece.

Principal, Tutor, and Chaplain.

REV. W. AYERST, M.A.

Assistant Tutors.

H. E. DIXON, M.A.
REV. G. W. COLLINS, M.A.
W. H. SMITH, B.A.
G. H. AYERST, B.A.

ADMISSION.

Application for admission should be made to the Principal. The Caution money, paid on admission and returned on leaving, is £10.

EXPENSES.

The terminal charge is £25 for board, lodging, and tuition, including all University fees and the fees of such intercollegiate lectures as the student may attend with the sanction of the Principal. In addition to the public tuition private assistance is given as it is needed.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are four Scholarships of £20 a year each, tenable for two years during residence; two, to be offered for competition at the end of the Easter Term in each year, to be awarded only to members of the hostel of at least a year's standing, who are likely to take a Degree in Honours.

Backs. — The "Backs" of the Colleges are exceedingly beautiful, thickly shaded with ancient trees, between which the buildings of the various Colleges in turn peep out. They may be seen in two ways, by road or river. Going down Silver Street and crossing the bridge, from which a lovely view is gained, the road passes round Queen's Green, one side of which is called "Erasmus's Walk," and then on the left hand are the Fellows' Gardens of King's, Clare, and Trinity, and the Cricket Ground of St. John's, and on the right views of King's Chapel, the buildings of Clare, Trinity Avenue and Library, and St. John's College. If the river route is preferred, a boat may be taken in Silver Street or in the grounds of Trinity, and the same buildings and the same old trees and grassy swards are seen from a different standpoint, with the added beauties of bridges and still water.

Balfour Studentship (£200 a year for three years) is given for original Biological research to persons nominated by the Managers of the Trust and elected by the Special Board for Biology and Geology. Vacant in 1886.

Barnes Scholarship (£60 for four years) in Divinity, Law, Mathematics, and Classics, is for Undergraduates in their first year, those from Christ's Hospital, Merchant Taylors', and St. Paul's Schools being preferred.

Bathing.—The Bathing Sheds of the University Swimming Club (*which see*) are in one of the fields on the way to Grantchester. The river here is six feet or more in depth, and a shallower bay constructed for non-swimmers is generally choked up with weeds; a teacher of swimming is, however, on the spot. The public bathing-places are on an island called Sheep's Green, where a shed is provided and ladders placed at different points, some of them deep and some quite shallow. A little way above Grantchester Mill, about two-and-a-half miles from Cambridge, is Byron's Pool, which is said to be forty feet deep—a depth quite sufficient for most divers.

Battie Scholarship.—(*See* CRAVEN SCHOLARSHIP.)

Beast. — Any one who has left school and come up to Cambridge for study, before entering the University, is called a "beast," because he is neither man nor boy.

Bell Scholarship.—(*See* ABBOTT SCHOLARSHIP.)

Bicycle Club, Cambridge University.—President and Treasurer, J. W. L. Glaisher, M.A., F.R.S. (Trinity). Entrance fee is 5*s.*, and terminal subscription 15*s.* (which may be compounded for in advance, for three or more terms, at certain reduced rates). The Club premises are at the back of 51, St. Andrew's Street, and the riding-path, always open to members, is in a field at the Backs, next to Trinity Cricket Ground, approached by a lane by the side of St. John's Cricket Ground. The Club offers facilities for learning to ride the bicycle, and holds periodical races.

The annual Club races took place in 1885 on June 15, the Two Miles Race (open) being won by M. Webber, of the Invicta B.C., in 5 min. 44⅘ sec.; the

Mile Handicap by G. Gatehouse, Christ's (scratch), in the excellent time of 2 min. 46⅗ sec.; and the Five Miles Race for Novices by E. T. Wigram, Trinity Hall, in 14 min. 56⅖ sec.

The Oxford Club having ceased to exist, no match with that University took place in 1885.

At the meeting with the London Bicycle Club on June 6, 1885, on the University path, G. Gatehouse, C.U.B.C., won the Four Miles Race in 12 min. 13 sec., and the Fifteen Miles Race in 48 min. 5 sec., but was beaten in the Mile Race by J. S. Whatton, L.B.C. (formerly C.U.B.C.).

Billiards.—There are several billiard-rooms in Cambridge, *e.g.*, Berry's, Edwards's, Newman's, Thomas's, and others. The usual charge is 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* an hour for the table. The Inter-University Billiard Matches were omitted in 1885. On March 18 and 19, 1884, Oxford won in both the double-handed and single-handed games; in the former, C. T. Douglas Lane and H. Groves (Brasenose) defeated F. Hamilton (Caius) and P. Groves (Clare) by 92 points; and in the latter, Lane beat Hamilton by 500 to 433. Oxford has now won ten and Cambridge seven double-handed matches; and Oxford has won eleven and Cambridge six single matches.

Blazer.—A flannel jacket, worn by a member of any of the Athletic Clubs, of the proper Club colours, is called a "Blazer." The name was probably first given to the scarlet jacket of the Lady Margaret Boat Club.

Boat Club, Cambridge University.—The University Boat Club consists of the members of the several College (including the Non-Collegiate) Boat Clubs, each of which pays a poll-tax, settled from year to year, according to the number of its part and full subscribing members. The Club is managed by a President, Vice-President (who is also Secretary), Treasurer (always a Graduate of the University), the Captains of all boats rowing in the regular University races, and all who have been members of the University crew. At the end of every Michaelmas Term a race takes place near Ely between two University trial eights, who have been practising throughout the term. From these the University eight is mainly chosen, which begins practice early in the Lent Term on the Cam, and as soon as the necessary residence for the term is over migrates to the Thames, for training on a fuller scale. The race against Oxford, over the Putney to Mortlake course, usually takes place on the Saturday before Passion Week. In 1885 the race was rowed on March 28, Oxford winning easily by three lengths. Oxford has now won twenty-two races against Cambridge's eighteen, that of 1877 having resulted in a dead heat.

The names and weights of the crews were as under:

CAMBRIDGE.

	st.	lb.
N. P. Symonds, Lady Margaret (bow)	10	8
W. K. Hardacre, Trinity Hall ..	10	9
W. H. W. Perrott, First Trinity ..	12	1
S. Swann, Trinity Hall	13	4
F. E. Churchill, Third Trinity ..	13	3
E. W. Haig, Third Trinity	11	8
R. H. Coke, Trinity Hall	12	3
F. I. Pitman, Third Trinity (stroke)	11	13
G. Wilson, First Trinity (cox.) ..	7	11

OXFORD.

	st.	lb.
W. S. Unwin, Magdalen (bow) ..	10	10½
J. S. Clemons, Corpus	11	9
P. W. Taylor, Lincoln	13	6¼
C. R. Carter, Corpus	13	2
H. Maclean, New	12	12
F. O. Wethered, Christ Church ..	12	6½
D. H. Maclean, New..	13	1½
H. Girdlestone, Magdalen (stroke)..	12	7
F. J. Humphries, Brasenose (cox.)..	8	2

The Trial Eights were rowed on December 6, 1884, between the following crews, Bristowe's winning easily by three lengths:

W. K. Hardacre, Trinity Hall; W. Michell, Caius; H. Armytage, Jesus; T. W. Lambert, Pembroke; R. H. Coke, Trinity Hall; A. E. Chaplin, First Trinity; A. P. Pott, Jesus; C. J. Bristowe, Trinity Hall (stroke); G. Wilson, First Trinity (cox.).

C. H. Bicknell, Jesus; E. W. Haig, Third Trinity; G. E. Hale, King's;

W. P. Gore-Graham, Caius; J. E. G. Bigwood, Trinity Hall; J. C. Brown, Lady Margaret; W. H. Perrott, First Trinity; N. P. Symonds, Lady Margaret (stroke); L. R. Tanner, Clare (cox.).

There are three annual competitions rowed in heats as time races—for the Cam is not wide enough for two boats to race abreast: (1) The University four-oared races, in which the winners hold a silver bowl for the year and each receive a silver cup; (2) the Magdalene Silver Pair-oars, in which the winners also receive a silver cup each, besides holding the silver oars for the year; and (3) the Colquhoun Silver Sculls, raced for in the October Term under the management of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, who also present the winner with a cup.

The final heat for the University Fours was rowed on November 8, 1884, and resulted as follows:

Third Trinity: St. C. A. Donaldson (bow and steerer), E. W. Haig, F. E. Churchill, and F. I. Pitman (stroke) 1

Jesus: H. Armytage (bow and steerer), E. P. Alexander, A. P. Pott, and E. H. Bicknell (stroke) 0

The final heat of the race for the Magdalene Pairs was rowed on May 9, 1885, and won very easily by R. H. Coke and S. Swann (Trinity Hall), beating A. M. Hutchinson and S. Fairbairn (Jesus) by 90 yards. C. J. Bristowe and W. K. Hardacre (Trinity Hall), and C. de Coetlogon and D. R. P. Stephens (Selwyn), were defeated in the preliminary heats.

The final heat of the race for the Colquhoun Sculls, which was rowed on November 20, 1884, was easily won from the first station by F. I. Pitman (Third Trinity), beating F. E. Churchill, of the same college; S. F. Hancock (Jesus), B. Vaughan-Johnson (First Trinity), R. McKenna (Trinity Hall), L. A. Francis (Lady Margaret), H. Armytage (Jesus), N. P. Symonds (Lady Margaret), R. T. Gardiner (Emmanuel), W. A. D. Bell (Trinity Hall), and W. H. Macpherson (First Trinity), having been defeated in the preliminary heats.

Boat Races, Inter-Collegiate.—These eight-oared races are rowed in three divisions (*see* Plan of the Course at end of this volume): the first division rows only in the May Term Races (which now take place in June), for six nights, and consists of fifteen boats; the second division rows for four nights only in the May Races and the five days of the Lent Races, and consists of fifteen boats, together with the bottom boat of the first division, which rows top of the second; and the third division rows only in the Lent Races, and consists of not more than fifteen boats, together with the bottom boat of the second division. The boats at the bottom of the first and second divisions are, for obvious reasons, called "Sandwich" boats. The races are bumping races, *i.e.*, the boats in each division start at a distance apart of 175 feet from stern to stern, in the order at which they left off at the last preceding race, and any boat which overtakes and "bumps" another (*i.e.*, touches it in any part) before the winning-post is reached, changes places with it for the next race. Time races are held on days preceding the Lent Races between new boats seeking to be put on the river and the last boat of the third division (unless that boat be the only boat of any Club, in which case it is allowed to keep its place). Colleges may be represented by as many boats as they can thus succeed in getting on the river, and these boats are designated by the words First, Second, etc., written after the name of the Club. Trinity College has two distinct Clubs, "First Trinity" and "Third Trinity" (there was once a "Second Trinity," but it died about 1877); and as each of these Clubs is represented by several boats, a stranger is apt to be confused between such names as "First Trinity Third" and "Third Trinity First." The races, both in the Lent and May Terms, are witnessed by multitudes of men, who chiefly frequent the towing-path, and many run with one or other of the boats; those who have further breath to spare shouting appropriate words of encouragement. The meadows on the opposite bank are sprinkled at the Lent Races and crowded at the May Races with ladies and others who prefer quiet to rushing. On an early evening after the May Races the Boat Procession is held in the small stretch of the river between King's and Clare Bridges. The authorities of King's allow their large lawn to be trampled by "the profane crowd" for this one day of the year, and the meadow on the west side of the river with the bridges are reserved for ticket-holders. The eights row past in order, adorned with flags and flowers, then return and lie side by side in line across the river; when the line is formed, all except those in the first boat stand up, lift their oars in the air and cheer, while the band plays "For he's a jolly good fellow;" next the second boat sits down and receives a like ovation, and then all the other boats in succession; after which the Head of the River again leads the way to return to the boat-houses, and the company separates. The places of the boats in the First Division before and after the racing in 1885, which concluded on June 16, were as follows. Start: 1, Jesus; 2, Trinity Hall; 3, Third Trinity; 4, Pembroke; 5, First Trinity; 6, Lady Margaret; 7, Caius; 8, Trinity Hall 2; 9, First Trinity 2; 10, Clare; 11, Christ's; 12, Lady Margaret 2; 13, Jesus 2; 14, Trinity Hall 3; 15, First Trinity 3. Finish: 1, Jesus 1; 2, Trinity Hall 1; 3, Third Trinity 1; 4, Pembroke 1; 5, First Trinity 1; 6, Caius 1; 7, Lady Margaret 1; 8, First Trinity 2; 9, Clare; 10, Trinity Hall 2; 11, Christ's; 12, Trinity Hall 3; 13, Jesus 2; 14, Selwyn; 15, First Trinity 3; and those in the Second Division finished as follows. 1, First Trinity 3; 2, Lady Margaret 2; 3, St. Peter's; 4, Magdalene; 5, Caius 2; 6, Emmanuel; 7, Downing; 8, Corpus; 9, First Trinity 4; 10, Cavendish; 11, Third Trinity 2; 12, Pembroke 2; 13, King's; 14, Queens'; 15, St. Catharine's; 16, Trinity Hall 4.

The Lent Term Races in 1885 were concluded on 28th of February. The following lists show the order of starting and finishing in each division:

Second Division.—Start: 1, First Trinity 3; 2, Downing; 3, St. Peter's; 4, Caius 2; 5, Corpus; 6, Magdalene; 7, Selwyn; 8, Third Trinity 2; 9, Queens'; 10, King's; 11, St. Catharine's; 12, First Trinity 4; 13, Cavendish; 14, Emmanuel; 15, Sidney; 16, Lady Margaret 3.

Second Division.—Finish: 1, First Trinity 3; 2, St. Peter's; 3, Selwyn; 4, Caius 2; 5, Magdalene; 6, Downing; 7, Third Trinity 2; 8, Corpus; 9, First Trinity 4; 10, Emmanuel; 11, Queens'; 12, King's; 13, Cavendish; 14, Pembroke 2; 15, St. Catharine's; 16, Trinity Hall 4.

Third Division.—Start: 1, Lady Margaret 3; 2, First Trinity 5; 3, Pembroke 2; 4, Jesus 3; 5, Trinity Hall 4; 6, Pembroke 3; 7, Trinity Hall 5; 8, Lady Margaret 4; 9, Caius 3; 10, First Trinity 6; 11, Jesus 4; 12, Christ's 2; 13, Clare 2; 14, Trinity Hall 6; 15, Corpus 2; 16, Non-Collegiate.

Third Division.—Finish: 1, Trinity Hall 4; 2, Lady Margaret 3; 3, Pembroke 3; 4, Sidney 1; 5, Trinity Hall 5; 6, First Trinity 5; 7, Jesus 3; 8, First Trinity 6; 9, Jesus 4; 10, Caius 3; 11, Christ's 2; 12, Lady Margaret 4; 13, Trinity Hall 6; 14, Clare 2; 15, Corpus 2; 16, Non-Collegiate.

Botanic Garden.—As early as 1693 attempts were made to establish a public "physic" garden; but these were unsuccessful till 1762, when Richard Walker, D.D., formerly Vice-

Master of Trinity, founded a garden on the site of the New Museums in Downing Street. The Garden was removed in 1831 to a piece of land of nearly forty acres on the Trumpington Road. It has been tastefully laid out, and affords ample facilities for the study of Botany. It includes an arboretum and extensive greenhouses containing many rare plants. The centre of the ground is occupied by a pond for aquatic plants, and an artificial morass for rearing bog plants. The front entrance to the Garden is in the Trumpington Road, on the "High Path," sometimes called the "Wranglers' Walk." The back entrance is at the junction of Bateman and Panton Streets. The Garden is open from 8 a.m. till dusk; all members of the University and "respectably-dressed strangers" are admitted, but only University teachers and students can obtain permission from the Curator (R. I. Lynch, F.L.S.) to touch the plants.

Botany, Professor of. — Founded 1724; election now regulated by the 1882 Statutes. (*See* PROFESSORS.) The present stipend is £300, to be raised on next vacancy to £700. The present Professor is C. C. BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.

Brotherton Prize.—In memory of the late Rev. J. Brotherton, M.A., of Corpus College, for many years a missionary in India, the Brotherton Sanskrit Prize (open to all Graduates of the University under the standing of M.A.) has been established, to be awarded every third year by the authorities of Corpus College. Next award in 1887.

Browne Scholarship. — (*See* CRAVEN SCHOLARSHIP.)

Browne's Medals (value £5 5*s.* each) are given to such resident Undergraduates as shall compose (1) the best exercise in Greek verse in Hexameter, Elegiac, or Lyric metre, not to exceed 100 lines; (2) the best Latin ode, not to exceed 30 stanzas, in imitation of Horace; (3) the best Greek epigram, after the model of the Anthologia; (4) the best Latin epigram, after the model of Martial. The subjects for these medals to be awarded in 1886 are (1) for the Greek verse (Elegiacs), "Pericles;" (2) for the Latin ode, "Mons Palatinus;" (3) for the Greek epigram, "Θεὸς ἐκ μηχανῆς;" (4) for the Latin epigram, "Nulla regula sine exceptione." The above exercises are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor privately on or before Feb. 1, 1886.

Browning Society (University).—The object of this Society is the study of such modern literature as requires elucidation, especially the works of Mr. Robert Browning. Members are entitled to the publications of the Society free.

Bull-dogs. — (*See* PROCTORS' MEN.)

Burney Prize (about £105) is given annually for a Theological Essay, open to Bachelors. Subject of Essay, to be sent in on or before Nov. 12, 1885, is "Analogy between the Limitations of Knowledge in Science and in Theology."

Cabs.—The fare, for one or two persons, including luggage, is 1*s.* 6*d.* from the Station to any part of the town; 6*d.* for each person beyond two.

CAIUS COLLEGE.

THIS College was founded under the name of Gonville Hall, in 1348, by Edmund Gonville, Rector of Terrington, in Norfolk. The original site was between Free School Lane and St. Botolph's Church. Before the Hall was fully established Gonville died, and left to his executor, William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, the management of the institution. Bateman in 1353 made an exchange of the site with the Guild of Corpus Christi for the ground where the Gonville Court now stands, and refounded the Hall under the name of the "Hall of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary the Virgin." Other benefactors enriched the foundation, and specially John Kaye, or Caius, M.D., the most learned man of his age, eminent as a classical scholar, physician, anatomist, naturalist, and antiquary. He in 1558 obtained letters patent of Philip and Mary for refounding this Hall, under which it was called Gonville and Caius College. The name in ordinary use is simply Caius (pronounced *Keys*) College. The first or Tree Court was enlarged and rebuilt in 1868 by Mr. Waterhouse, the architect, in the style of the French Baronial mansions of the time of Francis I., such as Château Blois. It is built of Ancaster stone, and the front looking down King's Parade is particularly fine. Over the gateway are statues of the three founders, Gonville, Bateman, and Caius; while the side along Trinity Street is adorned with medallion busts of thirteen distinguished *alumni* of the College, viz., Bishop Lynwode, J. Caius, Harvey (discoverer of the circulation of the blood), Dr. Glisson, Dr. Wollaston, Jeremy Taylor, Bishop Cosin, Samuel Clarke (the metaphysician), Jeremy Collier, Jan Gruter (professor at Heidelberg), Dr. Brady, Sir T. Gresham (founder of the Royal Exchange), and Bishop Mackenzie. Inside the Court is also a statue of Dr. Perse (founder of the Grammar School in Cambridge, called after his name). The smaller gateway towards Trinity Street is inscribed with the word "Humilitatis," in recollection of the original Gate of Humility which Caius built in 1565 at the entrance of the College, and which is now built into the wall half-way down Senate House Passage. The second or Caius Court is entered through the Gate of Virtue, a fine example of Italianised Gothic, built in 1567, according to Fuller "one of the best pieces of architecture in England." This Court has hardly been altered at all since Caius built it, with its south side left open "for fear the air should become foul." The gateway leading from it to the old schools and the modern Senate House, and called the Gate of Honour, was built from the designs of Caius after his death. It is very picturesque, and contains specimens of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders; but the elaborate carvings are much worn away by the peeling of the stone. On the north side of the Caius Court is the Chapel, built at the close of the fourteenth century, but subsequently altered out of all recognition. Quite recently an apse has been added, together with other improvements. Conspicuous is the monument of Dr. Caius, a large alabaster sarcophagus under a canopy supported by Corinthian columns, with the epitaph "Vivit post funera virtus" round the top, and the simple inscription "Fui Caius" on the sarcophagus. There are also large monuments of Dr. Legge and Dr. Perse. Over the communion-table is a copy of the "Annunciation" by Carlo Maratti. On the floor of the ante-chapel is a brass to the memory of Martin Davy, D.D., Canon of Chichester, and Master of the College 1803–39. By the side of the Chapel is the entrance into the third, the old Gonville Court, entirely refaced with stone and changed from its original appearance in the eighteenth century. The Hall and Library, as well as the kitchens, are entered from this Court. The Hall is a modern room, in the Jacobean style, built, together with the adjacent part of the College, by Salvin, in 1854. Its ceiling and windows are decorated with the armorial bearings of Masters, benefactors, and distinguished members of the College. It contains portraits of Caius, Harvey, Baron Alderson, Jeremy Taylor, Dr. Samuel Clarke, and others. The adjoining Combination Room is equally handsome, and is adorned with three good portraits by Holbein, of Mr. and Mrs. Trappes and Mrs. Frankland, benefactors of the College, besides portraits of Dr. Parr and Dr. Caius. The Library, which is also near the Hall, contains about 15,000 printed books and 700 MSS., including the Medical MSS. in Greek and Latin of Dr. Caius, and numerous and important Heraldic MSS., the gift of Mr. Knight. The Master's Lodge, a modern and spacious white-brick house, with a garden in front, contains portraits of several of the former Masters. Caius left to the College what he called the *Caduceus prudentis gubernationis*, a silver mace, 2½ feet long, crowned with four serpents erect and meeting at the head, to be carried before the Master at College festivals. It is to be noticed that this College has always been pre-eminently the Medical College, and this character is in part maintained by the Tancred Medical Studentships (*see below*).

Master.
REV. NORMAN MACLEOD FERRERS, D.D., F.R.S.

President.
B. H. DRURY, M.A.

Tutors.
J. S. REID, D.L.
E. S. ROBERTS, M.A.

Assistant Tutors.
J. B. LOCK, M.A.
Vacant.

Lecturers in Mathematics.
J. B. LOCK, M.A.
Vacant.

Lecturers in Classics.
E. S. ROBERTS, M.A.
J. S. REID, D.L.

Lecturer in Divinity.
FREDERIC WALLIS, M.A.

Lecturer in Moral Science.
J. VENN, SC.D., F.R.S.

Lecturer in Hebrew and Syriac.
R. L. BENSLY, M.A.

Lecturer in Law.
C. H. MONRO, M.A.

Lecturer in Physiology, and Director of Medical Students.
A. S. LEA, M.A.

Prælector in Chemistry.
M. M. PATTISON MUIR, M.A.

Dean.
FREDERICK WALLIS, M.A.

Bursar.
E. J. GROSS, M.A.

Steward.
J. B. LOCK, M.A.

Registrary.
J. B. LOCK, M.A.

Prælector Rhetoricus.
F. WALLIS, M.A.

Librarian.
R. L. BENSLY, M.A.

Auditors.
B. H. DRURY, M.A.
Vacant.

Senior Fellows.

William Henry Drosier, M.D.
Rev. Benjamin Heath Drury, M.A.
Francis Nonus Budd, M.A.
Thomas Walker Wiglesworth, M.A.
Rev. Thomas Charles Henry Croft, M.A.
John Venn, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Charles Henry Monro, M.A.
Edward John Gross, M.A.
Rev. Ernest Stewart Roberts, M.A.
Rev. John Bascombe Lock, M.A.
Rev. James William Warren, M.A.

Fellows.

George Constantine Calliphronas, M.A.
Robert Lubbock Bensly, M.A.
James William Sharpe, M.A.
Frederick Brian de Malbisse Gibbons, M.A.
Henry Milton, M.A.
Rev. Frederic Wallis, M.A.
James Smith Reid, D.L.
Cecil Bendall, M.A.
William Ridgeway, M.A.
Joseph William Wilson Welsford, M.A.
George Edward Paget, M.D., F.R.S.
Matthew Moncrieff Pattison Muir, M.A.
John Robert Seeley, M.A.
William Hay Caldwell, M.A.
Ernest Arthur Gardner, B.A.

Honorary Fellows.

The Lord Bishop of Carlisle, D.D.
Sir George Burrows, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
Lord Justice Sir Richard Baggallay, M.A.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission should send in their names to one of the Tutors with certificate of character. There is an Entrance Examination of an elementary character, which is held in March, June, and at the end of September.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

There are twenty-four Scholarships on the Foundation, of different values between £60 and £20, but subject to increase or diminution according to a scholar's performances in the Annual Examinations. All are tenable until the scholars are of standing to take the degree of B.A., but the Governing Body may, in cases of special merit, prolong the tenure until the holder is of standing to take the degree of M.A. Scholarships are offered for open competition in each year to persons under nineteen years of age who have not commenced residence at the University; these are tenable for one year, after which the holder may be elected to a Foundation Scholarship. Candidates are examined in Classics or Mathematics or Natural Science, or in any two of these combined. Candidates intending to enter in October, 1886, should apply to the Senior Tutor for the date of the Scholarship Examination, which is not yet announced. There are also two Scholarships, of the value of £60 each and tenable for three years, founded by the late Dr. Shuttleworth, of Berne. These are awarded for proficiency in Botany and Comparative Anatomy (including "Zootomy and Comparative Physiology"), and are open to all registered Medical Students of the University who are of not less than eight terms' standing, and have passed the Additional Previous Examination required from candidates for Honours. The successful candidates for these Scholarships must remove to this College, if they are not already members of it. The next Scholarship Examination will be held in the beginning of October, 1885, when Entrance Scholarships, of values varying from £40 to £80, will be offered, and other Scholarships open to freshmen (irrespective of age).

There are also connected with the College five Studentships in Medicine, founded by Christopher Tancred, Esq., each of the annual value of £100. The candidate who is elected to one of these Studentships is obliged to enter at this College, or remove hither if he be a member of any other College. The students are required to proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, as soon as they are of sufficient standing, and may hold the Studentships for three years after their degree. The Tancred Speech, in Latin, in perpetual remembrance of the Foundation, is delivered annually on October 21 by one of the Tancred students. Forms of petitions and all information respecting the Tancred Studentships, may be obtained from B. J. L. Frere, Esq., 28, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

EXPENSES.

The Tutor's fee is £7 per term, out of which allowances may be made, not exceeding £3, for Lectures given out of the College. The College fee for the B.A. degree is £4 11*s*. (*See general article on* EXPENSES.)

FELLOWSHIPS.

By the 1882 Statutes the government of the College is in the hands of the Master and twelve Fellows. The Fellows are to be chosen from Graduates of the College, or, if the Master and Seniors shall at any time think fit, of the Universities of Cambridge or Oxford, who have distinguished themselves in some department of science, learning, or art. The Fellowships are not vacated by marriage, but terminate in general at the end of six years from the time of election. They may, however, be retained if the Fellow at the end of that time be holding certain University or College offices; or shall have held some one or more of such offices during the space of fifteen years; or shall have been permitted by a special vote of the Master and Fellows to retain his Fellowship on account of his literary or scientific reputation or labours. The stipend of a Fellow cannot be more than £250, excluding rooms and commons.

CLUBS.

Athletic Club.—Entrance fee, 1*s.*; subscription, 5*s.* a year.

Boat Club.—Entrance fee, £1 5*s.*; subscription, £1 1*s.* a term.

Cricket Club.—Subscription, £1 1*s.* a year.

Football Club (*Association* and *Rugby Union*).—Subscription, 7*s.* 6*d.* a year.

Lawn Tennis Club.—Entrance fee, 5*s.*; subscription, 5*s.* in October and Lent Terms; 10*s.* in May Term.

The Caius colours are light blue and black.

Musical Society. — Entrance fee, 2*s.* 6*d.*; subscription, 5*s.* a term.

Carlton Club, Cambridge University.—This Club seeks to do good in the world by the dissemination of Conservative principles. President, Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P. The Club rooms are in Rose Crescent, and the terminal subscription is 10*s.* (including the stamping of letters). The Long Vacation counts as a term for those who use the rooms at that time. Eight terms' subscriptions make life membership.

Carus Prizes (Theological books to the value of about £10) are given annually, one for Undergraduates and one for Bachelors, for knowledge of the Greek Testament. The Examination is held in November.

CAVENDISH COLLEGE.

THIS College was founded in 1873 by the County College Association with the following objects: (1) to enable students somewhat younger than ordinary Undergraduates to pass through a University course and obtain a degree; (2) to effect this with the greatest possible economy in cost as well as time; and (3) to train in the art of teaching those who intend to become schoolmasters. The work of the College began in a private house, at the corner of Norwich and Panton Streets, enlarged and adapted for the purpose, until the present buildings, begun in 1876, were ready for habitation. The College, which is the first to greet the traveller to Cambridge from the south, stands on the right of the railway, a short distance from the station, and just outside the Borough boundaries. At present it consists of parallel blocks connected by other blocks at right angles, somewhat after the fashion of a game of dominoes, and is built of red brick, in the Elizabethan style. When finished, there will be accommodation for 300 Undergraduates, and a corresponding staff of Tutors, with a lodge for the Warden and a Chapel and Lecture Theatre. The College is surrounded by grounds, in which cricket, lawn tennis, etc., are played. There are now about 80 students in residence. Originally students of the College were admitted to the University through the Non-Collegiate Board; but in November, 1882, Cavendish College was recognised as a Public Hostel, and thereby became independent of the Board.

President.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

Warden.

JOHN COX, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College.

Chaplain.

REV. M. C. STURGES, M.A.

Tutors.

J. H. FLATHER, M.A.
W. H. WHITFELD, M.A.
REV. M. C. STURGES, M.A.

Bursar and Prælector.

J. H. FLATHER, M.A.

Secretary.

R. BOOTH, ESQ., 4, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London.

ADMISSION.

All applications for admission to the College, and for other information, should be made to the Warden. There is an Entrance Examination consisting of two papers: (1) in Latin and Greek Accidence, with a few lines of translation, to be done with Dictionaries; (2) in Arithmetic, Algebra to Simple Equations, and Euclid, Book I.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

Scholarships, probably three or four in number, will be given by examination early in August, 1886, worth £30 a year, tenable for three years, for students under 17 years of age. Scholars will be required to enter in the following October, and to pass in due course the Examination for an Honour degree. They will be awarded for proficiency in one or more of the subjects of examination, viz. (1) Latin and Greek, Translation and Composition; (2) Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry; (3) not more than two of the following branches of Natural Science, viz., Elementary Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Geology. Candidates must send in their names to the Warden at least a week before the Examination, and candidates in Natural Science must give notice of the subjects in which they wish to be examined, a fortnight beforehand.

EXPENSES.

An inclusive charge of eighty guineas a year for the course of three years is made for every Undergraduate of the College, which covers all University fees, up to and including the fee for the B.A. degree, and all College expenses, for tuition and board (including washing), during a yearly residence of about 40 weeks (including the Long Vacation Term). There are a few extra fees for medical students.

CLUBS.

All the clubs are amalgamated into one, styled the General Club. The entrance fee is one guinea, and subscription one guinea per term, and half-a-guinea in the Long Vacation Term. Those who pay this subscription become honorary members of the Boat, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, Athletic, and Newspaper Clubs, with right to wear their colours. To entitle to active use of the Clubs, there is further an entrance fee of 2*s*. 6*d*., and 2*s*. 6*d*. annual subscription to the Athletic Club, and entrance fees to Boat Club 2*s*., Cricket Club 2*s*. 6*d*., Football Club 1*s*. 6*d*., Lawn Tennis Club 1*s*. There is no extra entrance fee or subscription to the Debating Society or the Newspaper Club. The colours of the Boat, Cricket, Lawn Tennis, and Football Clubs are chocolate and blue, combined in various ways.

Chancellor—William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, LL.D. (Trinity).—The highest officer in the University is the Chancellor, who is elected by the Senate for two years, or for such time beyond two years as the tacit consent of the University permits. His duty is to govern the University according to the Statutes, and "he adjudicates in all causes between members of the University, except in matters of mayhem and felony." (*See* VICE-CHANCELLOR *and* JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.)

Chancellor's Classical Medals (two Gold Medals annually), by Examination in the Lent Term, are open to those who have kept at least eight, and not more than ten terms.

Chancellor's English Medal is given annually to such Undergraduate as shall compose the best Ode or Poem in heroic verse, of not more than 200 lines. Subject for next Poem, to be sent to the Vice-Chancellor on or before February 1, 1886, is "Bruges."

Chancellor's Medal for Study of English Law, is open to candidates for the Law Tripos of the current year, and also to Graduates of a standing below Masters, and is awarded—but only in cases of exceptional merit—to the candidate most distinguished in those parts of the Law Tripos which relate to English Real Property Law, English Personal Property Law, English Criminal Law, and English Legal and Constitutional History.

Charon's.—The ferry across the river at Chesterton, at the point where the towing-path changes sides, near the end of the Racecourse, is called "Charon's Ferry" in University language, or briefly "Charon's." Members of any College Boat Club in boating costume have free passage over Charon's, for which right each Club pays, through the University Boat Club, 5*s*. a term.

Chemistry, Professor of.—Founded by the University in 1702; mode of election governed by the 1881 Statutes. (*See* PROFESSORS.) The stipend is now £500, but by the new Statutes will be £850. The present Professor is G. D. LIVEING, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow of St. John's, under whom are two Demonstrators—W. J. Sell, M.A., and H. J. H. Fenton, M.A. (*See also* NATURAL EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, PROFESSOR OF.)

Chess Club, Cambridge University.—Entrance fee 5*s*., subscription 5*s*. a term, for life members £2. The Club meets for practice twice a week, and holds tourneys once a term. The winner of the May Term tourney, open only to Undergraduates, holds the Challenge Cup for the year. There is also an old-established Senior University Chess Club confined to Graduates.

The Inter-University Matches were played on March 26, 1885, at the St. George's Chess Club, London, the following being the official score:

CAMBRIDGE.—J. D. Roberts, 1; H. G. Gwinner, 0; H. W. Sherrard, 1½; F. M. Young, 1; J. T. Gibson, 0; R.

C. Allen, 1½; C. E. Chepmell, 1½. Total, 6½ games.

OXFORD.—C. D. Locock, 0; G. E. Wainwright, 2; J. W. Walker, ½; R. M. Barnett, 0; F. G. Newbolt, 2; H. A. Crump, ½; S. I. Buchanan, ½. Total, 5½ games. Cambridge thus won the match with 6½ games to Oxford's 5½. The score of the matches since 1873, the year of their institution, shows that Cambridge has won 9 matches (82½ games), and Oxford 3 matches (62½ games). The match of 1883 resulted in a draw.

Chest (University).—The annual income of the University paid into the Chest is derived from the following sources: (1) Common Rents (specially the Rectory at Burwell) and Dividends, amounting to about £3,000; (2) Degree Fees, about £11,500; (3) Fines and Licenses, about £150; (4) Fees for Matriculation and Examinations, about £10,000; and (5) Capitation Tax on every member of the University, over £10,000. The total in 1884 amounted to about £35,000. The payments from the Chest were, in 1884, (1) for stipends of Chief Officers about £2,700, Servants about £750, Examiners about £3,000, certain Professors about £6,000, other Officers nearly £4,000, Rector and Curate of Burwell £450, total about £17,000; (2) Expenditure on University Church, Senate House, Observatory, Botanic Garden, etc., with rates and taxes, about £3,400; (3) General Building Fund £1,000, Museums' and Lecture Rooms' Maintenance Fund and Museums' Reserve Fund £4,000; (4) University Library, £3,500; (5) Miscellaneous, about £3,400; (6) Extraordinary, including advance of £3,400 on account of new buildings, over £5,400; making a total charge on the Chest of over £37,700. Some portion of several of the Professors' stipends, as also the University Scholarships and Prizes, are met from distinct Trust Funds, of which an account is published annually, with the rest of the University accounts. There is also, created by the 1882 Statutes, a second income accruing to the University, which has to be kept distinct from the Chest. This is the COMMON UNIVERSITY FUND (*which see*), annually contributed by the several Colleges for University purposes. Subject to certain deductions in respect of Professorial Fellowships (*see* PROFESSORS), each College pays to this fund a percentage on its income, fixed for any year by the Financial Board, so that the total contribution for each of the years 1885–7 shall lie between £10,000 and £12,000; 1888–90, between £15,000 and £18,000; 1891–3, between £20,000 and £24,000; 1894–6, between £25,000 and £30,000; and for every subsequent year, between £30,000 and £30,500. Out of this fund, payments for the following purposes only are to be made: (1) Stipends of Professors, Readers, and University Lecturers; (2) Pensions of Professors and Readers; (3) Salaries of Demonstrators, Superintendents, and Curators; (4) Erection of Museums and other University buildings, including provision of sites and payment of interest and sinking fund on loans for the same; (5) Maintenance of such buildings; (6) Endowment of research. The amount expended in any year under (4) and (5) must never exceed one-third of the income of the fund. For the present, of course, many of these expenses are still in part charged on the Chest; and it is clear that the arrangement of the University accounts must be in a transitional state for the next twelve years at least.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

In 1439 one William Byngham, much concerned for the lack throughout England of schoolmasters of grammar—*i.e.*, the Latin grammar and language—obtained license from Henry VI. for the foundation of a school of grammar in Cambridge, to be called God's House. This was established near Clare Hall, but a few years later moved, to make room for King's College, into the parish of St. Andrew. The institution never seems to have had more than four scholars, under a Proctor or Master, until Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII., in 1505 enlarged, enriched, and practically refounded it under the name of Christ's College. Lady Margaret was also the foundress of St. John's College. There are several portraits of her, generally in the attitude of prayer, in each of these Colleges, besides two at Trinity College and one in the University Library. The front of Christ's College, opposite St. Andrew's Church, except the gateway and the whole of the first court, has lost its ancient appearance under an eighteenth century monotonous stone casing. Opposite the entrance are the Master's Lodge, a small plain erection, and the Hall, lately rebuilt and enlarged, in a style copied from the old Hall. The Lodge contains amongst its portraits a good painting by Lely of Dr. Covel, a former Master; and in the Hall is one of the portraits of the foundress. She also hangs in the Combination Room, in company with Archdeacon Paley and John Milton, and again in the Chapel. The latter is a very plain building, next to the Master's Lodge. In the east window is some old stained glass, representing the Crucifixion, and over the altar is a picture of the Descent from the Cross. There are numerous memorial tablets and slabs, and two brasses, one within the altar rails to Dr. Hawford, Master, and one in the ante-chapel to Edith Fowler, gentlewoman to Lady Margaret, and her husband. The Library occupies two rooms on the west side of the court, and contains a few curious books and MSS., altogether about 9,000 volumes. The block of rooms on the east side of the second or Tree Court is the best bit of architecture in the College; it is in the Renaissance style, built in 1642, perhaps after designs by Inigo Jones. Beyond this is the Fellows' garden, one of the prettiest gardens in Cambridge. Here is the mulberry-tree said to have been planted by Milton, looking very ancient with all its props and wraps, but still producing much sweet fruit every season. There is a swimming-bath in the garden, surrounded by busts of Milton, Cudworth, and Saunderson, and an urn to the memory of Joseph Mede. The College has some very beautiful and rare specimens of ancient plate, left by the foundress, specially two hourglass-shaped salt-cellars, most delicately engraved, and six apostle spoons, one representing the Saviour with orb and cross in His hand being particularly rare.

Among the famous members of this College were John Leland, the antiquary; Hugh Latimer; John Milton, and his friend Edward King ("Lycidas"); Joseph Mede; Francis Quarles; Ralph Cudworth, Master of the College; Archdeacon Paley; the Earl of Liverpool; and Charles Darwin.

Visitor.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR with two Senior Doctors in Divinity, or, if the Vice-Chancellor be of Christ's College, the Provost of King's.

Master.

REV. CHARLES ANTHONY SWAINSON, D.D., Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity.

Tutors.

REV. JAMES WILLIAM CARTMELL, M.A.

EDWARD SEYMER THOMPSON, M.A.

Lecturers in Classics.

JOHN PEILE, Litt.D.

EDWARD SEYMER THOMPSON, M.A.

JOHN ARCHIBALD SHARKEY, M.A.

Lecturers in Mathematics.

ERNEST WILLIAM HOBSON, M.A.

JOHN GREAVES, M.A.

Lecturer in Hebrew.

REV. WILLIAM HENRY LOWE, M.A.

Lecturer in Natural Science.

SYDNEY HOWARD VINES, M.A.

Lecturer in Law.

HENRY BOND, M.A., M.L.

Lecturer in Theology and Religious Instructor.

REV. J. A. ROBINSON, M.A.

Dean.

REV. J. A. ROBINSON, M.A.

Prælector.

E. S. THOMPSON, M.A.

Steward.

JOHN GREAVES, M.A.

Readers in Chapel.

REV. J. A. ROBINSON, M.A.

REV. FREDERICK HENRY CHASE, M.A.

Fellows.

(*a*) PHILIP JOHN HENSLEY, M.A., M.D.
(*b*) REV. JAMES WILLIAM CARTMELL,
(*a*) JOHN PEILE, Litt.D. [M.A.
(*b*) SYDNEY HOWARD VINES, M.A.
(*b*) JOHN ARCHIBALD SHARKEY, M.A.
(*b*) EDWARD SEYMER THOMPSON, M.A.
(*b*) ERNEST WILLIAM HOBSON, M.A.
(*b*) JOHN GREAVES, M.A. [M.A.
(*b*) REV. WALTER WILLIAM SKEAT,
(*c*) PHILIP HENRY CLIFFORD, M.A.
(*c*) CHARLES ANTHONY VINCE, M.A.
(*c*) REV. JOSEPH ARMITAGE ROBINSON,
(*c*) ARCHER GREEN, M.A. [M.A.
(*c*) HARRY MARSHALL WARD, M.A.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON SMITH, M.A.

(*a*) Fellows under the Statutes of 1860.
(*b*) Senior Fellows under the Statutes of 1882.
(*c*) Junior Fellows under the Statutes of 1882.

Honorary Fellows.

REV. MILES JOSEPH BERKELEY, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S.

VEN. SAMUEL CHEETHAM, D.D.

JOHN ROBERT SEELEY, M.A.

ADMISSION.

Every candidate for admission must send to the Tutor a certificate from a graduate of some English University, if possible from his Head Master (or House Master) or his private Tutor. There is no Entrance Examination. The admission fee is £1; and the Caution money, which is returned when the student becomes M.A., or ceases to be a member of the College, is £15. These sums have to be paid at the time when the student's name is placed on the Boards of the College.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The scholars, about thirty in number, are maintained either from the Scholars' Fund, which receives annually one-fifth of the divisible income of the College, or from various Trust Funds. The stipends vary from about £30 to £100 a year; and students may be elected at any of the annual College Examinations for proficiency in the subjects of any of the nine Triposes. Scholarships are tenable till the holders are of standing to take the B.A. degree, but in any case of special merit one may be extended until the scholar is of standing to become M.A. There is also an annual election to Entrance Scholarships from students who intend to commence residence at Easter or Michaelmas; the next Examination will begin on January 5, 1886, when scholars will be elected for proficiency in Classics, Mathematics, or Natural Science, or any two of these branches of study. These are tenable for two years, unless in the meantime the holder has been elected to a Foundation Scholarship.

There are two Exhibitions of £50 a year each, and four of £30 a year each, with preference to certain schools; and other small Exhibitions are annually distributed to the most deserving Undergraduates.

There are at present four or five Sizarships given to students whose means are inadequate without such help to bear the expenses of a University Course. No Examination is demanded, but the candidate may offer evidence of having passed with credit in some public Examination, although the Master and Fellows do not bind themselves to give a preference to any candidate on this ground. The appointment is made at the end of the Easter Term, and is for one year only, but may be renewed if the conduct of the sizar has been in all respects satisfactory, to the end of the ninth term from the commencement of residence. The emoluments of a sizar are: Exemption from College payment (£3 10*s.*) and tuition fee (£6), and allowance of £2 for room-rent (if in College) each term, also allowance for fees due to the University and College after the time of his appointment—viz. for Matriculation, Previous, General, and Special Examinations, B.A. degree fees (to College and University). In some cases also the cost of dinner in Hall (1*s.* 10*d.* a day) may be allowed.

Christopher Tancred, of Whixley Hall in the County of York, Esq., founded four (now increased to five; or more when the annual income will permit) Divinity Studentships, for students to be educated at this College, to which the Governors and Trustees of his Charities are the electors. A student, when elected to the Charity, must have attained the age of sixteen years, and be under that of twenty-two years. He is required to be admitted of this College, and to proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Arts as soon as he is of proper standing. He may hold his Studentship for three years after the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but no longer.* The annual income of each student is £100.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Fellowships under the new Statutes are divided into Senior and Junior Fellowships. The number of Senior Fellows must not exceed two-thirds nor be less than one-third of the whole number, excluding Supernumerary and Honorary Fellows. All Fellows must be Graduate members of the College, or of the University of Cambridge or of Oxford. A Junior Fellow may be of any standing at the time of his election, and holds his Fellowship for six years from election or until he has been elected to a Senior Fellowship. In order to be elected to a Senior Fellowship it is necessary either (*a*) to hold one of certain specified offices in the College or University; or (*b*) to be engaged in other specified work under University sanction, either at Cambridge or elsewhere; or (*c*) to be a person of known ability and learning engaged in research in any art or science. A Senior Fellow, who for twenty years has held one or other of the qualifying offices or employments, may retain his Fellowship for life without further obligation to service. Each Fellow receives a dividend from the annual balances of the College, not exceeding £250; and those in residence are entitled also to rooms rent free and a weekly allowance for commons.

EXPENSES.

The following are the fixed terminal charges: Payment to the College, £3 10*s.*; tutor, £6; dinner in Hall, £5 10*s.* (on the average, 1*s.* 10*d.* a day). A resident B.A. pays as tuition fee £1 10*s.* only, unless he is preparing for the second part of a Tripos, in which case he still pays £6. The rent of rooms in College varies from £2 to £7 6*s.* 8*d.* a term. The College fee for the B.A. degree is £4. (*See also general article on* EXPENSES.)

CLUBS.

Membership of the six College Clubs (Athletics, Boat, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, and Musical) may be had on payment of £1 10*s.* as entrance fee, and £1 11*s.* 6*d.* terminally. Where the payment of this sum is beyond the student's power, he may become member of one Club only at a lower rate by an arrangement made by his Tutor with the secretary of that Club. The colours of the Boat Club are dark blue and white; and of the Athletics, Cricket, Football, and Lawn Tennis Clubs, chocolate and white. Membership of the Debating Society is Free. There is also a Natural Science Club, and a Musical and Social Club, called "The Original Christy Minstrels."

---

* Forms of Petitions and all information respecting the Tancred Studentships may be had of Bartle J. L. Frere, Esq., Clerk to the Governors and Trustees, 28, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

Church Missionary Union (University).—This Society is in connection with the Church Missionary Society, but is intended to unite all members of the University who are interested in Protestant missions. The reading-room, open daily, is at Carpenter's, All Saints' Passage. The magazines and reports of the various missionary societies are taken in, and there is also a library for the use of members. The subscription is 2*s.* a term. Meetings are held on Monday evenings at 6.30.

Church Society (University).—This Society includes members of the University of all shades of belief, but belonging to the Church of England. It may thus be compared to the Church Congress. Meetings are held periodically for discussion, introduced by papers on some subject connected with the work of the Church. The management of the Society is in the hands of a Junior Committee, consisting of resident members below the standing of M.A.; but there is also a Senior Committee (of advice or reference), composed of Graduates of M.A. or higher standing.

CLARE COLLEGE.

THIS College, the oldest but one in the University, was founded under the name of University Hall in 1326, by Richard Badew, Chancellor of the University. After sixteen years "a casual fire reduced the house to ashes;" but it was rebuilt, re-endowed, and re-named by Lady Elizabeth de Clare, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. From that time it has variously been called Clare House, Clare Hall, and lastly Clare College. The College of the foundress was falling into decay by the beginning of the seventeenth century, and the present building was begun in 1635, a little to the north of the former site, a portion of which was given to King's College in exchange for a piece of ground at the back. The great lawn of the latter College is overlooked by one side of Clare, the best view of which is obtained from King's Bridge. Clare College is perhaps the most elegant building in Cambridge, the front towards the river being specially beautiful.

The single court of this College is approached through a small open space bounded on two sides by iron railings, and on the north side by the Chapel (1763–9), the exterior of which is ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, and topped with a cornice and balustrade. The ante-chapel, entered inside the court at the north-east corner, is an octagon, lighted from a richly-coloured dome, which gives a calm and sombre effect. The interior has a coved ceiling of stucco-work, seats and wainscoting well carved in Norway oak, and black and white marble floor. The chief object of interest is a fine altar-piece of the "Salutation," by Cipriani. The communion plate is of pure gold, richly embossed. Amongst the other plate belonging to the College is a curious cup, under the charge of the Master, called the "Poison Cup." It was presented by

William Butler, a distinguished physician and almoner of the College, who died in 1617–8, and is made of glass enclosed with filagree work. A stone which crowns the lid has the peculiar merit of splitting whenever poison is present in the cup. Happily no attempt has been made to poison the authorities of Clare by any draught placed in this cup, and the stone is consequently still unsplit.

The Hall, which occupies nearly half the length of the north side of the court, is a very handsome room, decorated in 1870 by Sir M. Digby Wyatt. It contains a music gallery at the west end, leading into the Combination Room, which is one of the finest in the University. Here are portraits of the foundress (a copy by Freeman); Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, by Mirevelt; Archbishop Tillotson; the Duke of Newcastle, by Shackleton, and others. The Library, opening out of the Combination Room, is of about the same size as the latter, and extends to the end of this side of the court. Its fittings are of Norway oak. This Library is not very rich in rare books and manuscripts, but it contains a copy of the suppressed Folio Bible of Pope Sixtus V.

The Master's Lodge occupies the northern part of the west side of the court, and behind it the Master's garden slopes down to the river. The west gateway leads—over the bridge of three arches, agreeing in style with the building—into a broad avenue of limes, which opens on the Backs. Beyond, on the other side of the public road, is the large Fellows' garden. Clare Avenue, which is broader than its famous rival at the back of Trinity, but not so long, resembles in its proportions rather the nave of a Norman cathedral, while the other may be compared to a long and lofty Gothic aisle. On the bridge the stranger may try to solve the problem of counting the number of stone balls which ornament it, or may gaze in both directions on the loveliest river scenery.

Among the distinguished sons of this College were Hugh Latimer, bishop and martyr; Nicholas Ferrar, founder of the Protestant monastery at Little Gidding; John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury; and James Hervey, author of "Meditations." Ralph Cudworth was at one time Master, afterwards Master of Christ's.

Visitor.

THE CHANCELLOR, with two persons appointed by Grace of the Senate.

Master.

EDWARD ATKINSON, D.D., elected in 1856.

Tutors.

W. RAYNES, M.A.
W. L. MOLLISON, M.A.

Lecturers.

W. RAYNES, M.A.
J. P. TAYLOR, M.A.
W. L. MOLLISON, M.A.
H. W. FULFORD, M.A.

Assistant Lecturer in Theology.

W. E. BARNES, M.A.

Dean and Prælector.

H. W. FULFORD, M.A.

Bursar.

L. EWBANK, M.A.

Librarian.

H. W. FULFORD, M.A.

Senior Fellows.

*REV. WOODTHORPE SCHOLEFIELD COLLETT, M.A.
REV. WILLIAM RAYNES, M.A.
*LUCAS EWBANK, M.A.
REV. JOHN PETER TAYLOR, M.A.
REV. CHARLES ALBERT STOKES, M.A.

* Fellows under the old Statutes.

George Herbert Lock, M.A.
James Rendel Harris, M.A.
William Loudon Mollison, M.A.

Junior Fellows.

Rev. Henry William Fulford, M.A.
George Newton Pitt, M.A., M.D.
Rev. Charles Lett Feltoe, M.A.
John Reynolds Wardale, M.A.
Thomas M'Kenny Hughes, M.A.
Robert Davies Roberts, M.A.
Walter Gardiner, M.A.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission must make application to the Senior Tutor, who will forward the necessary forms. They have to undergo an Entrance Examination, held at the end of the Lent and Easter Terms, and at the beginning of the October Term; or occasionally an Examination is held privately in July or August. The subjects are Elementary Latin and Greek, Arithmetic, Euclid (Books I.–III.), and Algebra to Quadratic Equations.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The Foundation Scholarships are as follows: Eight of £60 per annum; eight of £40 per annum; eight of £20 per annum; three of about £60 per annum, tenable for three years, with preference to sons of clergymen; four of £50 per annum each. Three Minor Scholarships, at least, usually of £60 value, are offered annually for competition among students intending to begin residence in the October Term, one of these being offered for proficiency in Natural Science. There are seven Exhibitions of value from £25 to £50 per annum, with a preference to persons educated at certain schools. Grants from time to time are made from the Scholarship Fund to deserving students in straitened circumstances, whether scholars or not.

FELLOWSHIPS.

There are eight Senior and seven Junior Fellowships. The Fellowships are open to Bachelors of Arts or persons of a higher degree, without restriction as to marriage, and become vacant in five years eleven months, or before if the holder is presented to a College benefice worth £400. If a Fellow hold the office of Professor, Public Orator, Registrary, or Librarian in the University, or the office of Tutor, Dean, Bursar, or Lecturer in the College he retains his Fellowship during tenure of such office; and if he has held one or more of the College offices for twenty years in the aggregate, he may remain Fellow for life. There is one Professorial Fellowship, and one may be held by a person not a member of the University of Cambridge or of Oxford at the time of his election. For the remaining Fellowships none but Graduates of the two Universities are eligible. The Senior and Junior Fellows enjoy the same privileges and receive the same emoluments, viz., a share of the Divisible Fund, not exceeding £250, besides rooms and commons.

EXPENSES.

The ordinary College charges are as follows: tuition, £6 a term; establishment charges, £10 per annum; dinner in Hall, about 2*s.* a day; rent of rooms from £3 to £7 a term. The College fee for B.A. degree is £3 10*s.* (*See also general article on* Expenses, *and* Fees, University.)

CLUBS.

Athletics.—Entrance fee, 10*s.*; subscription, 10*s.* a term.

Boat.—Entrance fee, £1; subscription, £1 per term. Colours, yellow and black.

Cricket and Lawn Tennis. — No entrance fee; subscription, £1 5*s.* a term (Lawn Tennis only, £1 1*s.* a term). Colours, yellow and black.

Football. — (1) Association or (2) Rugby. No entrance fee; subscription, 5*s.* a term. Colours, yellow and black.

Musical Society.—Subscription, 5*s.* a term; for honorary (non-singing) members, 2*s.* 6*d.* a term.

Debating Society is open to all the College without subscription.

There is also the *Dilettanti*—a social and literary society, limited to thirty-five members, subscription about 4*s.* a term.

Classical Tripos.—The Classical Tripos consists of two parts, of which Part I. can be taken in the second or third Easter Term after the first term of residence, or, if previous Honours have been taken, in the fourth Easter Term; and Part I. having been passed in a previous year, Part II. can be taken in the third or fourth Easter Term. If Part I. is passed in the third Easter Term a student can take his B.A. degree without further examination; but if Part I. is taken in the second Easter Term a degree can only be obtained either by passing a further Honours Examination of any Tripos, or one of the Special Examinations for an Ordinary degree. Part I. consists of four composition papers (Latin Prose, Greek Prose, Latin Verse and Greek Verse); two half papers, (i.) on Greek History (including Literature) and Antiquities, (ii.) Roman History, etc.; and two half papers, (i.) on Greek Grammar and Criticism, (ii.) Latin Grammar, etc.; and five translation papers containing passages from the best Greek and Latin authors, with questions arising immediately out of the passages. Candidates who deserve Honours are placed in three classes, each class containing one or more divisions, the names in each division being arranged alphabetically. Part II. consists of five sections, A, B, C, D, E, of which A must be taken by all candidates, together with one or two (but not more than two) of sections B, C, D, E. Section A comprises one paper for translation from English into Latin Prose, one from English into Greek Prose, one from Latin into English, and one from Greek into English. Section B (Ancient Philosophy) comprises four papers, with passages for translation and questions on ancient philosophy arising therefrom, partly from a list of works selected from time to time by the Board for Classical Studies, and partly from other ancient philosophical works; and one paper containing a number of alternative subjects for an English Essay. Section C (History) comprises five papers: (1), on general Greek and Roman History, political, constitutional, social, and literary (chronological limits prescribed from time to time); (2), on a special period of Greek History, with passages from the ancient authorities, including inscriptions for translation; (3), on a special period of Roman History, with passages from the ancient authorities, including inscriptions for translation; (4), on general Greek and Roman Law in its historical development, with questions and passages for explanation from selected ancient writings bearing upon Law; and (5), alternative subjects for an English Essay. Section D (Archæology) comprises five papers: (1), on history of ancient Greek and Roman Art; (2), on Mythologies and religious beliefs, religious usages and customs of the ancient Greeks and Romans; (3), on either a special class or group of monuments, or on the chorography, topography, and monuments of a special site or district (*a*) of the ancient Greek world, and (*β*) of the ancient Roman world; (4), on the art and handicraft, and the inscriptions of the ancient Greeks and Romans, in relation to their domestic and national life; and (5), alternative subjects for an English Essay. Distinction in this section may be obtained by a thorough knowledge of a part of it. Section E (Language) comprises four papers: (1), (*a*) on Greek Etymology and history of Greek dialects, (*β*) on Greek Syntax, and (*γ*) Etymology and usages of the Greek and Latin languages compared with one another; (2), (*a*) on Latin Etymology and history of cognate Italian dialects, (*β*) Latin Syntax, and (*γ*) Latin and Greek Etymology, etc., compared; (3), (*a*) on Sanskrit Grammar, specially as illustrating Latin and Greek, (*β*) translation from selected Sanskrit authors [this paper is not essential for obtaining a First Class]; (4), (*a*) on the general comparative grammar of the Indo-European languages, with special reference to Greek and Latin, (β) history of alphabets, and (γ) on selected portion or portions of the comparative grammar of the Indo-European languages. No essay is set in this section, but any candidate is at liberty to send up (a fortnight before the Examination begins) an English Essay on some subject comprised in it, upon which Essay he is examined *vivâ voce*, as the Examiners think fit. Selected subjects and books for all the sections are published by the Board of Classical Studies at least two years before the Examination. Those candidates who pass with credit are placed in three classes, arranged alphabetically; and in the case of every student in the First Class the class list shows (1) the subject or subjects for which he is placed in that class; and (2) in which of those subjects, if any, he passed with special distinction.

Clergy Training School (Cambridge). — This school was opened in 1881 to provide a regular training for Holy Orders for residents in the University. Courses of lectures are given, for the most part by Fellows of Colleges, in Christian Doctrine, Church History, Pastoral Theology, Composition of Sermons, Elocution, and in such other subjects as may be required in special cases. Practical work is found for the members in the different parishes of the town. Full membership is restricted to Graduates, but Undergraduates are admitted as Associates. The terminal fee is five guineas for the former, two guineas for the latter. The rooms are in St. Mary's Court, Market Hill.

Coach.—Graduates of the University who take private pupils are only in very particular language called "private tutors," but in ordinary talk "coaches." The fee for a coach is now usually £9 a term, and £10 10*s*. for the working term in the Long Vacation. Those who are thus "coached" are sometimes called "pups."

Cobden Prize (value £60), for Essay in Political Economy, open to Undergraduates and Bachelors, and given triennially. The subject for the 1886 Essay (to be sent to the Vice-Chancellor before the first day of the Easter Term) is, "A History and Explanation of the Fluctuations in the Commercial Prosperity of England during the last Twenty-five Years."

Colleges and Hostels.—There are seventeen Colleges in Cambridge, two Public Hostels, and one Private Hostel (*see* HOSTEL). The Colleges are: CAIUS, CHRIST'S, CLARE, CORPUS, DOWNING, EMMANUEL, JESUS, KING'S, MAGDALENE, PEMBROKE, QUEENS', SIDNEY, ST. CATHARINE'S, ST. JOHN'S, ST. PETER'S, TRINITY, and TRINITY HALL. The Public Hostels are CAVENDISH COLLEGE and SELWYN COLLEGE; and the Private Hostel, AYERST'S (and ST. PAUL'S in contemplation). An account of each of these institutions is given under their respective headings. Members of the University may also belong to none of these, but enter as Non-Collegiate Students (*which see*).

Colquhoun Sculls.—(*See* BOAT CLUB, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.)

Combination Room.—The room held by the Fellows of a College in common is at Cambridge called the Combination Room. It unites the functions of Drawing-room, Reading-room, and Council Chamber, and is often a very handsome apartment, adorned with portraits of past worthies of the College.

Commencement Tuesday. — The Tuesday immediately preceding the last day of Easter Term is called Commencement Tuesday, because on that day Inceptors and Doctors Designate in any Faculty become complete Masters and Doctors by "creation." Personal attendance is not required; but the ceremony of creation consists in the reading of the names in order of seniority, after which the Senior Proctor pronounces them all to be actual Masters or Doctors.

Commissary—W. Forsyth, M.A. (Trinity).—The Chancellor appoints the Commissary, "who holds a court of record for all privileged persons and scholars under the degree of M.A." (*See* JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.)

Common University Fund.—Under the 1882 Statutes, a tax, amounting in the aggregate at present to about £10,000, but gradually to be increased to £30,000, is levied on the Colleges for University purposes, and the fund thus contributed is called the Common University Fund (*see* details under CHEST). The great spread of scientific studies, and the consequent necessity of erecting Museums and Laboratories, which could hardly be provided by each of the separate Colleges, was the principal reason why it was thought desirable to tax the rich Colleges, whose united incomes reach nearly a quarter of a million, to assist the University, with its meagre income of £30,000.

Commons. — The word "commons" formerly covered a whole day's rations, as supplied by the College, including dinner in Hall; but it is now confined in Cambridge talk, though not always in official language, to the daily quantities of bread, butter, and milk supplied in College rooms from the buttery for breakfast and tea.

Congregation. — (*See* GOVERNING BODY.)

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

IN early times there existed in Cambridge two flourishing guilds or friendly societies, instituted principally for religious purposes, viz., the Guild of Corpus Christi and the Guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Each had its common Hall, with offices and apartments attached, near to the parish churches of St. Benedict and St. Mary respectively, in which the religious services of the two guilds were carried on. After a period of rivalry these societies amalgamated, and soon after resolved to turn part of their extensive revenues to new uses. By their Alderman, Henry Duke of Lancaster, they obtained a license from Edward III. in 1352 for founding a College, to be called "The House of the Scholars of the Body of Christ and of the Blessed Virgin Mary." This is now more briefly called Corpus Christi College, or in ordinary language Corpus College. The original buildings, with little alteration, may be seen in the present inner or old court. This is exceedingly picturesque, with its ivy-clad walls and projecting buttresses. On the south side of it was the old Hall, now used as the kitchen. The old entrance of the College leads from this court into the churchyard of St. Benedict, the oldest church in Cambridge. This church was long used for the College services, as it had been for those of the guild; but in 1500 the College built a small chapel for their services south of the chancel. Over the chapel was an upper room, perhaps used as a lecture-room, and the two were connected with the College by a gallery. This chapel is now used as a parish vestry, and the upper room, with the gallery, forms part of the set of chambers occupied by one of the Fellows of the College. In 1579 a chapel was built within the College, from the benefaction of Sir Nicholas Bacon, but was pulled down when the new court was built in 1823, nothing being saved of it except the old stall-work, which was used in the new chapel built on the same site, and some canopies preserved in the Master's Lodge. The new court (architect

W. Wilkins) has an imposing front in Trumpington Street, in the middle of which is the main entrance. Opposite the gateway is the Chapel, recently enlarged, which has a good oak roof and some old stained glass, also a fine modern east window by Heaton, Butler, & Co. South of the Chapel is the Master's Lodge, the principal front of which opens upon an extensive high-walled garden. The Lodge contains portraits of former Masters and benefactors of the College, such as Archbishop Parker and Sir Nicholas Bacon. On the south side of the court is the Library, of which the most valuable possession is Parker's collection of manuscripts. These were left by the Archbishop under very stringent conditions : in the event of a certain number of the MSS. being lost, the collection would pass over to Caius College, and thence to Trinity Hall, if the Caius authorities were similarly negligent. None have been lost at present, no one being allowed to view the treasures save in the presence of two members of the society. The Hall and Combination Room are on the north side of the court. The walls of the Hall are panelled with carved oak, the windows adorned with the arms of benefactors, and portraits of Archbishops Parker, Tenison, and Herring hang over the Fellows' table. In the Combination Room are portraits of Erasmus and Dean Colet, and a copy of Raphael's "School of Athens," perhaps by Nicholas Poussin. Under the Hall is the entrance to the old court. This College contains the finest collection of ancient plate in the University, including the alehorn given to the Guild of Corpus Christi in 1347 by their Alderman, John Goldcorne ; also of the same age, but remounted later, a cup made of an ostrich's egg, called the "Gripe's Eye" (*i.e.* Gripe or Griffin's Egg) ; and a set of thirteen apostle spoons, salt-cellars, etc., given by Archbishop Parker.

Among distinguished members of this College were the two Archbishops of Canterbury, Parker and Tenison, and Lord Keeper Sir Nicholas Bacon, who have been already mentioned ; the dramatists Marlowe and Fletcher ; Robert Browne, from whom the Independents were called Brownists ; Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork (d. 1643) ; Samuel Wesley, father of the founders of the Methodists, and the antiquary Richard Gough.

Visitors.

The Vice-Chancellor and two Senior Doctors in Divinity. In extraordinary cases, the Queen.

Master.

Rev. Edward Henry Perowne, D.D., Prebendary of St. Asaph, elected 1879.

Tutor.

C. W. Moule, M.A.

Assistant Tutors.

R. T. Caldwell, M.A.
Rev. J. T. Lang, M.A.

Classical Lecturers.

C. W. Moule, M.A.
Rev. S. S. Lewis, M.A.
H. E. Fanshawe, M.A.

Mathematical Lecturers.

R. T. Caldwell, M.A.
A. J. Wallis, M.A.
C. A. E. Pollock, M.A.

Divinity and Hebrew Lecturers.

Rev. J. T. Lang, M.A.
Rev. A. W. Streane, M.A.

Bursar.

R. T. Caldwell, M.A.

Dean.

Rev. J. T. Lang, M.A.

Steward.

C. A. E. Pollock, M.A.

Precentor.

Rev. E. F. Plume, B.A.

Catechist.

Rev. E. F. Plume, B.A.

Prælector.

Rev. A. W. Streane, M.A.

Librarian.

Rev. S. S. Lewis, M.A.

Fellows.

Charles Walter Moule, M.A.
Robert Townley Caldwell, M.A., LL.M.
Rev. James Thomason Lang, M.A.
Rev. Samuel Savage Lewis, M.A., F.S.A.
Edward Byles Cowell, M.A.
Duncan Burgess, M.A., M.B.
Rev. Annesley William Streane, M.A.
Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, M.A.
Arnold Joseph Wallis, M.A.
Rev. George Herbert Sing, M.A.
Henry Ernest Fanshawe, M.A.
Charles Archibald Edmund Pollock, M.A.

ADMISSION.

There is no Entrance Examination. Students are admitted on satisfactory evidence given to the Tutor as to character and competent knowledge. The Caution money is £15, for Sizars £10, and admission fee £1 1*s*. 6*d*.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

Two Scholarships of about £60 a year each, and one of about £40, three of £30 a year each, and one of £25, all tenable for two years, are awarded every June to students who are at the end of their first year. Two Scholarships of £25 a year each, tenable for one year, are awarded every June to students completing their second year. Two Scholarships of £20 a year, with rooms, in the gift of the Master, are bestowed on students needing assistance, and usually on such as are in their second year; and another Scholarship of £20 a year, with rooms, is awarded by examination every third year to a deserving student in his first term. About three minor Scholarships, from about £40 to £60 in value, tenable for one year, are offered annually for competition for students who have not commenced residence. The next Examination will probably be held in March, 1886.

The post of Organist (£30 a year) is held by a student of the College either with, or (as at present) separately from the Choir-Mastership (£20 a year with rooms); and there are also two Chapel Clerks with stipends of 20 guineas a year each. Gratuities of varying amount are awarded from time to time to deserving Undergraduates. There are eight Exhibitions varying from £6 to £36 a year each, appropriated to pupils from certain specified schools. There are nine Sizarships, worth about £25 a year. They are tenable for three years, and may be held with one or more Scholarships or Exhibitions. Three are usually vacant each year, and the Examination is held at the beginning of October. Candidates must, before the end of August, obtain leave from the Master to compete, furnishing certificates of baptism and character, and proof of pecuniary need. The subjects of Examination are set books of the Greek Testament and the Latin and Greek Classics, and easy Euclid, Arithmetic, and Algebra.

EXPENSES.

The regular fixed charges per quarter are: Bedmaker, £2; coals, £1 13*s*. 4*d*.; shoe-cleaning, etc., £1 1*s*. 6*d*.; laundress, £1 15*s*.; rates, according to rent; rent, gas, and water, from £3 10*s*. to £8 10*s*.; steward (including dinner in Hall, 2*s*. a day, and other commons, College, and University dues), about £15; tuition, £6 (for Sizars £2, resident B.As. £1 10*s*.). An economical student's College bills need scarcely exceed £30 a term, if he is in College, or, if he is in lodgings, £20 (excluding rent of lodgings). The charges in the Long Vacation are less, there being neither room-rent nor tuition fee then. The College fee for B.A. degree is £5. (*See also general article on* Expenses.)

CLUBS.

The Athletic, Boat, Cricket, Football (Association and Rugby), and Lawn Tennis Clubs are amalgamated, with an entrance fee of £1, and a subscription of £1 10*s*. a term. The colours of the Boat Club are cherry and white; of the Cricket and Football Clubs, cherry and blue; and of the Lawn Tennis Club, cherry, blue, and white.

There is a Debating Society, with subscription 1*s.* a term; Musical Society, 3*s.* a term, entrance fee 1*s.*; and the Reading Room, 5*s.* a term, entrance fee 2*s.* 6*d.*

There is also a Chess Club, and a Literary Society called the "Gravediggers."

Costume.—Every Undergraduate or Bachelor of Arts must wear cap and gown on Sundays, and after dark on week-days, and in the gallery of the Senate House; and the gown must be worn at Hall, Chapel, Lectures, and Examinations, in the University Library, and when calling on College authorities. The surplice must be worn in Chapel on Festivals, Saints' Days, and Sundays, and on the evenings preceding. The cap is a square mortar-board with tassel, and is the same for every College; but the gown is a flowing garment, which differs in different Colleges, and also changes "by degrees." The Trinity and Caius gowns are different shades of blue, but in all other Colleges the gown is black (when new). The varieties of cut and trimming are best known to the tailors. The Bachelor's degree is taken in the Undergraduate's gown, covered with the Bachelor's hood, which is lined with white rabbit-skin; white ties and bands are compulsory at any degree taking, but evening dress is not worn. As soon as the degree is taken, the old gown is discarded, and the Bachelor's gown worn in its place. This is the same for all Colleges, and is ornamented with long broad tapes or "strings." The hood is afterwards only worn over the surplice in Chapel. The Master of Arts' Degree is similarly taken in the Bachelor's gown, covered by the Master's hood, which is lined with white silk. A Master of Arts' gown is more magnificent than that of persons *in statu pupillari*; he is consequently at liberty to dispense with its use, except at Congregations and on other public occasions. Doctors in the different Faculties have two kinds of gown; the one for ordinary occasions is black, with various trimmings; and the other, to be worn on Scarlet Days (*which see*), is a scarlet or scarlet and white robe. The Vice-Chancellor and Chancellor have also their special robes, and the Proctors their Congregation ruffs. Members of the Senate are free in the matter of head equipment; they may either use a cap or a high hat, or even a soft felt. There is no case on record of a Master of Arts wearing a billy-cock with his gown.

Council.—(*See* GOVERNING BODY.)

Craven Scholarships (six of £80), **Battie** (about £30), **Davies** (£30), **Pitt** (£75), and **Browne** (about £21), all tenable for seven years, and the **Waddington** (£90) for five years, are open to Undergraduates of not more than three years' standing, and the **Porson** (£70 for four years) to Undergraduates of not more than five terms' standing. These are for Classics only, and are generally known as the University Scholarships.

Creation.—(*See* COMMENCEMENT TUESDAY.)

Cricket Club, Cambridge University.—Annual subscription £1 1*s.*, and entrance fee £1 1*s.*; subscription for life members, £5 5*s.* The earlier matches of the year are played on the University Cricket Ground (formerly called Fenner's), a fine run-getting ground. The season usually commences with the following three trial matches: (1) between two elevens of Seniors, *i.e.*, men not in their first year who have not played against Oxford, captained by two members of the "eleven"; (2) between two elevens of Freshmen; (3) between first twelve and next sixteen. These were followed in 1885 by two matches against Elevens of England, both ending in a draw; two matches against Yorkshire, who won the first by 9 wickets, the second being drawn; against M.C.C. and Ground, a draw; against Sussex, who won by 7 wickets; and against Surrey, who won by 131 runs. These unfavourable results, taken with the failure of Oxford to secure a win, seemed to make the Inter-University Match a toss-up. It, however, ended in a decided victory for Cambridge by 7 wickets.

During the Long Vacation, a separate club, the L.V.C.C. (subscription, 12*s.* 6*d.*), is made up of such cricketers as are in residence. There are various other Cricket Clubs in the University, *e.g.*, Assyrians, Crusaders, Etceteras, Hawks, Incogniti, Inexpressibles, K.τ.λ.'s, Magpies, Quidnuncs.

The following is the full score of the match with Oxford, which was played at Lord's on June 29 and 30 and July 1, 1885.

OXFORD *v.* CAMBRIDGE.

OXFORD.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J. H. Brain, c Rock, b Toppin	1	l b w, b Rock	0
E. H. Buckland, b Rock	16	b Smith	0
K. J. Key, b Toppin	5	c Hawke, b Toppin	51
T. C. O'Brien, c Smith, b Rock	44	run out	28
H. V. Page, b Smith	22	not out	78
L. D. Hildyard, b Toppin	13	c Wright, b Buxton	18
W. E. T. Bolitho, b Toppin	24	b Smith	30
A. E. Newton, l b w, b Toppin	1	b Smith	11
A. H. J. Cochrane, b Toppin	1	b Smith	0
H. O. Whitby, b Toppin	1	c Hawke, b Rock	0
E. W. Bastard, not out	4	b Smith	12
B 2, l b 2	4	B 6, l b 5	11
Total	136	Total	239

CAMBRIDGE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. W. Wright, b Whitby	78	c Buckland, b Bastard	15
H. W. Bainbridge, c Cochrane, b Brain	101	l b w, b Bastard	7
Hon. M. B. Hawke, b Cochrane	17	not out	5
C. W. Rock, b Cochrane	6		
J. A. Turner, b Whitby	3		
G. M. Kemp, c Bolitho, b Whitby	29	b Bastard	26
C. D. Buxton, c Newton, b Whitby	2	not out	36
F. Marchant, run out	8		
P. J. de Paravicini, b Cochrane	0		
C. Toppin, not out	11		
C. A. Smith, c O'Brien, b Bastard	23		
B 4, l b 5	9		
Total	287	Total	89

Cambridge has now won 26 matches and Oxford 23, two not having been finished.

Crosse Scholarship (£20 for three years) in Theology, is offered annually to Bachelors.

Davies Scholarship. — (*See* CRAVEN SCHOLARSHIP.)

Dean. — The Dean of a College looks after the religious services in Chapel, and the attendance of Undergraduates thereupon, and in general has a care for the moral and religious behaviour of the students. He need not be in Orders, but may delegate the conduct of the services to Chaplains.

Degrading.—An Undergraduate is said to "degrade" when he is allowed to go down for a year or a longer period on account of illness or other urgent cause; and he may receive permission from the Council to be a candidate for any University Scholarship, or other Academical Honours, or for Honours in any Tripos, in the same way as though the period of absence had not occurred, on application being made by his Tutor, accompanied by the necessary certificates.

Degree Day.—The days of general admission to the title of Bachelor Designate in Arts, for those who earn the degree by one of the Special Examinations immediately preceding, are the Saturday before the third Sunday in June, and (in certain cases) the Thursday before the last day of Michaelmas Term; and the days of general admission to the title of Bachelor Designate in Arts or Law, for those who have earned the degree by any Tripos, are the Tuesday before the third Sunday in June, and the Thursday before the last day of Michaelmas Term. Students admitted to a degree on other days must pay additional fees. The ceremony takes place in the Senate House. First of all, the Bedells hand to the Proctors the Supplicats (*which see*) of all candidates, and the Senior Proctor reads them through, and pronounces them approved by the words *Omnes placent* (or A.B. *non placent* if any are disapproved). Then the Senior Wrangler (if it be the day for admitting him) is presented to the Vice-Chancellor by his Father (or Prælector), and receives his degree on his knees. Then the other candidates are presented in groups of four or five by their respective Fathers (who give to each son a finger of their right hand) in the order of King's College, Trinity, St. John's, and the other Colleges and Hostels in the order of their foundations, ending with the Non-Colls.; and after all have been presented, they kneel before the Vice-Chancellor and receive their degrees, in the order in which their names stand in the various Triposes (Mathematical, Classical, etc., in the order of their foundation) or in the Specials. The whole proceedings are tedious, but they are generally enlivened by more or less witty and appropriate remarks from Undergraduates in the gallery. Bachelors Designate in Arts or in Law are not properly B.A. or LL.B. till their degree has been completed on the following last day of Michaelmas Term by the ceremony of Inauguration (*which see*). Bachelors in any Faculty are admitted to the degree of Master or Doctor in a similar manner, but these degrees are completed by "creation" on Commencement Tuesday (*which see*).

Degrees.—The degrees granted by the University are:

(1) in Arts, Bachelor and Master of Arts (B.A. and M.A.).

(2) in Divinity, Bachelor of Divinity (B.D. or S.T.B., *i.e.*, Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus) and Doctor of Divinity (D.D. or S.T.P., *i.e.*, Sacræ Theologiæ Preceptor).

(3) in Law, Bachelor, Master, and Doctor of Law (LL.B., LL.M., and LL.D.).

(4) (*a*) in Medicine, Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine (M.B. and M.D.); (*b*) in Surgery, Bachelor and Master of Surgery (B.C. and M.C.); (*c*) Certificates are also given in Sanitary Science (S. Sc. Cert. Cantab.).

(5) in Science, Doctor of Science (Sc.D.).

(6) in Letters, Doctor of Letters (Litt. D.).

(7) in Music, Bachelor and Doctor of Music (Mus. B. and Mus. D.).

The conditions of obtaining the degrees in each of these faculties are given under separate headings. (*See* ARTS, DIVINITY, &c.)

Discipline, University.—The Court of Discipline for persons *in statu pupillari* consists of the Chancellor and six Heads of Colleges appointed by Grace (commonly called the Vice-Chancellor's Court); and it has power to punish by deprivation of degree, expulsion from the University, or by rustication, or by any lighter sentence. (*And see* SEX VIRI, *and* PROCTORS.)

Divinity, PROCEEDINGS IN.—A Master of Arts or Law may be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity (B.D. or S.T.B., *i.e.*, Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus) at the end of the seventh year from his creation, provided he has preached once in the University Church and has at least four years after his creation either (1) kept an Act (*see* ACT), or (2) printed a dissertation composed by himself, in Latin or English, on some Theological subject, approved by a majority of the Professors of Divinity. When a dissertation is composed, if it is considered satisfactory by a majority of the Professors, the Regius Professor and his assessor examine the candidate in writing, and partly *vivâ voce*, if they think fit, on subjects connected with his dissertation and on Theology generally, unless the Professors unanimously decide to exempt him from this examination on the ground that the special merits of his dissertation, or of his published works, appear to them sufficient to entitle him to the degree.

A Bachelor of Divinity of not less than five years' standing (or, by special Grace, of not less than twelve years' standing from his Master's degree) may proceed to the degree of Doctor of Divinity (D.D. or S.T.P., *i.e.*, Sacræ Theologiæ Preceptor) if he has preached once in the University Church and printed a dissertation similar to that required for the B. D. degree, and such dissertation has been accepted as satisfactory by a majority of the Professors of Divinity. Besides the sermon, every candidate for a degree in Divinity subscribes to a belief in the Thirty-nine Articles and the doctrine of the Church of England, and for the Doctor's degree also makes a declaration of belief in the whole of the canonical Scriptures, etc. It will be seen, therefore, that unlike all other degrees in the University, those in Divinity are confined to a particular class and creed, viz., clergymen of the Church of England.

Divinity, PROFESSORS OF.—There are four Professorships of Divinity: (1) the LADY MARGARET, founded in 1502, by the mother of Henry VII., to which the electors are Doctors and Bachelors of Divinity who are members of the Senate. The present Professor is C. A. SWAINSON, D.D., Master of Christ's; (2) the REGIUS, founded in 1540 by Henry VIII., to which the Council of the Senate elects. The Regius Professor, whether Fellow of Trinity or not, is entitled to rooms (unless married) and commons in that College. The present Professor is B. F. WESTCOTT, D.D., Fellow of King's; (3) the NORRISIAN, founded 1777 by John Norris, to which the Heads of Houses elect. The present Professor is J. R. LUMBY, D.D.; (4) the HULSEAN. In 1860 the office of Christian Advocate, founded by Rev. John Hulse in 1789, was changed to that of Hulsean Professor of Divinity, who must print and publish six lectures in the course of every six years. The Vice-Chancellor, the Masters of Trinity and St. John's, and the other three Professors of Divinity are the electors to this Professorship, of which the endowment now produces about £600 a year. The present Professor is F. J. A. HORT, D.D., Fellow of Emmanuel. On the next vacancy in the Regius Professorship of Greek, the Canonry of Ely now attached to that chair will be taken from it, and attached to a new Professorship of Divinity, to be called the ELY PROFESSORSHIP.

Divinity School.—When the old Divinity School was thrown into the Library in 1856, William Selwyn, D.D., Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, agreed to set apart £700 a year from the income of his chair to augment the stipend of the Norrisian Professor, and on the next vacancy in the latter to continue the same for the furtherance of theological studies in what way might seem best. A sum of about £10,700 had thus accrued when he died, and by the help of this amount was built the Selwyn Divinity School, opposite St. John's College. The building, which was opened in 1879, is by Mr. Basil Champneys, in "English Gothic of the early part of the sixteenth century." It contains two lecture rooms for Divinity, a Library, and rooms for the four Professors. The Literary Lecture Rooms are also included in the building.

DOWNING COLLEGE.

THE sole founder of this College was Sir George Downing, Bart., of Gamlingay Park, Cambridgeshire; who, by a will dated 20th December, 1717, devised his estates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, first to Sir Jacob Gerrard Downing, and afterwards to other relations in succession, and in failure thereof, to build and found a College at Cambridge. Sir Jacob died in 1764, and (the other devisees having previously died without issue) the foundation ought immediately to have been carried into execution. However, much litigation followed, through the opposition of Lady Downing and the other heirs-at-law; but at length, in 1800, the Privy Council decided to recommend the foundation to His Majesty, and a Royal Charter was thereupon granted.

The College is approached by a carriage road from Regent Street, and consists of one court, with buildings only on two sides. These are of the plainest and most solid kind, faced with Ketton stone. The only ornaments are porticoes, of the Ionic order, at the south end of each side—adorning respectively the Master's Lodge, and the Hall and Combination Room. Near the latter are the Chapel and Library, which are of a mean and temporary character. The Library contains some MSS. left by Mr. J. Bowtell, including a history of the town of Cambridge. Further building will probably be undertaken in a few years' time. The grounds in which the College stands are nearly the largest in Cambridge, and are very convenient in shape, forming an almost regular oblong, bounded on three sides by Downing Street, Tennis Court Road, and Lensfield Road, and on the fourth by Downing Lane and the backs of the houses on one side of Regent Street. The part between the College buildings and Lensfield Road is private, including the Master's and Fellows' gardens, which are pleasantly laid out, and contain some old trees. The other side consists of fields, shaded by numerous trees, through which are footpaths open to the public leading to Tennis Court Road and Downing Street.

Visitor.

The Crown, by the Lord High Chancellor.

Master.

William Lloyd Birkbeck, M.A.

Professor of the Laws of England.

William Lloyd Birkbeck, M.A.

Professor of Medicine.

Peter Wallwork Latham, M.D.

Tutors.

John Perkins, LL.D.
Rev. J. C. Saunders, M.A.

Lecturers in Law and Moral Science.

Rev. T. J. Lawrence, M.A., M.L.
C. S. Kenny, M.L.

Lecturers in Medicine and Natural Science.

Rev. J. C. Saunders, M.A.
R. M. Lewis, M.A.

Bursar.

John Perkins, LL.D.

Dean.

Rev. J. C. Saunders, M.A.

Steward.

John Perkins, LL.D.

Librarian.

C. S. Kenny, M.L.

Prælector.

John Perkins, LL.D.

Fellows.

John Perkins, LL.D.
Charles Crawley, M.A.
Courtney Stanhope Kenny, M.L.
Rev. John Charles Saunders, M.A.
Alexander Hill, M.A., M.B.
William Philip Schreiner, M.A., LL.B.

Honorary Fellows.

George Murray Humphry, M.D., F.R.S.
Richard Henn Collins, M.A.

Chaplain.

Rev. J. C. Saunders, M.A.

ADMISSION.

Every candidate for admission must present a certificate from an M.A. of Cambridge or Oxford, that he is fit morally and intellectually to become a member of this University. There is no Entrance Examination. On admission each student pays £15 as Caution money, and an entrance fee of £1 1*s.*

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The Foundation Scholarships are worth not less than £50 per annum, and are tenable at least until the holder be of standing to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but may be extended till the holder is of standing to take the degree of Master of Arts. They are awarded to students of the College at the Annual Examination in the Easter Term, in Natural Science, Moral Philosophy, History, or Law.

Three or more Minor Scholarships are annually offered for competition among persons who are not members of the University, and are under nineteen years of age, or Undergraduates who have not resided one whole term in the University. They are worth from £40 to £70 a year, and tenable till the holder is of standing to compete for a Foundation Scholarship. The Examination is in Classics, Elementary Mathematics, Law, and Natural Sciences.

FELLOWSHIPS.

Candidates for Fellowships must have taken a degree in Arts, Law, or Medicine in the University of Cambridge or Oxford, and must be under thirty years of age. The Fellowships are tenable for seven years, provided that no year in which a Fellow has been engaged during two terms in College work is reckoned in his term of seven years, and provided also that one Fellow who has been Tutor for twenty-five years may retain his Fellowship for life. A Fellowship is vacated on election to a Professorship of the College, or on becoming Foundation member of any other College in the United Kingdom, or on presentation to a College benefice worth more than £400. Each Fellow receives a share from the divisible revenues of the College, not exceeding £200, besides rooms and commons.

EXPENSES.

The annual College expenses vary from about £75 to about £100; including Tutor's fees £18, establishment charges £10, dinner in Hall 2*s.* a day, rent of rooms £15 or £18 a year, and payments for commons, cook's bill, bedmaker, etc. The College fee for the B.A. degree is £4 4*s.* Fellow commoners pay £25 Caution money, £1 11*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee, and £30 tuition fees. (*See general article on* EXPENSES.)

CLUBS.

Athletic Club.—Entrance fee, 7*s.* 6*d.*; subscription, 5*s.* a term.

Boat Club.—Entrance fee, £1 1*s.*; subscription, £1 1*s.* a term.

Lawn Tennis Club.—Entrance fee, 7*s.* 6*d.*; subscription, 5*s.* a term.

The colours of the two last are black and magenta.

Reading Room.—Small variable subscription.

The *Debating* and *Shakespeare Societies* (no subscription), meet in men's rooms.

Ecclesiastical History, Dixie Professor of.—This Professorship was established 1884, under the provisions of the new Statutes, in connection with Emmanuel College. Stipend £500, paid by that College, together with a Fellowship thereat. The present Professor is M. CREIGHTON, M.A., Oxford.

Electoral Roll.—(*See* GOVERNING BODY.)

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

THIS College was founded in 1584 by Sir Walter Mildmay, on the site of a Dominican house established about 1240, which, at the suppression of the monasteries, passed into private hands. By the rule of contraries, Emmanuel College was intended to foster Puritanical principles, and for many years it fulfilled this object, for several of the Pilgrim Fathers studied here, as well as John Harvard, the founder of Harvard University.

The south side of the College was rebuilt in its present form in 1716, and the long and handsome west front in 1769. In the middle of the latter, between four Ionic pillars surmounted by a pediment, is the entrance, leading through an arcade into the principal court. Opposite is a cloister of eleven arches, over which is a large picture gallery, attached to the Master's Lodge. Here are many portraits of interest and value, including Sir Walter Mildmay, by Van Somer; Archbishop Sancroft, by P. P. Lens; Sir William Temple, reputed to be by Lely; and others, by Romney and Gainsborough.

In the middle of the cloister—the walls of which are adorned by numerous memorial tablets—is the west door of the Chapel. This was built between 1678 and 1688, after designs by Sir Christopher Wren, at the instance of Archbishop Sancroft, to replace the former Chapel—now the Library—which had been puritanically built north and south. Wren's Chapel is adorned outside with Corinthian columns, and the internal fittings are of oak carved in corresponding style. Over the altar is a fine painting of the Prodigal Son, by Amiconi; and the altar-plate, presented by Sancroft, is handsome. Among the tombstones is that of Dr. Laurence Chaderton, first Master, died 1640, ætat. 103. The Library on the north side of the court is a plain room, containing about 20,000 books and some very valuable MSS. Among the latter may be mentioned a folio MS. of Wickliffe's translation of the Bible (very rare), and a quarto MS. of his New Testament; also a Hebrew MS. of the Old Testament, purchased at Venice for its weight in silver by the learned William Bedell, afterwards Bishop of Kildare.

The Hall, which is west of the Library, has a good stucco ceiling and two lofty bay-windows at the east end; it contains portraits of the founder, and of Dr. Samuel Parr, and others. At its upper end the Hall communicates with the Combination Room, where the founder is again seen on the walls, and where there is also a portrait of William Dudley, by Lely. There is a small and poor-looking second court, of which the west and north sides were built in 1824, and the other two sides are occupied by the Hall and Library. The Founder's Cup, annually brought forth at the feast, is a very elaborately-carved and richly-gilt piece of plate, attributed to Benvenuto Cellini. In the grounds behind the Chapel is a fair-sized pond, which in skating weather is generally open to the public, and is in fact the only skating-ground within the precincts of the town.

John Harvard and Sancroft have been incidentally mentioned as famous members of the College; to these may be added Ralph Cudworth, afterwards Master of Clare Hall, and of Christ's College; Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich; Chief Justice Pemberton; Sir William Temple; and Dr. Samuel Parr, whose pipe and tobacco-box are amongst the College treasures.

Visitor.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, with the REGIUS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY and the REGIUS PROFESSOR OF LAW as Assessors.

Master.

SAMUEL GEORGE PHEAR, D.D.

Tutor.

W. CHAWNER, M.A.

Assistant Tutor.

A. T. CHAPMAN, M.A.

Lecturers in Mathematics.

R. R. WEBB, M.A.
W. B. ALLCOCK, M.A.

Lecturers in Classics.

J. A. SHARKEY, M.A.
J. ADAM, B.A.

Lecturer in Divinity.

J. O. F. MURRAY, M.A.

Lecturer in Hebrew.

A. T. CHAPMAN, M.A.

Lecturer in Natural Science.

W. N. SHAW, M.A.

Lecturer in Law.

HENRY BOND, M.A.

Dean.

J. O. F. MURRAY, M.A.

Steward.

W. N. SHAW, M.A.

Bursar.

A. ROSE, M.A.

Prælector.

W. N. SHAW, M.A.

Librarian.

E. S. SHUCKBURGH, M.A.

Fellows.

REV. ARTHUR THOMAS CHAPMAN, M.A.
(*s*) REV. ALFRED ROSE, M.A.
REV. THOMAS PITTS, M.A.
(*s*) WILLIAM CHAWNER, M.A.
REV. FENTON JOHN ANTHONY HORT, D.D.
REV. WILLIAM CHATTERLEY BISHOP, M.A.
(*s*) WILLIAM NAPIER SHAW, M.A.
(*s*) REV. MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A.
(*j*) CHARLES HOWARD ALLCOCK, M.A.
(*j*) WALTER BURT ALLCOCK, M.A.
(*j*) HECTOR WILLIAM GAVIN MACKENZIE, M.A.
(*j*) EDWARD HOPKINSON, M.A.
(*j*) JAMES ADAM, B.A.

Honorary Fellow.

LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission must apply to the Tutor, sending particulars of age, etc., and a certificate of character. They must then undergo an Entrance Examination in Elementary Classics and Mathematics, which is held in January, June, and October, or, if necessary, at

(*s*) Senior Fellow under the New Statute.
(*j*) Junior Fellow under the New Statute.

other times. The entrance fee is £1 15*s*., and Caution money £15.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

There are twenty-four Scholarships on the College Foundation: four of £80 a year; four of £70; four of £60; six of £50; and six of £40. There are also five Scholarships on the Foundation of Dr. Thorpe, awarded to students of not less than three terms' standing; two at least being awarded for proficiency in Theology, and these are tenable with any one of the above-named College Scholarships. Scholarships are usually awarded to resident Undergraduates after the College Examinations in the Lent and Easter Terms, and are tenable till B.A., or with special permission of the Governing Body, until M.A. Entrance Scholarships (tenable in the first instance for not more than two years) are offered for competition to candidates under nineteen years of age who have not commenced residence, at an Examination usually held early in January. The Examination in 1886 will take place on Tuesday, January 5, and three following days.

There are ten Exhibitions from about £16 to £50 a year, with preference in favour of candidates from certain schools. Besides these there are other Exhibitions arising from accumulations from vacancies which are applied to the encouragement and assistance of deserving students.

There are two Sub-sizarships of the annual value (including allowances) of not less than £30, and four Sizarships worth not less than £50. The Sub-sizarships are tenable for one year, and are filled each October after examination, if necessary, from candidates who have not commenced residence. Applications must be sent to the Tutor before September 15, with testimonials as to (1) character; (2) attainments; (3) need of assistance. Each sub-sizar, if he has passed the Previous (and otherwise behaved satisfactorily), will at the end of his first year be elected into a Sizarship, which is tenable for two years.

FELLOWSHIPS.

Under the Statutes of 1882 the Fellowships, at present numbering thirteen, are divided into Senior and Junior. The latter are tenable for six years from the date of election, and are open to all Graduates of the University of Cambridge or of Oxford. The Senior Fellowships are tenable generally so long as the person elected holds any one of the following qualifying offices of the University, viz., Professor, Reader, Orator, Librarian, Registrary, or any one of the following qualifying College offices, viz., Dean, Tutor, Bursar, Assistant Tutor, Lecturer. Besides persons holding any one of these offices, any person eminent in Theology, Literature, or Science is eligible to a Senior Fellowship. One Senior Fellowship is reserved for the Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History. A Senior Fellow who has held the office of Tutor for fifteen years, or any one or more of the offices of Dean, Tutor, Assistant Tutor, Lecturer, or Bursar for a continuous period of twenty-five years is entitled to retain his Fellowship for life. The emoluments of each Fellow consist of a dividend from the available annual income of the College, not exceeding £250, together with rooms, dinner in Hall, and allowance for commons for such as are in residence.

EXPENSES.

The expenses at this College are about the same as the average of most other Colleges. Tuition fee (including private tuition) £7 a term, establishment charges £3 3*s*. a term, rent of rooms from £3 13*s*. 4*d*. to £8 a term, and dinner in Hall 1*s*. 10*d*. a day. The College fee for B.A. degree is £4 10*s*. (*see general article on* EXPENSES).

CLUBS.

Athletic Club.—Entrance fee, 2*s*. 6*d*.; subscription, 7*s*. 6*d*. a year.

Boat Club.—Entrance fee, £1 1*s*.; subscription, £1 a term. Colours, cerise and dark blue.

Cricket Club.—Entrance fee, 5*s*.; subscription, £1 1*s*. a year.

Football Club.—Subscription, 5*s.* a year.

Lawn Tennis Club.—Entrance fee, 7*s.* 6*d.*; subscription, 2*s.* 6*d.* a term.

Musical Society. — Entrance fee, 2*s.* 6*d.*; subscription, 5*s.* a term.

Debating Society.—Subscription, 5*s.* for life.

There is also an Essay Club, called the Mildmay Essay Club.

Esquire Bedells—A. P. Humphry, M.A. (Trin.), and F. C. Wace, M.A. (St. John's).—Two Esquire Bedells (elected in the same way as the Public Orator, salary £200 each) "attend the Chancellor (or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor), whom they precede with their silver maces upon all public occasions and solemnities; they receive from him the Graces at Congregations and deliver them to the Proctors; they summon members of the Senate to the Chancellor's Court; and see to the maintenance of the University ceremonies, and the forms of conducting public business."

Evans Prize (about £10) is given to best candidate in papers on Ecclesiastical History and the Greek and Latin Fathers in the second part of the Theological Tripos.

Exeat.—(*See* ABSIT.)

Exhibitions. — (*See* SCHOLARSHIPS.)

Expenses.—The present article deals only with the average total expenditure of Undergraduates at any of the older Colleges from the date of their admission, to the taking of their B.A. degree at the most usual period of nine terms after entrance. Under the separate Colleges will be found particulars of some of the regular charges, which vary in different Colleges. At the new hostels, viz., Cavendish College, Selwyn College, and Ayerst's Hostel, inclusive charges are made to cover all expenses (*see* CAVENDISH COLLEGE, *etc.*). The same system has recently been partially introduced at Queens' College (*which see*). The expenditure of Non-Collegiate Students, which may be considerably less than at any College, is dealt with under the heading, NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.

"The difference in the least possible cost of living at the different Colleges scarcely exceeds £10, for though the minimum rent of rooms in the several Colleges varies, yet a student has the option of living in lodgings." So says a most experienced College tutor, the Rev. H. Latham, in the article on "University and College Expenses" in the Cambridge "Students' Guide" (ed. 1880). The figures which follow are taken almost entirely from that article, to which reference should be made by any who desire more detailed information. The case of a Pensioner only is taken; the varying amount of assistance given to Scholars, Exhibitioners, and Sizars will be found given under each College. Higher fees are charged to noblemen, specially entered as such, and to Fellow-commoners; but these two classes have nearly disappeared.

The expenditure may be classed under five heads: (1) University Charges, which are absolutely fixed (*see* FEES, UNIVERSITY); (2) Initial Expenditure; (3) Cost of Living; (4) Cost of Learning; (5) Personal Expenses.

Under (1) there are:

	£	s.
Matriculation Fee ...	5	0
Capitation Tax (17*s.* a year)	2	11
Previous Examination Fee	2	10
Tripos Fee*	2	2
B.A. Degree Fee† ...	7	0
Total	£19	3

(2) *Initial Expenditure* includes:

Caution money (ultimately returned), £15; entrance fee, varying from £1 to £5; cap, gown, and surplice, or cap and gown only, from £2 to £5. Furniture: Every student provides his own house linen, and must also purchase crockery, glass, knives, forks, and spoons, costing, say, from £4 to £12. If he goes into lodgings, he finds all actual furniture provided; but if he goes into College rooms, he must in nearly all cases purchase furniture, a great part being most generally taken on valuation from the outgoing tenant; the outlay on this account varies, say, from £20 to £50. About half of this amount is usually recovered by the sale of the furniture on leaving, as men do not often take away anything except a few special articles. Cases have even occurred in which, through different valuers being employed, the furniture, after three years' use, has actually been sold for more than was originally given for it. The total initial expenditure is thus seen to be between £42 and £87, if a man gets rooms in College, which is not often the case, in his first term; or between £22 and £37 if he goes into lodgings. The lower figure can hardly be improved upon, but of course the upper figure can be easily exceeded.

---

* For men taking an ordinary degree there are instead of the Tripos fee the fee for Special Examination of the same amount, and also for the General Examination of £1 5*s.*, making total £20 8*s.*

† There is also a fee charged by each College on taking the B.A. degree, varying in amount from about £3 to £5.

(3) *Cost of Living*, and College establishment charges:

(*a*) Room-rent varies considerably in different Colleges, partly because rates, taxes, and fixtures are sometimes included and sometimes charged separately; and where it is high, Undergraduates can choose lodgings, the cost of which varies from £5 to £16 a term, according to size and situation. This rent includes attendance, which in College is charged at from £1 to £2 a term. A low estimate for rooms, attendance, taxes, etc., is £16 5*s*. a year.

(*b*) Coals and laundress may be put at between £8 and £11 a year.

(*c*) The establishment charges vary in different Colleges, and in some cases are charged in a lump sum, and in others distributed in particular items. The usual charge is about £10 a year, and the highest (at Trinity) £20.

(*d*) Meals: Dinner in Hall is a compulsory meal (*i.e.*, attendance on it and payment for it are compulsory, except under special leave of absence), and the charge at different Colleges and at different times varies from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. a day, say, on an average, about 2*s*. "Commons," *i.e.*, bread, butter, and milk, are supplied for breakfast and tea from the buttery in fixed quantities, at from 6*d*. to 10*d*. a day, but less may be ordered, if desired, or these provisions may be obtained from tradesmen in the town. Dinner and commons together will therefore amount (at the lowest estimate of 2*s*. 6*d*. a day for twenty-six weeks) to £22 15*s*. a year. There will be, besides this, the necessary item of groceries, amounting at the least to £1 a term, and more often to £2 or more. Further, there is the more or less necessary "cook's bill," for dishes supplied for breakfast or lunch, and for extras in Hall; "various restrictions are made at different Colleges as to its amount. Some students spend little or nothing under this head, but £5 a term is not an uncommon amount, and in many cases it is very considerably more." The minimum expenditure on board and lodging is thus seen to be about sixty guineas a year.

	£	*s*.
Rooms, Attendance, etc.	16	5
Coals and Laundress ...	8	0
Establishment Charges	10	0
Dinner and Commons ...	22	15
Groceries...	3	0
Cook's Bill	3	0
Total ...	£63	0

Residence during the months of July and August is allowed to steady students reading for Honours; and such students, if living in lodgings, are generally required to come into College, but no rent is charged for rooms. The total cost of this Long Vacation residence need not be more than £10 or £12.

(4) Tuition is charged at every College at a fixed rate, usually £6 a term (but at King's £7, and Trinity £8). The Tutor's fee covers all lectures and

other teaching given in the College, as well as paying for the Tutor's salary and expenses, connected with the collection of College payments, and the general supervision of the pupils under him. Where the teaching given in College is not sufficient for any student, he is generally allowed the cost of a certain number of University or Inter-Collegiate Lectures; but some will find it necessary to have further recourse to private tuition. This is generally only required in the Long Vacation, when lectures are scarce; or for a few terms only in some special subject. However, men who aim at high Mathematical Honours for the most part still read with a coach, although some of the Colleges are now making special efforts to provide the full teaching required in Mathematics as well as in other studies. Backward students also, who can afford it, often indulge almost every term in a Poll Coach, whom they expect to do all the necessary cramming for them. Under the head of cost of learning must also be reckoned the Bookseller's Bill, say from £6 to £10 a year. The lowest annual expenditure on studies is therefore about £26, or if a man resides in the Long Vacation about £36.

(5) *Personal Expenses* of course vary more widely than any other kind of expenditure.

(*a*) *Travelling* to and from Cambridge three times in the year is a considerable item, say on an average £6.

(*b*) *Amusements and recreation* may be had very cheaply by men who are content to take their daily exercise in walks; and subscription to the various College Athletic Clubs is quite voluntary. The subscription to the College Reading Rooms is very slight; but most men who can afford it join the Union (*which see*).

(*c*) *Dress* need cost no more at Cambridge than anywhere else, specially if the ready money system is followed.

(*d*) *Hospitality*, shown principally in giving breakfasts or luncheons (as dinner is a common meal), is of course a very variable quantity. "Breakfasts" in especial, by an unfortunate custom, have come to be absurdly heavy meals, but of course an Undergraduate possessed of a little courage may invite one or two friends to a simple and inexpensive meal.

Any one who contemplates entering the University will be able to judge for himself, from the above particulars, how far, if at all, he would be able to reduce his annual expenditure below £140.

Experimental Physics, Professor of.—This Professorship was established by the University in 1871 for the advancement of the knowledge of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism especially, and was intended to terminate with the tenure of office of its first holder, J. Clerk Maxwell. It was made permanent under the 1882 Statutes, by which the stipend was raised to £850, and mode of election, etc., regulated (*see* PROFESSORS). The present Professor, JOSEPH JOHN THOMSON, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity, was elected in December, 1884. He is assisted by two Demonstrators (salary £150 each), R. T. Glazebrook, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity, and W. N. Shaw, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel, and two Assistant Demonstrators. This Professor is sometimes called the Cavendish Professor, as he has charge of the Cavendish Laboratory.

Fees (University).—(*See also* EXPENSES.)

Matriculation.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Nobleman	15	10	0
Fellow Commoner	10	10	0
All other persons	5	0	0
All other persons matriculated by special permission on any other day than a day of General Matriculation (excepting candidates for Musical Degrees), an extra fee of	0	10	6

Capitation Tax.

	£	s.	d.
All members of the University, per annum ...	0	17	0

Examinations.

	£	s.	d.
Previous Examination (for each of Parts I. and II., or on exemption from either of these parts)	1	5	0
General Examination ...	1	5	0
On admission to a Tripos Examination (to come into force on first day of Easter Term, 1887)	2	2	0
On admission to any Special Examination (to come into force on first day of Easter Term, 1887)	2	2	0
Bachelor of Medicine (First Examination, for each of the two parts)	1	11	6
Bachelor of Medicine (Second Examination, for each of the two parts)	1	11	6
Bachelor of Surgery... ...	2	2	0
Master of Surgery	3	3	0
State Medicine (for each of Parts I. and II.)	4	4	0
Bachelor of Music (Part I.) (to come into force on first day of Easter Term, 1887)	2	2	0
Bachelor of Music (Part III.)	3	3	0
Doctor of Music	3	3	0

⁂ A candidate who has once paid the fee for a Tripos Examination, does not pay it again on admission to any other Examination for a Tripos.

To the Regius Professor of Laws (Papers 4, 5, and 6 of the Tripos Examination, when taken alone for the LL.B. or LL.M. degree)	£3	3	0
To the Regius Professor of Laws (the Act for the degree of LL.D.)	10	10	0

Degrees.

	£	s	d.
B.A. or LL.B. at times of General Admission ...	7	0	0
B.A. or LL.B. at other times	10	10	0
M.A. or LL.M.	12	0	0
M.B.	8	0	0
M.B. (if B.A. or LL.B. previously)	2	0	0
M.B. (if B.C. previously) ...	6	0	0
B.C.	8	0	0
B.C. (if B.A. or LL.B. previously)	2	0	0
B.C. (if M.B. previously) ...	6	0	0
M.C.	8	0	0
B.D.	8	0	0
Mus. B.	5	0	0
Mus. D.	10	0	0
Doctors in all other Faculties	20	0	0

Privy Councillors, Bishops, etc., admitted to degrees conferred *honoris causâ*, pay twice the ordinary fee for the degree, and £10 10*s*. in consideration of the Orator's Speech.

Persons admitted to degrees conferred *honoris causâ* "for conspicuous merit," pay the ordinary fee for the degree, and £5 5*s*. in consideration of the Orator's Speech.

Persons admitted to Titular degrees pay no fee.

Candidates for degrees conferred in their absence pay £5 in addition to the ordinary fee.

The fees for the incorporation of a Graduate from Oxford or Dublin are the fee for matriculation, and that for the degree to which the candidate is admitted.

Fellow-Commoners. — Undergraduates and Bachelors who are allowed to dine with the Fellows, and have some other privileges for the payment of higher fees, are called Fellow-commoners. The class has now nearly died out, except at Downing College, where, according to the 1884 Calendar, there are twenty-one Undergraduate Fellow-commoners, against four only in all the other Colleges put together.

Fellows.—There are about 350 Fellows altogether in the different Colleges. They are for the most part chosen from among the B.As. of the College, who have taken the best degrees; but at Trinity there is a stiff Examination and a dissertation to be written for a Fellowship; at St. John's also there is a Fellowship Examination, and at King's a dissertation is required. The number and conditions of the Fellowships at each College are given under the separate Colleges. By the 1882 Statutes their value in each case is limited to £250, exclusive of rooms and commons; and the actual value, which depends on the available balance for distribution at the end of the year, is in many cases at present much less than that amount. The tenure is also limited to about six years unless the Fellow holds certain College or University offices, and the Fellowship is vacated on presentation to a College living worth £400. The new Statutes have altogether removed the mediæval remnant of celibacy, as a condition in the tenure of College Fellowships. Till that date, in many Colleges a Fellowship could be retained for life, though the Fellow was living in New Zealand, as long as he remained unmarried; while residents, working hard for their College, lost their Fellowship as soon as they lapsed into matrimony. One disadvantage of the system is illustrated by the following story: A. B., Fellow of —— College, went to Australia, married, and continued to draw his annual stipend, forgetting to tell the College of his wedding; when he died, his widow applied for the money to be continued to herself. Now nothing is said about marriage, but some of the Fellows are obliged to reside within the precincts of the College during term time. Trinity Hall and Jesus College have built houses adjoining the College for married Tutors, and other Colleges may one day follow suit.

Fine Art, Slade Professor of.—Established in 1869 on an endowment left by Mr. Felix Slade, which produces an annual stipend of about £350. The Professor is elected for three years, but may be re-elected; the electors being the Vice-Chancellor, three persons on the Electoral Roll appointed by the Senate, the Presidents of the Royal Academy and of University College, London, and Mr. A. W. Franks, the last being nominated for life. The Professor is not bound to reside at the University, but must give a course of not less than twelve lectures every year. Since 1873 the post has been held by SIDNEY COLVIN, M.A.

Fitzwilliam Museum.—Richard, Viscount Fitzwilliam, dying in 1816, bequeathed to the University his fine collection of pictures, books, illuminated MSS., engravings, etc., together with £100,000 South Sea Annuities, the dividends of which were to be used for the erection of a museum to contain the collection. Various benefactions have since been received. The building was begun in 1837, from the designs of Basevi, and was carried on after his death by Cockerell; the galleries were opened in 1849, but by that time the accumulated funds were exhausted, and not till 1870 was the completion of the entrance hall, etc., undertaken. The Fitzwilliam is one of the finest modern Grecian buildings in existence; the noble portico, with its Corinthian pillars and sculptured pediment, the warmly decorated entrance hall, and the beautiful rooms, are alike effective. The Picture Galleries, however, which are all on the first floor, are rather too lofty for their purpose. Convenient movable catalogues are placed in each gallery, so that it is unnecessary to specify many of the principal pictures. There are but few representative examples of the greatest masters: *e.g.*, "Hermes, Herse, and Agraulos," by Paul Veronese, representing the moment when Agraulos is being turned to stone for jealousy of her sister; a "Venus and Cupid," by the elder Palma; a fine "Portrait of a Dutch Officer," by Rembrandt, and two good portraits by Hogarth. The hand of Titian can be traced in parts of the important work of his school, a "Lady and Gentleman," erroneously called for a long time "Philip II. and the Marchioness D'Eboli"; and there is a copy of Giorgione's "Venus" at Dresden. Of great masters on a lower level, there are several excellent examples: *e.g.*, Gerard Dow, specially his "Schoolmaster"; Adam Elsheimer of Frankfort, "Latona and the Shepherds," and "Cupid and Psyche"; Teniers and many other Dutch and Flemish painters, and some of the modern English school. One of the greatest treasures of the Museum is a cabinet containing twenty-five water-colour drawings by Turner, presented by Mr. Ruskin, which can be seen by any Graduate. On the ground floor is the Sculpture Gallery, in which are some fine antique marbles, chiefly those collected by Mr. J. Disney; and here is also an instructive series of Greek vases from Colonel Leake's collection, together with other miscellaneous antiquities and an ivory model of the Tagh Mahal. The casts of ancient sculptures formerly in this room have been removed to the Archæological Museum. The Library, next to the Sculpture Gallery, includes "an important library of printed and manuscript music, illuminated books and miniatures, and a magnificent series of engravings of the old German, Netherlandish, Italian, and Flemish masters," all collected by Fitzwilliam. The music has been supplemented by a collection of musical works presented by Mr. Pendlebury, which may be borrowed from the Library (three volumes at a time) by any Graduate or any person on recommendation of the Board of Musical Studies. The engravings, formerly pasted in books, are being separately mounted, and a selection of them is always on public view in stands placed in the Picture Galleries. The Library can only be inspected by Graduates and their friends whom they accompany, or by Undergraduates with an order from their College Tutor. The Picture and Sculpture Galleries are open to the public, every week-day except Friday, from 10 to 4 (10 to 6 in the summer months). Fridays are reserved for Graduates and Undergraduates in cap and gown, and friends accompanying them.

Football Clubs, Cambridge University.—(1.) The Rugby Union Football Club won six matches out of ten last season, and lost only three, one of which was the match against Oxford, played on December 10, 1884, and lost by a try to three goals and a try. The Cambridge team in this match consisted of H. F. Adams (Queens'), back; C. E. Chapman (Sidney), C. H. Sample (Emmanuel), and J. Le Fleming (Clare), three-quarter backs; E. A. Douglas (Christ's) and C. H. Neilson (St. John's), half-backs; C. B. J. Milne (Pembroke), H. F. Ransome (Caius), G. Jeffrey (Caius), V. C. Le Fanu (Trinity), H. W. Sample (Peterhouse), F. G. Swayne (Trinity), L. E. Stevenson (Christ's), W. T. Plews (Trinity Hall), and E. P. Alexander (Jesus), forwards. The result of this match left the score—Oxford 6, Cambridge 2, drawn 4. The United Universities played against London, on Nov. 9, and were very easily defeated, London winning by two goals and three tries to nothing. (2.) The Association Football Club, Captain (1884–5) W. N. Cobbold (Jesus), won fourteen matches out of twenty-one, including that against Oxford at the Oval on February 24, 1885, and lost four. The Cambridge team in the match with Oxford consisted of M. J. Rendall (Trinity), goal; A. M. Walters (Trinity) and H. Buckley (Jesus), backs; A. Amos (Clare), T. W. Blenkiron (Trinity), and F. E. Saunders (Caius), half-backs; B. W. Spilsbury (Jesus) and T. H. Marsh (Pembroke), right wing; T. Lindley (Caius), centre; and W. N. Cobbold (Jesus), captain, and F. Marchant (Trinity), left wing. The result of this match left Cambridge with eight wins against four scored by Oxford. On January 10, 1885, the United Universities played against London and the South, and won easily by six goals to one. The Inter-Collegiate Association Cup was won by Jesus College.

Footlights, The.—This dramatic Club was established in 1883, in order to develop latent histrionic talent in such members of the University as choose to join it. Social evenings, with songs, recitations, etc., by the members, are held every term; and to these gatherings members are at liberty to introduce friends. Public entertainments are given from time to time at the Theatre Royal. (*See also* A.D.C.)

Freshmen.—An Undergraduate is properly a Freshman till the end of his first year, but he forgets the fact by the end of his first term, and wishes others to forget it before the end of his first week. If he would be successful in hiding the natural disgrace of verdancy, a few elementary precautions must be taken. First, he must not alight on the Cambridge platform with high hat on head, or hat-box in hand; chimney-pots and their cases must on all accounts be left at home. In the matter of hats, there is safety in the ordinary hard round felt; even a straw hat should not be brought up, as the colour of the straw and of the ribbon will depend on the College Club which is eventually joined. Scotch bonnets, wide-awakes, and other soft things may be donned later according to taste, but the diffident ones had better begin with billycocks. Morning coats may be brought in the portmanteau, but the short tailless jacket looks more natural on the back. Having arrived, one of the first things is to get a cap and gown, which have to be worn in a peculiar way; the latter with the loop inside, and the former so placed on the head that the wearer can see one of the four corners (there is only one way of doing this). This academical dress has to be worn after dark, and in attending lectures, etc., according to University and College regulations; and by the more crushing laws of custom gloves, sticks, and umbrellas cannot be carried at the same time. But enough of dress.

Only one other accoutrement must be mentioned as absolutely to be left behind, along with boyhood, viz., sugar-tongs; for lump sugar, in Cambridge, is generally passed round and taken with the clean finger and thumb. The hands have little other social use, for there is total abstinence from handshaking, except on the first and last occasion of seeing an acquaintance in any term. When two men meet in the street or road who have nothing to say, they do not stop and say it, nor even mutter in passing, "Do?" but the tiniest nod or the least perceptible motion of the near eyelid suffices. The fresh springy youth, who comes up with some boyish bubbling gush and sentiment, need not let himself be frozen by the seeming coldness and formality of the social atmosphere; and must never imagine himself "cut," but rather believe, till he meets with proof absolute, either that his seeming haughty senior is really short-sighted, or that his own sight is not clear enough to distinguish the courtly motion of the eyelid.

A shy and lonely lad has often found his first term disappointing, from the lack of friends or even speaking acquaintances he has made; it is almost as easy to live alone in Cambridge as in London. But on the other hand a little courage will melt the frozen surface, and persistency will even pierce the stony case of formality, and the Cambridge waters of comradeship will flow free and friendly. For instance, in most Colleges, a Freshman will find cards left upon him by the unseen hands of men senior to him; such calls he must perseveringly return, and that too, until he finds each of his several callers in; the ordeal may be severe, but among them all he is sure to find some whose acquaintance will be agreeable.

and perhaps one whose friendship will be valuable; the others will doubtless drop away gradually. If these calls are not returned as soon as possible, the term will soon slip by, and one opportunity of knowing these slightly older men will have gone, never to return. However, of course the largest number of close friendships will naturally be made with other Freshmen; for are they not "fed at the same Hall, struck by the same novelty, subject to the same lectures, tubbed in the same boats, inspired and depressed by the same Little-go and chance of being ploughed therein?" But even these frequent means of intercourse must be cultivated, or they will be barren.

There are other cards and circulars, which a Freshman will find on his table very punctually, besides those of the mysterious second year man, viz., those of tradesmen, and those of secretaries of every species of Society or Club. The former may be used as pipelights, or at any rate need not be "returned" at once. The latter also should not be hastily answered; even the College Clubs need not be joined, if a man has resolved that walking is the most suitable exercise for his muscles and his purse, and no Societies outside the College except the Union need be considered in the first term at least.

A book called "A Compendium of University Regulations" will be given to the Freshman on his first arrival; this he will do well to glance at—it is written in plain English—in order to find out what he is expected by the authorities to avoid, *e.g.*, smoking in the streets, dabbling in debts or other kinds of wastefulness, promoting horse-races or driving tandems. Disregard of these regulations, when discovered, is met with more or less serious discomforts. The Proctors, who attend to some of these matters, cannot be safely run away from, unless the flight be successful. One other matter of behaviour is not specified in the Compendium. There is a horrible tradition, still simmering at Cambridge, that one mark of an Undergraduate is to attend public entertainments at the Town Hall, and make a disturbance; or to parade the streets on the 5th of November and try to provoke a town and gown row. These things become rarer every year; and that they occur only in the October Term is due to the fact that only Freshmen take part in them. Any Freshman, therefore, who does not wish to air his greenness, will avoid this blackguard rowdyism.

Gate-fines.—All College gates and the doors of all licensed lodgings are locked at ten o'clock, and "Gate-fines" are inflicted on Undergraduates and Bachelors coming in after that hour. These fines, as a rule, only begin to be serious when midnight is passed; and the transgressor in such cases will often find himself called upon to pay a matutinal visit to the Dean or Tutor. Gating is a punishment inflicted for breaches of discipline, and consists in being obliged to be in by some hour earlier than ten o'clock. A man who is "gated" and comes in late, without being able to give a good reason for it, is liable to something much more serious than "Gate-fines."

General Examination (*see* ARTS, PROCEEDINGS IN).—The General Examination consists of papers on (1), The Acts of the Apostles in the original Greek; (2), a Latin Classic; (3), a Greek Classic; (4), Algebra; (5), Elementary Statics, treated so as not necessarily to require a knowledge of Trigonometry; (6), Elementary Hydrostatics and Heat. No person shall be approved by the Examiners unless he show a competent knowledge of each of the above subjects of examination. There are two additional papers, one containing one or more passages of English for translation into Latin Prose, and the other containing one or more subjects for an English Essay and questions on a selected play of Shakespeare or portion of the works of Milton. These papers are not obligatory.

The Examination is held twice a year in the Easter and Michaelmas Terms, and the selected Latin, Greek, and English subjects for any year are announced in the Easter Term of the previous year. The Examination is conducted entirely by printed papers; and the successful candidates are placed in four classes, arranged alphabetically.

Geological Museum. — This museum is in Senate House Passage, under Cockerell's Room in the Library, but the entrance is through the old gate of King's opposite Clare College. The collection was started by Woodward, founder of the Geological Professorship, and was largely increased under Sedgwick, the late holder of that chair, in memory of whom a new Geological Museum will shortly be built, when the rooms of the present Museum will probably be incorporated into the Library. The public are admitted between 10 and 4.

Geology, Woodwardian Professor of.—Founded by Dr. Woodward in 1727; election in future regulated by the 1881 Statutes (*see* PROFESSORS). Stipend £500, to be raised on next vacancy to £700. The present Professor is T. McK. HUGHES, M.A., Fellow of Clare.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

THIS College for the higher education of women was started in 1869, in a hired house at Hitchin, with six students. A few Graduates were induced to go all the way from Cambridge to lecture once, or more often, every week, but the manifest inconvenience of the distance led to a removal nearer Cambridge. The authorities could not, however, persuade themselves to settle in the heart of the University; they therefore alighted on a spot about two miles from the centre of the town, on the Huntingdon Road, in the parish of Girton. Here a convenient red-brick building was opened in 1873; it was enlarged in 1878, and again in 1883–4, so that it now contains rooms for the Mistress, resident lecturers, and about eighty students, with Hall, Lecture-rooms, Library, Gymnasium, and Hospital, etc. From 1873 to 1881, students of the College were informally admitted to various University Examinations, qualifying for the B.A. degree, after having fulfilled conditions of residence, etc., similar to those of members of the University. Since 1881 they have been admitted formally to the Previous and Tripos Examinations (*see* WOMEN AT THE UNIVERSITY), and some students have been also examined informally, as before, in the Examinations for the ordinary degree.

The Executive Committee consists of about thirty ladies and gentlemen, with the following officers:

Hon. Secretary.

MISS DAVIES, 17, Cunningham Place, London, N.W.

Secretary.

MISS KENSINGTON, 22, Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, London, W.

Bursar.

MRS. CROOM ROBERTSON, 31, Kensington Park Gardens, W.

Mistress.

MISS WELSH.

Secretary to the Mistress.

MISS WARD.

Resident Lecturers.

MISS JEX-BLAKE (*Classics*).
MISS SHELDON (*Mathematics*).
MISS ANELAY (*Natural Science*).
MISS C. JONES (*Moral Science*).

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission, who, except in special cases, must not be under the age of eighteen, have to undergo an Entrance Examination, held in London and other centres, in March and June. Application should be made to the Secretary for Forms of Entry "in time to return them, filled up, with the Examination fee (£1) not later than January 31 for the March Examination, and April 30 for the June Examination." Holders of certain Examination certificates are excused this Entrance Examination. "Students are not obliged to reside for the whole course of nine terms, but any one who can only afford a shorter time may enter and share in the advantages of the College for such time as she may be able to stay."

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

About six Scholarships or Exhibitions, worth from £30 to £80 a year each, and tenable for three years, are annually awarded on the results of the Entrance Examinations, or of an Examination in some special subject held at the same time. Particulars of those to be offered on any occasion may be obtained from the Secretary. "The Scholarships may be augmented in special cases of promising students who need further assistance. There are also possibilities of assistance, by way of loan on easy terms, to students unable to meet the whole expenses" (as to which application should be made to the Secretary).

EXPENSES.

"The charge for board, lodging, and instruction is £35 per term, paid in advance. This sum covers the whole of the University and College charges," including Examination fees. Students residing during part of the Long Vacation are charged in accordance with the number of weeks for which they stay.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

There are in the College *Lawn Tennis Clubs*, entrance fee 5*s*., subscription 2*s*. 6*d*. a term; *Gymnasium Club*, entrance fee 1*s*., subscription 6*d*. a term; *Racquet Court Club*, entrance 6*d*.; *Dramatic Club*, entrance 6*d*., and other literary clubs; a Choral Society; Debating Societies; and Fire Brigade.

Golf Club, Cambridge University.—This Club, established in 1876, has now over 100 members. The subscription is 10*s*. a term, and entrance fee £1 1*s*. There is a terminal competition for the "Linskill" Challenge Cup and the "Pirie" Medal. In the 1884–5 season the Club lost the match against Oxford by one hole to thirty-nine.

Gonville and Caius College.—This College, founded by Edmond Gonvil in 1348, and refounded by Dr. John Caius in 1558, is commonly called Caius (now pronounced "Keys") College. As Fuller says, Dr. Caius "gave it a new name, to be called Gonville and Caius College; but as in the conjunction of two Roman Consuls, Bibulus and Caius Julius Cæsar, the former was eclipsed by the lustre of the latter, so this his namesake Caius, hath in some sort obscured his partner, carrying away the name of the College in common discourse." (*For particulars see* CAIUS COLLEGE.)

Governing Body.—The legislative body of the University is called the Senate, and its meetings (or Congregations) are held in the Senate House. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Doctors of Divinity, Law, Medicine, Science, and Letters, Bachelors of Divinity, and Masters of Arts, Law, and Surgery, who retain their names on the University Register by payment of the necessary fees, have votes in this assembly. Every proposal—or Grace, as it is called—offered to the Senate for confirmation must first receive the sanction of the Council of the Senate. This body consists of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor as *ex-officio* members and four Heads of Colleges, four Professors, and eight other members of the Senate, chosen from and by the Electoral Roll at biennial elections to hold office for four years. The Electoral Roll is composed of resident members of the Senate, together with all officers of the University being members of the Senate, the Heads of Houses, the Professors, and the Public Examiners.

The executive officers of the University are the Chancellor, High Steward, Vice-Chancellor, Commissary, Sex Viri, Public Orator, Librarian, Registrary, Proctors, Esquire Bedells, and University Marshals. For their several duties, *see* separate headings.

Grace.—(*See* GOVERNING BODY.)

Graduate.—Any member of the University who has been admitted to the Bachelor's, or any higher degree, is a Graduate; but Bachelors of Arts or of Law are still *in statu pupillari*, and Bachelors of Arts, Law, Medicine, or Surgery do not enjoy the higher privileges of Graduateship, specially membership of the Senate.

Greek, Regius Professor of.—The appointment to this Professorship, founded by Henry VIII., 1540, is by the Council of the Senate. The stipend is now £40 a year with a Canonry in Ely Cathedral. On the next vacancy the Canonry will be severed from this Professorship, and the stipend will then be £650 (including a Fellowship at Trinity College). The present Professor is B. H. KENNEDY, D.D., Honorary Fellow of St. John's.

Grind.—There are three kinds of "grind" in Cambridge: (1), a chain-ferry; (2), a constitutional walk, particularly the Grantchester "grind"; (3), laborious study.

Gymnasium, in Market Passage, is open to members of the University every week-day, except Wednesday, from 11 to 4.30. Wednesday is the ladies' day, and the evenings are for townsmen.

Gyp.—The male servants who attend to College rooms are called Gyps.

Hall.—One of the most conspicuous buildings in every College is the Hall, used, of course, primarily for dinner, but also for the Annual College Examinations, and in some cases occasionally as a Lecture Room. In University colloquialism, "Hall" is synonymous with "dinner in the College Hall."

Halls.—The Colleges at Cambridge were all originally named "Houses" or "Halls." Gradually the name College, at first applied only to the members of the establishment, was extended to the buildings. Now the only Halls are Trinity Hall and Ridley Hall. The former differs in no respect from a College, and only retains the older name, to distinguish it from its larger neighbour, Trinity College; while the latter is only for Graduates.

Hare and Hounds Club, Cambridge University.—This Club meets for a run over the suitable country round Cambridge usually twice a week during the Michaelmas and Lent Terms. In the season 1884–5, the Club was successful against the Oxford University Club for the fourth time in succession; but was defeated by the South London Harriers. The team against Oxford consisted of L. W. Reed (St. John's), S. H. Whateley (Queens'), R. R. Conway (St. Catharine's), T. H. Kirby (St. John's), and F. A. Dale (Corpus).

Hare Prize (about £60) is given once in four years for an Essay on Ancient History or Philosophy, open to Graduates of not more than ten years' standing.

Harkness Scholarship.—Mrs. Pearson, of Penrith, who died in 1884, bequeathed £1,750 to the University of Cambridge, to found a Scholarship in Geology and Palæontology, to be named after her late brother, Professor Harkness, of Cork. Regulations for this Scholarship are not yet framed. Mrs. Pearson also left money for a similar Scholarship open to students of Girton and Newnham Colleges.

Harness Prize (about £15), for best English Essay on some subject connected with Shakespearian Literature, is given triennially; open to Undergraduates and Bachelors. Subject for Essay, to be sent up on or before January 30, 1886, is "A Critical Examination of the Influence exercised by Marlowe upon Shakespeare's Earlier Style."

Hawks' Club.—This is a cricket and social club; entrance fee £1 1*s.*, subscription £1 1*s.* for the October and Lent Terms, and £1 6*s.* for the May Term. It consists of present or past members of the University; and the election is by ballot of the committee, one black ball excluding. The Club Rooms, open daily, are at Carpenter's, All Saints' Passage.

Hebrew Prize (about £20) is given to the best candidate in Hebrew in the second part of the Theological Tripos. (*See also* MASON'S PRIZE, for Hebrew.)

Hebrew, Regius Professor of.—The appointment to this Professorship, founded by Henry VIII., 1540, is by the Council of the Senate. Salary £40 a year, with a Canonry at Ely Cathedral; the Professor, whether Fellow of Trinity or not, is also entitled to rooms (unless married) and to commons in that College. The present Professor is A. F. KIRKPATRICK, M.A., Fellow of Trinity.

High Steward—Earl of Powis, LL.D. (St. John's).—The High Steward (elected for life) has special power to take the trial of scholars impeached of felony within the limits of the University, and to hold and keep a leet according to the established charter and custom. His deputy, who receives a stipend of £4, is F. Barlow, M.A. (Trin. Hall).

Historical Tripos.—The Historical Tripos has to be taken in the third Easter Term, or, if previous Honours have been obtained, it may be taken in the fourth Easter Term after the first term of residence. It comprises papers on: (1), English History; (2, 3, 4), Special subjects, to be selected, generally speaking, from the periods termed Ancient, Medieval, and Modern respectively. (Either 3 or 4 to be always taken from English History. In subjects 2, 3, and 4, some knowledge of the chief original sources will be expected.) (5), Principles of Political Philosophy and of General Jurisprudence; (6), Constitutional Law and Constitutional History; (7), Political Economy and Economic History; (8), Public International Law in connection with selected Treaties; (9), Subjects for Essays. The selected periods are announced by the Board of Historical Studies three years before the Examination of any year, and the Board may publish from time to time a list of books recommended. Candidates who deserve Honours are placed in three classes in order of merit.

History (Modern), Professor of.—This Professorship was instituted by George I., 1724, and has been continued by each succeeding Sovereign, with whom the appointment rests; the stipend is £371, to be raised on next vacancy to £800. The present Professor is J. R. SEELEY, M.A., Fellow of Caius and Honorary Fellow of Christ's. (*See also* ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.)

Hobson's Conduit.—A curious conduit at the town end of the brook on the Trumpington Road is called Hobson's Conduit, in memory of the famous carrier immortalised by Milton. The water in this brook comes from the Nine Elms springs at Shelford, and supplies the unique brooklets on either side of Trumpington Street and St. Andrew's Street, as well as the swimming-baths of Emmanuel and Christ's Colleges, and the fountain on Market Hill. Hobson used to let horses, and always let them out in turn; hence arose Hobson's choice, "This or none."

Honours.—(*See* ARTS, PROCEEDINGS IN.)

Hopkins Prize.—The Hopkins Prize, founded in memory of the late W. Hopkins, M.A., F.R.S., is adjudged triennially by three persons, nominated by the Council of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, for an original memoir, invention or discovery connected with Mathematical, Physical, or Experimental Science, published during the three preceding years.

Hostel.—Any M.A. of the University may, with a license from the Vice-Chancellor, open a house or Hostel for the reception of Undergraduate students of the University. There is at present one Hostel of this kind, Ayerst's (*which see*); but another, St. Paul's (*which see*), is about to be opened. The two young Colleges, Cavendish and Selwyn (*which see*), were founded first merely as houses for Non-Collegiate Students, but have now been recognised by the University as independent bodies, under the name of Public Hostels. As far as the Undergraduates of Hostels are concerned, they are in all respects, except for the savour of antiquity, in the same position as members of a College; but in its corporate capacity in relation to the University a Hostel is inferior to a College in several respects, *e.g.*, its Head is not eligible for the post of Vice-Chancellor, it does not nominate Proctors in turn with the Colleges, and not being possessed of rich endowments it does not contribute to the Common University Fund, nor has it a share in the appointment of the Financial Board.

Hulsean Lecturer is appointed annually to preach four or more sermons on the Evidence for Revealed Religion, or the explanation of obscure passages in Holy Scripture. The stipend is about £100; and the electors are the Vice-Chancellor, the Masters of Trinity and St. John's, and the four Divinity Professors.

Hulsean Prize (between £70 and £80) is given annually for Dissertation on some portion (announced beforehand) of Christian Evidences, open to Undergraduates and Bachelors.

Inauguration.—A Bachelor's degree is completed by the ceremony of Inauguration, at which there is no necessity for the attendance of the Bachelor. The names of all the Bachelors are read in a certain order, and the Senior Proctor then pronounces them to be actually Bachelors. The Inauguration for Bachelors of Arts or Law takes place on the last day (or, if that be Sunday, on the last but one) of Michaelmas Term; and for Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery on Commencement Tuesday (*which see*).

Inceptor.—A Graduate who has been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts or of Law, is said to "incept" in Arts or in Law; and his proper title is Inceptor in Arts or in Law until the following Commencement Tuesday (*which see*), when his Master's degree is completed by "creation."

Incorporation. (*See* ADMISSION FROM OTHER UNIVERSITIES.)

Indian Civil Service.—Selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service, who elect Cambridge as their place of preparation, pursue their studies under the supervision of a Board appointed by the Senate, called the Board of Indian Civil Service Studies. The Board has appointed separate teachers in Hindi and Hindustani, Tamil and Telugu, Marathi, Bengali, Persian, and Burmese, and also provides assistance in the study of Indian History and Geography; while other suitable instruction is provided from sources not under the control of this Board, viz. (1), Indian Law, Jurisprudence, English Criminal Law, and Law of Evidence, taught by the Reader of Indian Law, whose office is attached to the Board of Legal Studies; (2), Sanskrit by the Professor of Sanskrit; (3), Arabic by one of the two Professors; (4), a specially adapted course in Political Economy, arranged by the Board of Moral Science Studies.

Indian Languages Tripos.—The Indian Languages Tripos, in 1887 and subsequent years, will be held in the Easter Term, instead of the Lent Term. It will be open to any student who has entered on his eighth term at least, having previously kept seven terms, provided that eleven complete terms shall not have passed after the first of the said seven terms, but may be taken later, in some cases as late as the sixteenth term, if certain other Honour Examinations, or one of the Special Examinations, have been passed, or later still, under certain other circumstances, with the special permission of the Council. The Examination consists of the following papers: (1), Translation into Sanskrit; (2), Selected Sanskrit Dramatic and other Poems; (3), Selected Sanskrit Prose works (including a philosophical treatise) and a selected portion of the Rig Veda with Sàyana's Commentary; (4), Passages for translation into English from unspecified Sanskrit works; (5), Paper on Sanskrit Grammar, including a selected portion or portions of a work of some native Grammarian; (6), Selected Persian works, including a portion or portions of the Masnaví; (7), Translation into Persian; (8), Passages for translation into English from unspecified Persian works; (9), Persian Grammar, and Arabic Grammar with especial reference to the forms occurring in Persian; (10), Selected Hindustani works, including the Intikháb i Kulliyát i Saudá; (11), Translation into Hindustani; (12), Passages for translation into English from unspecified Hindustani works; (13), Comparative Grammar of the Indo-European Languages; (14), History of the Indian Languages, Literature and Philosophy. The selected books are announced by the Board of Oriental Studies two years before the Examination of any year; the Board also publishes from time to time a list of books bearing on the last two papers. Candidates who deserve Honours are placed in three classes, arranged alphabetically, and no one can obtain a First Class who does not show a competent knowledge of Sanskrit together with Comparative Grammar, or of Persian (including the Arabic element) together with Comparative Grammar, or of Hindustani together with Sanskrit or Persian.

Jacksonian Professor.—(*See* NATURAL EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.)

Jeremie Prizes, two annually (about £15 each), are given to Undergraduates or Bachelors, by examination in Septuagint and Hellenistic Literature, held in the Michaelmas Term.

JESUS COLLEGE.

JESUS COLLEGE rose out of the ruins of a nunnery, founded in honour of St. Rhadegund, about 1133, and endowed by Malcolm IV. of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon and Cambridge, and by others. This nunnery had by the end of the fifteenth century fallen into a sad condition, through the negligence and extravagance of its inmates. In 1497—when, it is said, only two nuns, one of them a child, were living in the place—John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, obtained leave from King Henry VII. and Pope Julius II. to turn it into a College, expelling the nuns and appropriating the endowments. The Bishop, who was an excellent architect, superintended the necessary alterations in the buildings.

The entrance gateway, approached by a long passage called "The Chimney," between the high walls of the Master's and Fellows' gardens, is a pleasing example of Alcock's work, but injured by the substitution, in the last century, of sash windows for Gothic. Over the arch an ogee canopy points to a niche above, in which a statue of the founder is placed. The first court, which is only built on three sides, has been in great part rebuilt since Alcock's time, but near the middle of the east side is still left his gateway, leading into the cloister court. This gateway also has ogee work over the arch, and is particularly graceful. Part of the east and south sides of the cloister court are occupied by the north transept and the nave of the Chapel.

This is, after King's Chapel, the most interesting in Cambridge; it has suffered many alterations and restorations, but still remains an excellent example of transition from Norman to Early English. It was originally the conventual church, which Alcock cut down to the proper size for a College chapel. The north transept is the oldest part, about 1150, as may be seen from several Norman arches, most of which are blocked up. Next in age comes the nave, which lost its aisles and two-thirds of its length in Alcock's reduction. In the west wall is a monument to Tobias Rustat, one of the principal benefactors of the College. In the south-east corner of the south transept is a tombstone to one of the nuns, with the inscription, "*Moribus ornata jacet hic bona Berta Rosata,*" and the date 1261. The tower, having fallen in 1277, was rebuilt in Early English style. The most beautiful feature is the arcade in the lantern storey; our ancestors thought differently, for they hid it by a plaster ceiling, now happily removed. In the sides of the choir are the original Early English lancet-windows, and the elegant double piscina and sedilia. The eastern wall, which Alcock adorned with a Perpendicular window, was recently, for the third or fourth time, pulled down, and rebuilt with lancet-windows, similar to the others, and a rose-window above. The carved stalls have been carefully copied from remnants of the old stalls which were sold in the last century to make room for painted deal seats. But the best thing in the Chapel is its coloured glass. The windows in the choir are by Hardman, and those in the transepts by Morris and Jones.

The Hall on the north side of the cloister court has a fine oriel built by Alcock; and among its pictures is a portrait of Rustat by Lely, and one of Cranmer. The Combination Room east of the Hall has portraits of Cranmer, Henry VIII., and Mary Queen of Scots, and one, by Nicholas Maas, of a certain Harvey. The Library is also approached by the Hall staircase. Its chief treasures are theological works of the sixteenth century, and a human skeleton in a box with glass doors. The Master's Lodge, east of the entrance gateway, extends as far as the Chapel, being built partly over the portion cut off from the nuns' church. The northern, or "Pump Court," formerly divided in two by an unnecessary wall, is laid out as an ornamental garden. The eastern side was built in 1822, and the northern block by Waterhouse in 1869. This court is, like the first court, open on the western side. Further buildings have recently been begun. The whole College is surrounded by its own grounds, the Fellows' and Master's gardens being on the south, and meadows on the other three sides, used for cricket, lawn tennis, and football.

Among eminent Jesus men may be mentioned Archbishop Cranmer, Archbishop Sterne and his grandson Laurence Sterne, and S. T. Coleridge.

Visitor.

THE LORD BISHOP OF ELY.

Master.

Vacant.

Tutors.

REV. HENRY ARTHUR MORGAN, M.A.
REV. EDMUND HENRY MORGAN, M.A.

Assistant Tutors.

ARTHUR GRAY, M.A.
J. H. H. GOODWIN, M.A.

Lecturer in Classics.

REV. CHARLES EDWARD GRAVES, M.A.

Lecturers in Mathematics.

JOHN CAMPBELL WATT, M.A.
WILLIAM WELSH, B.A.

Lecturers in Theology.

Vacant.
REV. F. J. FOAKES JACKSON, M.A.

Lecturer in Hebrew.

REV. F. J. FOAKES JACKSON, M.A.

Bursar.

ARTHUR WESTMORLAND, LL.D.

Dean.

REV. EDMUND HENRY MORGAN, M.A.

Prælector.

JOHN HENRY HERBERT GOODWIN, M.A.

Steward.

ARTHUR GRAY, M.A.

Librarian.

J. C. WATT, M.A.

Rustat Bursar.

ARTHUR WESTMORLAND, LL.D.

Chaplain.

REV. F. J. FOAKES JACKSON, M.A.

Fellows.

FRANCIS JAMES ROUGHTON, M.A.
ARTHUR WESTMORLAND, LL.D.
ALFRED WALKER SIMPSON, M.A.
REV. HENRY ARTHUR MORGAN, M.A.
HUGH SHIELD, M.A., M.P.
THOMAS KING, M.A.
REV. EDMUND HENRY MORGAN, M.A.
HARRY ST. JOHN ARNELE HUNTER, M.A.
CHARLES BRAMLEY, M.A.
ARTHUR GRAY, M.A.
JOHN HENRY HERBERT GOODWIN, M.A.
ROBERT COOPER SEATON, M.A.
BINGHAM DIXON TURNER, M.A.
JOHN CAMPBELL WATT, M.A.
REV. HERBERT RYDER BANTON, M.A.
WILLIAM WELSH, B.A.

Honorary Fellows.

GEORGE STOVIN VENABLES, M.A.
SIR JOHN PETER DE GEX, M.A.
BENJAMIN LEIGH SMITH, M.A.
EDWARD AIKIN, M.A.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission should apply to one of the Tutors. The entrance fee is 6*s*. 8*d*.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

A fixed proportion of the revenue of the College is paid over to the Scholarship Fund. There are now about twenty-seven Foundation Scholarships, with stipends varying from £80 to £10.

There are also seventeen Scholarships varying from £40 to £50, according to merit, founded by Tobias Rustat, Esq., and appropriated to the sons of deceased clergymen, or, in default of such candidates, to the sons of living clergymen; and four other small Scholarships for sons of clergymen; and one Scholarship of £60, or two of £30 per annum, or thereabouts, open to students educated at Loughborough School.

The Foundation Scholarships may be held with any other. Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions (not exceeding £80 in value) are given for proficiency in Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Sciences, by Examinations early in each year, to candidates who intend commencing residence in October, and who are under nineteen years of age. Rustat Scholarships are also given by examination at the same time.

Full information respecting these Examinations may be obtained from one of the Tutors.

FELLOWSHIPS.

There are sixteen Fellowships at least, one of which is reserved as a Professorial Fellowship (*see* PROFESSORS). Any Graduate of Cambridge or Oxford is eligible for a Fellowship, which is tenable for six years, unless the holder is presented to a College benefice worth £400. The years, however, in which a Fellow has held one of certain College offices do not count in the six years, provided he has held such office at least five years. The emoluments of a Fellow are not more than £250, exclusive of rooms and commons.

EXPENSES.

The Tutorial fee is £6 a term; dinner in Hall, 2*s.* a day, and room-rent about £6 a term. The College fee for the B.A. degree is £4 2*s.* (*See general article on* EXPENSES.)

CLUBS.

Athletic Club.—Entrance fee, 6*s.*; Subscription, 6*s.* a year.

Boat Club.—Entrance fee, £1 1*s.*; subscription, £1 1*s.* a term.

Cricket Club.—Entrance fee, £1 1*s.*; Subscription, £1 1*s.* a year.

Football Club.—Entrance fee, 5*s.*; Subscription, 5s. a year.

Lawn Tennis Club.—Entrance fee, 5*s.*; Subscription, 5*s.* a term.

The Jesus colours are red and black.

Debating Society and Reading Room.—Subscription, 2*s.* 6*d.* a term.

Musical Society. — Entrance fee, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Subscription, 2*s.* 6*d.* a term.

The privileges of all the above Clubs may be acquired by an entrance fee of £2 2*s.* and a subscription of £1 11*s.* 6*d.* a term to the "Amalgamated Clubs."

Judicial Proceedings. — All causes and contentions which belong to the cognisance of the University are submitted to the judgment of the Chancellor, who may depute any case to his Commissary, unless one of the litigants be a person having the degree of Master of Arts, or some equal or higher degree. Such cases are determined without the formalities of law. Appeal from a judgment of the Commissary may be made to the Chancellor within twenty-four hours after judgment given; and appeal from a judgment of the Chancellor may be made to the Senate within two days after judgment given. In the latter case, five Judges Delegate are appointed to try the appeal by Grace of the Senate on the nomination of the Council. The Judges Delegate are to give judgment as soon as possible, and the judgment of the majority is binding. No second appeal to the University can be admitted.

Kaye Prize (about £60) is given every fourth year for Essay on an Ecclesiastical or Biblical subject, open to Graduates of not more than ten years' standing. Subject for 1887 Essay will be announced in December, 1886.

Keep.—A Cambridge man does not "live" in "chambers," but "keeps" in "rooms." So Shakespeare (Titus Andronicus v. 2) says:

> "Knock at his study, where, they say, he keeps."

KING'S COLLEGE.

HENRY VI. was the royal and munificent founder of this College. His project at first (1441) was to endow a small foundation, to consist of a rector and twelve scholars, for whom buildings were erected on a site north of the present College. These were sold to the University in the present century, and pulled down for the enlargement of the Library. The picturesque old gateway and outer wall are alone left, opposite the entrance of Clare College. In 1443 the King enlarged the scope of his foundation, and connected it with Eton, from which the scholars, when sufficiently advanced, were to be transferred to the College at Cambridge, now intended to educate seventy men.

The buildings to accommodate such a number of students were designed on an extensive scale, but only the Chapel was built in accordance with the royal plan. This noble and unique edifice, the pride of Cambridge, "almost the last great triumph of English Gothic art," built in the Perpendicular style, was begun in the founder's reign, continued slowly during those of his immediate successors, who diverted to other uses the money intended for its completion, but was more vigorously pushed on by Henry VII. and Henry VIII., in whose reign it was finished. "It is," says Fuller, "one of the rarest fabrics in Christendom, wherein the stonework, woodwork, and glasswork contend, which most deserve admiration. Yet the first generally carrieth away the credit (as being a Stonehenge indeed), so geometrically contrived that voluminous stones mutually support themselves in the arched roof, as if art had made them forget nature, and weaned them from their fondness to descend to their center." In other words, this "branching roof, self-poised" apparently, with its hanging keystones in each division more than a yard thick and above a ton in weight, is so contrived that its huge weight rests on the mighty buttresses outside. All the windows, except the large west one, were glazed between 1515 and 1531, by Flower and four other London glaziers. The west window was put up in 1871–9, by Clayton and Bell (given by Mr. E. Stacey, a former Fellow of the College), and its style is carefully imitated from the others. These old windows are probably unsurpassed by any in England, the east window has been said to be unrivalled in the world; and with few exceptions they have remained uninjured. The lower half of each of the side windows contains two pictures from New Testament history, taken in order all round the Chapel, beginning at the west window on the north side; and the upper half usually is occupied by two scenes from the Old Testament or Apocryphal books, typically corresponding to the scenes below; while down the centre of the whole window, separating the pairs of scenes, are four figures called messengers, bearing on scrolls Latin descriptions of the four pictures. The whole of the east window is occupied by scenes connected with the Judgment and Crucifixion of Christ, and the west window illustrates the Last Judgment. There are twelve windows on each side; at the sixth an elaborately carved screen and organ-loft divides the ante-chapel from the choir. The length of time spent in the progress of the building is revealed in the greater ornamentation of the stonework at the west than at the east end, which was first completed; and the wood-carvings of the screen are still later, being Renaissance work, probably by Italian hands. It was put up in the time of Anne Boleyn, whose initials, with those of Henricus Rex, are seen on it entwined in lovers' knots. The stalls in the choir are of the same age as the screen, but the canopies above them are nearly 150 years later; and the gates of the screen are of the time of Charles I. On each side of the Chapel are nine chantries, which fill up the intervals between the buttresses, and contain many monuments. But space forbids a more detailed description of the numberless points of interest in this Cambridge Cathedral, as it might well be called. The organ, enlarged in 1859, is a fine instrument, and the daily choral service is open to the general public.

The main court of the College, the north side of which is occupied by the Chapel, is separated from the street by a screen of open stonework, in the middle of which stands the gateway, which is more elaborate than elegant. The classical block of buildings opposite the entrance was built in 1724, from designs by Gibbs, but the stone screen and gateway, with the whole of the south side of the court, were built by Wilkins (1824–8), in the Gothic of that age. The buildings on the south side include the Hall, Combination Rooms, Library, and Provost's Lodge, the last being in the second court, one side of which is occupied by Clare College and another by the river. The Hall shares the same fault that Mr. Ruskin finds with the exterior of the Chapel, *i.e.*, it is symmetrical but not properly proportioned. The bay window is in the middle and doors at either end, the low-pitched roof is not improved by a pair of misproportioned lanterns, and the interior is spoiled by having galleries at both ends. The two Combination Rooms contain portraits of the founder and others. The Provost's Lodge, in the Tudor domestic style, is the best part of this block. Between the Lodge and the Hall is the Library, not possessing any particular architectural merit, but enriched with a valuable collection of about 12,000 books. The elegant fountain in the middle of the front court has been lately set up, adorned with a statue of the founder, whose plans included a fountain in this position. At the south-east corner of the College are new buildings by Sir G. Scott.

The members of King's College are exempted from the jurisdiction of the University while within the walls of the College, and till 1857, when they surrendered the privilege, they could claim the B.A. degree without undergoing the Examinations required of all other members of the University.

Richard Croke, first Public Orator; Lord Chancellor Th. Rotherham, Archbishop of York; Sir F. Walsingham; Bishop Pearson; Sir R. Walpole; and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe were among the famous students of this College.

Visitor.
THE LORD BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

Provost.
RICHARD OKES, D.D.

Vice-Provost.
A. AUSTEN LEIGH, M.A.

Deans.
A. AUSTEN LEIGH, M.A.
H. T. STEARN, M.A.

Bursars.
F. WHITTING, M.A.
W. AUSTEN LEIGH, M.A.
C. E. GRANT, M.A.

Auditor.
W. BARROW SIMONDS.

Tutors.
G. W. PROTHERO, M.A.
A. A. TILLEY, M.A.

Prælector.
G. W. PROTHERO, M.A.

Lecturers.
J. E. NIXON, M.A. (*Classics*).
A. A. TILLEY, M.A. (*Classics*).
G. CHAWNER, M.A. (*Classics*).
A. H. COOKE, M.A. (*Classics*).
H. E. RYLE, M.A. (*Divinity*).
P. FROST, SC.D. (*Mathematics*).
H. T. STEARN, M.A. (*Mathematics*).
W. H. MACAULAY, M.A. (*Mathematics*).
G. W. PROTHERO, M.A. (*History*).
O. BROWNING, M.A. (*History*).
S. F. HARMER, B.A., and C. T. HEYCOCK, M.A. (*Assistant Lecturers in Natural Sciences*).

Librarian.
C. E. GRANT, M.A.

Chaplains.
H. T. BISCOE, M.A.
J. F. E. FANING, M.A.

Organist.
A. H. MANN, MUS.D.

Master over the Choristers.

V. C. R. Reynell, M.A., LL.M.

Senior Fellows.

Andrew Long, M.A.
Thomas Bendyshe, M.A.
Henry Bradshaw, M.A.
Frederick Whitting, M.A.
Rev. Arthur Henry Aylmer Morton, M.A.
John George Witt, M.A.
Rev. William Ralph Churton, B.D.
Oscar Browning, M.A.
Francis Cotterell Hodgson, M.A.
Herbert Newman Mozley, M.A., LL.M.
Edward Compton Austen Leigh, M.A.
Rev. Augustus Austen Leigh, M.A.
John Edwin Nixon, M.A.
Henry Williams Mozley, M.A.

Fellows.

Rev. Henry Hollingworth, M.A.
Rev. Septimus Buller Phillpotts, M.A.
William Austen Leigh, M.A.
Felix Thornley Cobbold, M.A.
Walter Durnford, M.A.
William Manning Harris, M.A.
Rev. John Kennedy, M.A.
Walter William Radcliffe, M.A.
George Walter Prothero, M.A.
Francis Hay Rawlins, M.A.
Charles Eustace Grant, M.A.
Harold Arthur Perry, M.A.
Thomas Clarkson, M.A.
Arthur Augustus Tilley, M.A.
Rev. Edward Carus Selwyn, M.A
George William Douton, M.A.
Rev. James Edward Cowell Welldon, M.A.
George Chawner, M.A.
Rev. Alfred Hands Cooke, M.A.
William Herrick Macaulay, M.A.
Carl Pearson, M.A., LL.B.
Edwin Cooper Perry, M.A.
Herbert Thomas Stearn, M.A.
Rev. Herbert Edward Ryle, M.A.
Robert John Parker, M.A.
William Rhys Roberts, M.A.
Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D.
Rev. Percival Frost, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Rev. John Reginald Harmer, M.A.
Arthur Reed Ropes, M.A.
George Murray Humphry, M.D., F.R.S.
James Kenneth Stephen, M.A.
Marcus Southwell Dimsdale, B.A.
Charles Chree, B.A.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission can qualify by going through the Scholarship Examination, held about the middle of December. Examinations for admission only are held, if necessary, at other times, generally in June or October. Candidates should send in their names to the Senior Tutor, who will return regulations for the Examination, and forms for certificate of character, etc. Only such persons are admitted to the College as are, in the judgment of the Examiners, likely to be able to take a degree in Honours in some Tripos at the proper time. Exemption from this Examination is granted in certain cases to holders of an Oxford and Cambridge certificate, or of a certificate gained in the Cambridge Local Examinations, and also to selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service. All, except Eton scholars, are required to pay, before admission, £15 as Caution money, to be ultimately returned; and all, except scholars, are charged an entrance fee of £3.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

Twenty-four of the Scholarships are appropriated to Eton College, and twenty-four are open. Of the former about four are offered every year for competition as Entrance Scholarships, tenable for four years, and two as Undergraduate Scholarships. About six Open Scholarships are offered every year, for proficiency in Mathematics, Classics, or History, some as Entrance Scholarships, which are tenable for two years, but may be prolonged for another two years, and the others as Undergraduate Scholarships. The next Entrance Scholarship Examination will begin about December 15, 1885. Candidates for open Entrance Scholarships must be under nineteen years of age. All Undergraduate Scholarships are tenable till the holder is of six years' standing from March 25 in the academical year in which he commenced residence, or is sooner elected to a Fellowship. The emoluments of a Scholarship are £80 a year. Holders of Undergraduate Scholarships have also tuition free, and Eton scholars have commons during residence, and rooms rent-free until their first degree. There is also an Entrance (Saunders') Scholarship of £75 a year, tenable for two years, but capable of prolongation. The proceeds of vacant Scholarships are appropriated to the Exhibition Fund, out of which Exhibitions are awarded upon the results of the Entrance and Annual College Examinations. One Exhibition for Natural Science, of £70 or £50 a year, is awarded annually, open to all Undergraduates of the College in their first or second year of residence, and to other candidates under nineteen years of age. Upwards of £200 are given away annually in prizes of books or money, generally on the results of the University or College Examinations.

FELLOWSHIPS.

There are forty-six Fellowships (exclusive of Honorary, Additional and Supernumerary Fellowships), four of which are reserved for Professors of the University (*see* PROFESSORS); the remainder being open to Graduates of the College who have not completed six years from March 25 in the academical year in which they commenced residence, or, if the Society wish, to other Graduates of like standing of Cambridge or of Oxford. One Fellowship in any year may for special reasons be conferred on a Graduate of longer standing. The Fellowships are tenable for six years, not counting the years during which the Fellow has held certain College or University offices, and when one or more of such offices has been held for twenty-five years, the Fellowship may be retained for life unless a pension be voted instead. Supernumerary Fellows are such as voluntarily forego their dividend, retaining the other privileges of Fellows. Each Fellow, except Honorary and Supernumerary Fellows, receives a dividend not exceeding £250, besides rooms and commons during residence. Fellowships must be vacated on presentation to a College living worth £400.

EXPENSES.

The tuition fee for all Undergraduates, and for B.As. in their fourth year who are reading for a Tripos, is £7 a term. This fee covers, except in rare cases, all the ordinary expenses of education, including lectures attended out of College. Measures are taken to provide instruction, sufficient in most cases to enable the student to dispense with private tuition. The establishment charge for Undergraduates and Bachelors is £4 a term during residence, and £1 a month during residence in the Long Vacation; and 17*s.* a year is paid to the University as Capitation Tax. Dinner in Hall is provided for 1*s.* 11*d.* a day. Commons from the buttery cost about 6*d.* a day. Room-rents vary from £12 to £26 a year. The Long Vacation is considered a term in respect of payments to servants, but no room-rents or tuition fee are charged in the Vacation. (*See also general article on* EXPENSES.)

CLUBS.

Amalgamation Club.—Entrance fee, £1 10*s.*; Subscription, £1 11*s.* 6*d.* This admits to all the separate Athletic Clubs, *Boat*, *Cricket*, *Athletics*, *Rugby and Association Football*, *Lawn Tennis*, and *Lacrosse*, as well as to the Ash Tennis Courts and the Reading Room. A Treasurer (at present Mr. Prothero, Tutor) and the Secretaries of the separate Clubs form a committee of management; and in cases of necessity half the subscription may be remitted. Subscription to Reading Room alone is 2*s.* 6*d.* a term. The College colours are white and violet.

There is a Musical Society, to which the subscription is about 3*s.* a term; and a Debating Society.

A Political Society, not confined to King's men, meets in the rooms of Mr. Oscar Browning; and a Literary Society in the rooms of Mr. Tilley.

Lacrosse Club, Cambridge University.—President, Rev. A. F. Torry, M.A. (St. John's). Subscription £1 1*s.* per annum, for life membership £2 10*s.* In the season 1884–5 the Club won three matches, lost three, and drew three.

Lady Margaret Boat Club.—The present Boat Club of St. John's College is called the Lady Margaret Boat Club (L.M.B.C.), after the foundress of the College. There was formerly another club called St. John's Boat Club.

Latin, Professor of. — Established by the University in 1869, the original endowment being subscribed by friends and pupils of Dr. Kennedy (now Regius Professor of Greek) on his retirement from Shrewsbury School. Present stipend £300, to be raised on next vacancy to £800. The electors are the Vice-Chancellor, the Public Orator, the Professors of Greek and Sanskrit, the members of the Senate specially elected by Grace to serve on the Classical Board of Studies, the Oxford Professor of Latin, and the Head Master of Shrewsbury. The present Professor is J. E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow of St. John's.

Law Officers.—The University Counsel are appointed by Grace of the Senate, and are at present G. W. Hemming, M.A., Q.C. (St. John's), and A. Cohen, M.A., Q.C., M.P. (Magd.). The Solicitor is appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

Law, PROCEEDINGS IN.—Candidates who have obtained Honours in a Law Tripos are admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Law (LL.B., *i.e.*, Legum Baccalaureus) either instead of or in addition to that of Bachelor of Arts. A Bachelor of Law or Bachelor of Arts who has taken that degree by Honours in Law may be admitted to incept in Law at any time after three years have passed from the completion of his Bachelor's degree; and an Inceptor in Law becomes a complete Master of Law (LL.M. *i.e.*, Legum Magister) in the same way as an Inceptor in Arts becomes Master of Arts (*see* ARTS). Bachelors and Masters of Arts who have not obtained Honours in Law may proceed to the degree of Bachelor or Master of Law if they satisfy the Examiners for the Law Tripos for any year in the papers on English Personal Property, Real Property, and Criminal Law, and pay a fee of £3 3*s.* (in addition to the usual degree fee) to the Regius Professor of Civil Law; but no person is thus admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Law unless he has obtained Honours in some Tripos. A Master of Law may be admitted to the title of Doctor Designate in Law (becoming complete Doctor of Law, or LL.D., without further attendance on the following Commencement Tuesday) when five years have elapsed from his creation as Master, if he has kept an Act to the satisfaction of the Regius Professor, or his deputy, at some time after such creation. (*See* ACT.)

Law, Professors of.—There are three Professorships of Law: (1) the REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF CIVIL LAW, founded by Henry VIII., 1540, to which the Queen appoints. The salary is now about £500, besides certain fees, but on the next vacancy it will be £800 without the fees. The present Professor is E. C. CLARK, M.A., LL.D., Fellow of St. John's; (2) the DOWNING PROFESSORSHIP OF THE LAWS OF ENGLAND, founded in 1800 under the will of Sir G. Downing, in connection with Downing College. The stipend is now £200, but on the next vacancy it will be £500 more than the value of a Downing Fellowship. The present Professor is W. LL. BIRKBECK, M.A., Master of Downing; (3) the PROFESSORSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, founded in 1869 under the will of Dr. Whewell, to which the electors are the Vice-Chancellor, Master of Trinity, and the Professors of Civil Law, Moral Philosophy, Laws of England, and Political Economy. The salary is £500. The present Professor, RIGHT HON. SIR W. G. G. V. VERNON HARCOURT, M.A., Q.C., M.P., during his tenure of the office of Home Secretary, lectured by deputy.

Law Tripos.—The Law Tripos has to be taken in the third Easter Term, or, if previous Honours have been obtained, it may be taken in the fourth Easter Term after first term of residence. It comprises nine papers, on: (1), General and Comparative Jurisprudence; (2), passages for Translation, taken from the sources of Roman Law, particularly from Gaius, Ulpian, Justinian, and some specified portion of the Digest; (3), questions on Roman Law and its History; (4), the English Law of Personal Property; (5), the English Law of Real Property; (6), English Criminal Law; (7), the Legal and Constitutional History of England; (8), Public International Law; (9), Essays or Problems on the subjects of Examination. The Board of Legal Studies publishes from time to time a list of books recommended, and may, by public notice issued at least two years before the Examination of any year, limit any or all of the above-named subjects to a department or departments of the same. Candidates who deserve Honours are placed in three classes in order of merit, and are entitled, on payment of the proper fees, to admission to the degree of Bachelor of Laws either instead of or in addition to that of Bachelor of Arts. (*See* LAW, PROCEEDINGS IN.)

Lawn Tennis Club, Cambridge University.—The University Lawn Tennis Club was formed in 1881, but only secured a ground in 1884. The annual subscription is £1, entrance fee 10*s*. The results of the Inter-University Match in 1885 were again in favour of Cambridge, both in the four-handed and single matches. The Cambridge representatives were Hon. P. B. Lyon, H. V. Macnaughten, L. J. Maxse, H. W. Wilberforce, W. N. Cobbold, and H. W. Fox.

Le Bas Prize (about £60) is given annually for Essay on General Literature, open to Bachelors. Subject for Essay, to be sent in before end of Lent Term, 1886, is not yet announced, though by the Regulations it should have been given out in the first week of June.

Letters, Doctor of. — (*See* SCIENCE AND LETTERS.)

Librarian—H. Bradshaw, M.A. (King's).—The University Library is under the charge of a Librarian (elected in the same way as the Public Orator) who holds office for life with a salary of £500 a year, which it is proposed gradually to raise to £800. Subject to the orders of a Library Syndicate he superintends the arrangement, cataloguing, and safe custody of all the contents of the Library.

Library (University).—Every College has its own Library (*see* under separate Colleges), which in some cases, *e.g.* at Trinity, St. John's, and King's, is available for the use of all members of the College; but the great Library in Cambridge is the University Library, the oldest and third largest in England. It has about 400,000 books; its chief source of wealth being the Copyright Act, under which it may claim a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. There are many MSS., of which the most valuable is the Beza MS. of part of the New Testament, in Greek and Latin, probably of the sixth century. The front of the Library, rebuilt in the Italian style in 1755, is opposite the University Church. The entrance is near the south-east corner, and a staircase, adorned with pictures, leads to the older part of the Library, which is contained in four rooms on the first floor, round the four sides of the Schools quadrangle. The east room is the most richly decorated in ceiling and fittings. On the north side is the Catalogue Room, from which is a staircase leading up to Cockerell's building, the largest and brightest room in the Library, where reference books of all kinds, and periodical literature, both current and past, are kept, and illuminated MSS. and the afore-mentioned Beza MS. are shown in glass cases. From the Catalogue Room there is also a spiral staircase descending to a room on the ground floor, formerly one of the Schools appropriated to the Library in 1856, opening from which are small rooms devoted to newspapers, music, and novels. At the junction of the south and west rooms on the first floor, is a table on which the new books are placed, to be removed to the shelves every Friday. New rooms were built by the architect, Mr. Scott, in 1870, (1) in a line with the south room, westwards, and (2) the whole length of an upper floor over these south rooms. A further portion of the ground floor of the Schools quadrangle has also lately been thrown into the Library, and when the new Geological Museum is built, the present Museum, beneath Cockerell's Room, will probably be added. Every member of the Senate has free access to nearly all parts of the Library, except the MSS., whenever it is open, viz., 9 to 1 on Saturday, and 10 to 4 on other week-days (except certain holidays), and can borrow ten books, to be returned quarterly. Every resident Bachelor of Arts, Law, or Divinity, can borrow, on the order of his College Tutor, five books. Bachelors and Undergraduates can consult books if they appear in cap and gown; but the latter are only admitted to the Library for the last three hours in which it is open, unless on the recommendation of his Tutor, who is supposed to know in any case whether the Undergraduate is likely to spend the morning hours in the Novel Room or not. Strangers can only be admitted when accompanied by a Graduate of the University; but students who are not members of the University may, on the recommendation of two members of the Senate, be permitted to use the Library. (*See also* HISTORICAL LIBRARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL LIBRARY.)

Lightfoot Scholarship (£60 for three years) in Ecclesiastical History, is annually offered to members of the University of at least one year's standing and under twenty-five years of age, by Examination held in the Easter Term.

Little-go.—The first University Examination, which every student is required to pass, is commonly called the "Little-go," but is officially styled the "Previous Examination." (*See* PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.)

Local Examinations.—These Examinations are held at various places throughout the country, by means of printed papers set by a central body of Examiners, and worked by the candidates in the presence of Graduates of the University appointed to preside at each centre. The Examinations are open to girls and boys alike, but the former are indicated in the class lists by index numbers instead of by their names, if they prefer it. There are two Examinations, held in the second or third week in December, (1), for Juniors, under 16; (2), for Seniors, under 18 years of age. Candidates who are over 16 and under 17 years of age are also admitted to the Junior Examination, but the names of such of these as satisfy the Examiners are placed in one class by themselves. Medical students also and candidates for the Mus. Bac. degree are admitted to the Senior Examination, although over 18 years of age, but their names are not published in the regular class lists. Every candidate pays to the Syndicate a fee of £1, and further a fee, usually from five to ten shillings, charged by the Local Committee of Management to defray expenses of providing Examination room, stationery, etc. A class list is published after each Examination, dividing the candidates into three classes of Honours and one class of those who have merely satisfied the Examiners, and in case of Juniors a class of those who have satisfied the Examiners in Religious Knowledge and English only, besides their preliminary subjects. Certificates signed by the Vice-Chancellor are given to all who appear in the class list, stating in detail the subjects in which the candidate passed or passed with distinction. The class lists usually appear about the end of February, and the Certificates are issued in April. There is also a third Examination called the Higher Local Examination, held in June or July, for men and women who are over 18 years of age, or have obtained a First Class in the Senior Local Examination. Each candidate pays to the Syndicate a fee of £2, and, after obtaining a Certificate, £1 for each subsequent Examination. For an Honour Certificate, a candidate must obtain a First or Second Class in at least two of the six groups. The regulations respecting class lists and Certificates are similar to those for boys and girls in the Local Examinations, but there are only two classes of Honours.

Local Lectures.—The Local Examination Syndicate sends "University Extension Lecturers" to deliver courses of lectures in populous places, each lecture being preceded or followed by a "class" for more detailed instruction.

Lodgings.—About half the members of most Colleges reside outside the walls, and any student so residing, unless he receives special permission to live with his parents or others, or in his own or a hired house, is obliged to choose one of the lodgings licensed by the University. Annual licenses are granted to lodging-houses situated within certain limits in the town by a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, the Proctors of the preceding year, and four elected members of the Senate, which Syndicate has power to revoke or suspend the licenses on any infringement of certain conditions. The following are the principal conditions: That the lodgings be not let to any student without written permission from his College Tutor, and then only by the term; that the house be kept locked between the hours of ten p.m. and six a.m., and no one be admitted to visit the lodger between these hours without the written permission of his Tutor, except in case of sickness or other urgent necessity; that a report be periodically made of the occasions, if any, when the lodger has entered or left the house between those hours, and of the exact time after ten (or such earlier hour as the University or College authorities may direct in a particular case) when he has so left or entered; that no dinner or supper for more than three persons on any day, nor provision for any entertainment whatever on Sunday, be supplied or received in the house without written permission from the Tutor. The rent varies from £6 a term to £15, or even more, according to size, situation, and nearness to some College. The rooms must be properly furnished, and students are not required to provide coal-scuttles, house-brushes, or any other articles of furniture, except plate, glass and crockery for the table, and linen. No additional charge is made for ordinary attendance or for lighting the staircases by which the rooms are approached; but the landlord does not engage to cook.

Long Prize (about £15) is awarded to the candidate for Law Tripos who is most distinguished in Roman Law and Jurisprudence, provided he is of sufficient merit.

Long Vacation.—The Long Vacation extends over July, August, and September; and, for many years past, steady and studious Undergraduates have been permitted to reside in Cambridge during the greater part of the first two of those months. It is not recognised as a term of residence by the University, and there are only a small number of public lectures, either University or College; but the Long Vacation Term is a valuable institution, both to the Undergraduates, who are then able to pursue their individual studies unhindered by the disadvantages naturally inherent in all class-teaching, and also to the coaches, who are sure of getting pupils at that time. Besides, it is the best time of the year, when the quiet style of beauty that Cambridge scenery possesses is the most delightful. There are Long Vacation Cricket Clubs, and Lawn Tennis is naturally in full swing, but the Boat Clubs sleep, and rowing is for the most part of the pleasant, lazy sort.

Lumley Exhibitions (five annually of £15 a year) are given during Undergraduateship to poor students of Oxford or Cambridge, those from Thornton School in Yorkshire being preferred.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

In early times the Benedictine monasteries of England sent one out of every twenty monks to Oxford or Cambridge. Here they were under the supervision of a Prior, but lived in hired lodgings about the town. In 1428, the Abbot of Croyland obtained for those studying at Cambridge part of the site where Magdalene College now stands, and built there Monks' Hostel. About 1483 the name was changed to Buckingham College, after Henry Stafford, second Duke of Buckingham. On the suppression of the monasteries, the College, as belonging to Croyland Abbey, passed to the Crown, but was granted to Thomas Lord Audley, Chancellor of England, who refounded it in 1542 under the name of the College of St. Mary Magdalene. The appointment of Master still rests with the possessor of Audley End, which was built by the founder's grandson on the site of the Abbey of Walden, another of the monastery properties which fell to the share of Lord Audley. The regular pronunciation of Magdalene College is Maudlen, said by some to come from the founder's name (thus—M-audley-n), but it seems much more likely, as the pronunciation is the same at Oxford, that the resemblance in sound is quite accidental. The exterior of the College has been recently restored and exposed to view on the river side by the pulling down of some old houses.

There are two courts having no particular architectural merit. Opposite the gateway, as usual, is the Hall, built in 1521 by the third Duke of Buckingham. It was much altered in 1714, to which date belong the wainscoting and ceiling, and elegant double staircase at the south end leading to the Combination Room. The Hall contains a copy by Freeman of Holbein's picture of the founder which is at Audley End, and a portrait of Samuel Pepys by Lely. On the north side of the first court are the Chapel and the College Library. The Chapel, much spoiled during the last century by a general plastering, has now had its fifteenth century timber roof, its east window, and canopied niches in the eastern wall restored to view, and has received in addition some good carved woodwork and stained glass by Hardman and others. The Library is in two rooms west of the Chapel; but the College has also a second Library left by the famous Pepys; the "Bibliotheca Pepysiana" occupies part of the building (date 1688) on the east side of the second court. On the outside wall is inscribed Pepys's motto, written on a scroll, which at the first glance reads rather strangely, "Mens is est cujusque quisque," but on closer inspection is seen to be "Mens cujusque is est quisque" (*anglicè*, "The mind's the man"). Pepys left his library first to his nephew and after his death to his old College (Magdalene) on stringent conditions: among others, that it should be kept intact and by itself, and that it should pass to Trinity College in the event of any of the conditions being broken. Here is the famous "Pepys's Diary," written in cypher, which was long a "closed book" till Lord Grenville discovered the key. There are many other curious manuscripts: *e.g.*, letters between Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, and Thomas Blount, relative to the death of Amy Robsart, and love-letters from Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn; and some very rare early printed books by Caxton, De Worde, Pynsen, and others. The Master's Lodge is a separate building north of the College; it contains a fine painting of Mary Magdalene by Sir M. A. Shee, P.R.A., and historical portraits. The College gardens are very pretty, and on the north are bounded by a terrace, said to be formed from part of the earthworks surrounding the old Roman station which was at this end of the town.

Among eminent members of this College were Archbishops Grindal and Usher, Samuel Pepys, Richard Grenville N.T.B.C. Duke of Buckingham, K.G., and the late Lord Braybrooke, editor of "Pepys's Diary."

Visitor.

The Possessor of Audley End, in whose gift is the appointment of the Master.

Master.

HON. and REV. LATIMER NEVILLE, M.A., appointed 1853.

President and Tutor.

FRANCIS PATTRICK, M.A.

Lecturers.

WILLIAM WALTON, M.A.
FRANCIS PATTRICK, M.A.
ARTHUR GEORGE PESKETT, M.A.
WILFRED AUSTIN GILL, M.A.

Bursar and Dean.

THE MASTER.

Steward.

FRANCIS PATTRICK, M.A.

Prælector.

ARTHUR GEORGE PESKETT, M.A.

College and Pepysian Librarian.

ARTHUR GEORGE PESKETT, M.A.

Fellows.

FRANCIS PATTRICK, M.A.
REV. FREDERICK GUNTON, M.A.
ARTHUR GEORGE PESKETT, M.A.
ALFRED NEWTON, M.A.
WILFRED AUSTIN GILL, M.A.

ADMISSION.

Every candidate for admission must furnish the Tutor with (*a*) a testimonial of character, and (*b*) a statement regarding previous education. There is no Entrance Examination except when (*b*) is unsatisfactory. The admission fee is £2 2*s*., with a further fee of £2 2*s*. for library and plate.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The Open Scholarships paid from the General Scholarship Fund are as follows: three of at least £60 per annum, three of at least £40, and six of at least £20. There are four Milner Scholarships of £80 a year each, with a preference to scholars from Leeds, Halifax, and Heversham Schools; and four Holmes Exhibitions of £70 a year each, for scholars from Wisbech School. The next Scholarship Examination will be held in the Lent Term, 1886, the exact date to be fixed in November, 1885. The annual Pepysian Benefaction, value

£50, is in the Master's gift, and is usually bestowed by him upon poor and deserving students. The Mynors Bright Benefaction, value £15, is given annually by the Governing Body to some deserving student or students. There is one Sizarship a year, which is in the gift of the Master, and of the value of about £34 per annum.

FELLOWSHIPS.

There are seven Fellowships, one of which is a Professorial Fellowship. All Fellows must be Graduates of Cambridge or Oxford, and with the exception of the Professorial, vacate their Fellowships after six years; but if a Fellow holds at the end of that time the office of Tutor, Lecturer or Dean in the College, he retains his Fellowship during tenure of such office, and after holding such an office for twenty years, he may keep his Fellowship for life. A Fellowship is vacated after appointment to a College living of the clear value of not less than £400. Each Fellow receives a dividend, not exceeding £250, besides rooms and allowance for commons during residence; and after completing a twelve years' tenure of office as Tutor, Lecturer or Dean, a Fellow receives an additional sum as pension from the Peckard Fund.

EXPENSES.

Tuition fee, £6 and £7 a term; establishment charges, about £10 a year; dinner in Hall, 2*s.* 4*d.* a day; nearly half the rooms have a rental of £3 3*s.* a term, and the remainder are higher according to accommodation. The College fee for B.A. degree is £4. (*See general article on* EXPENSES.)

CLUBS.

The College colours are indigo and grey.

Maitland Prize (about £90), given triennially for Essay on some subject connected with Christian Missionary work, open to Graduates of not more than ten years' standing. Subject for Essay to be sent in on or before November 10, 1885, is "General Education, considered as a means of propagation of the Gospel."

Market Hill.—The Market-place is a wide, open space in the centre of the town, called for some mysterious reason, unconnected with its elevation, Market Hill. An adjoining space, used on Saturday, which is market-day, as a fish-market, is similarly called Peas Hill.

Marshal. — The Marshal is appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, to attend him and generally do what he may order, to look after the Senate House and the Schools, and to attend at Examinations. His salary is £150. In place of the second Marshal, lately abolished, there is a Clerk to the Vice-Chancellor and Financial Board, on a salary of £100 (rising to £150).

Mason Prize (about £25) for Biblical Hebrew, is awarded to the candidate for the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarships who shows the best knowledge of Biblical Hebrew and Hebrew Composition.

Mathematical Tripos.—The Mathematical Tripos consists of three Parts of three days each. The First and Second Parts can only be taken in the third Easter Term after the first term of residence, and then only if the candidate has entered on his eighth term at least, having previously kept seven terms; and any student examined in his eighth term must keep that term to qualify for the Bachelor of Arts degree.

Part I. consists of the following subjects, treated without the use of the Differential Calculus and the methods of Analytical Geometry: Euclid; Arithmetic; Algebra; Trigonometry, Plane; Conic Sections, Geometrical; Statics; Dynamics; Newton's Principia, Sect. I.–III.; Hydrostatics; Optics; Astronomy. A week after the conclusion of Part I., lists are published of those candidates who have so acquitted themselves as to deserve Mathematical Honours, or to deserve an Ordinary degree, or to be excused the General

Examination, and only those who deserve Honours may enter for

Part II., which commences the day after the publication of such lists, and comprises the following subjects: Algebra; Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical; Theory of Equations; Easier parts of Analytical Geometry, Plane and Solid, including Curvature of Curves and Surfaces; Differential Calculus; Integral Calculus; Easier parts of Differential Equations; Statics, including Elementary Propositions on Attractions and Potentials; Hydrostatics; Dynamics of a Particle; Easier parts of Rigid Dynamics; Easier parts of Optics; Spherical Astronomy. A week after the end of Part II. the Moderators and Examiners, taking into account the Examinations in both Parts, publish a list of the candidates arranged in order of merit in three classes, called respectively Wranglers, Senior Optimes, and Junior Optimes. The Wranglers only may enter in the following year for

Part III., which (after 1886) takes place on the same days as Part II. of the succeeding Tripos, and comprises the following subjects: *Group A*. Differential Equations; Calculus of Variations; Higher Algebra; Higher parts of Theory of Equations; Higher Analytical Geometry, Plane and Solid; Finite Differences; Higher Definite Integrals; Elliptic Functions; Theory of Chances, including Combination of Observations. *Group B*. Laplace's and allied Functions; Attractions; Higher Dynamics; Newton's Principia, Book I., Sect. IX., XI.; Lunar and Planetary Theories; Figure of the Earth; Precession and Nutation. *Group C*. Hydrodynamics, including Waves and Tides; Sound; Physical Optics; Vibrations of Strings and Bars; Elastic Solids. *Group D*. Expression of Functions by Series or Integrals involving sines and cosines; Thermodynamics; Conduction of Heat; Electricity; Magnetism. On the tenth day after the end of Part III. the Moderators and Examiners, taking into account the Examination in Part III. only, publish a list of those examined and approved, in three divisions, each arranged alphabetically; and a candidate may be placed in the First Division who has shown eminent proficiency in any one of the four Groups, A, B, C, D. In Parts I. and II. no paper, except one in each Part exclusively devoted to Problems, is to contain more questions than well-prepared students may be expected to answer in the time allotted to that paper; but in Part III. a limit to the number of questions to which any candidate is permitted to send in answers is fixed and printed at the head of each paper (except the Problem paper).

Mathematics, Professors of.—(1.) The LUCASIAN PROFESSORSHIP, founded 1663, by Henry Lucas, M.P. for the University, to which the electors are the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of Colleges. The stipend is about £500, but under the new Statutes it will be £850. The present Professor is G. G. STOKES, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow of Pembroke. (2.) The SADLERIAN PROFESSORSHIP OF PURE MATHEMATICS was established in 1860, in place of the Algebra Lecturers on Lady Sadler's Foundation (founded 1710). The electors are the Vice-Chancellor, three Heads of Colleges chosen by the Electoral Roll (to hold office during tenure of their Headship), and the Lucasian, Plumian, and Lowndean Professors. The stipend is now about £450, but under the new Statutes will be £850. The present Professor is A. CAYLEY, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity. (*See also* ASTRONOMY, *and* EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.)

Matriculation.—No Examination is required before admission to the University, but some Colleges have an Entrance Examination (*see under separate Colleges*). Matriculation at Cambridge simply means the enrolment of students' names in the University books, and it takes place the next day (not being Sunday) after the last day of the first quarter of each term. Every student has to matriculate, if possible, in his first term (*see* RESIDENCE). The ceremony consists in paying the Matriculation Fee, and subscribing the following declaration: "I promise to observe the statutes and ordinances of the University so far as they concern me, and to pay due respect to and obedience to the Chancellor and other officers of the University."

Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, Professor of.—Appointed in 1875 to advance the knowledge of the Principles of Mechanism and the Theory of Structures and Machines. The Professorship was to terminate with the tenure of office of its first holder, but has been made permanent under the 1882 Statutes, by which the stipend (now £300, to be raised to £700) and mode of election will in future be regulated (*see* PROFESSORS). The Professor, JAMES STUART, M.A., Fellow of Trinity, has charge of a Museum and extensive workshops (*see* MUSEUMS), and has under him a Superintendent of the Mechanical Workshops (J. Lyon, B.A., stipend £300), and three Demonstrators (E. C. Ames, B.A., B. H. Bent, C. Dixon).

Medicine (*see also* SURGERY *and* SANITARY SCIENCE). — Students in Medicine who have resided at least nine terms, and studied Medicine five years, or four years if they have previously obtained Honours in any Tripos, may proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, provided they have passed the Previous Examination and the three Examinations for the M.B. degree in order, and kept one Act (*see* ACT). Before commencing their course they must be registered by the Registrar of the Branch Council for England for Medical Education and Registration, for which the necessary forms are kept at the Anatomical Schools. The First and Second Examinations are held twice a year, in December and June; and the Third Examination is also held twice, in December and May. The names of successful candidates in each of the Examinations are arranged in alphabetical order. Each Examination consists of two parts, to be taken either together or separately. The First Examination, Part I., embraces Chemistry and other branches of Physics, and Part II., Elementary Biology. The Second Examination, Part I., is in Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Part II. in Human Anatomy and Physiology. The Third Examination, Part I., includes Principles of Surgery, and Midwifery and Diseases Peculiar to Women, and Part II., Pathology, Principles and Practice of Physic, Elements of Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence. Before admission to any of these Examinations, lectures and practical instruction in corresponding subjects and for fixed periods must have been attended, and Part II. of the Third Examination is taken at the end of the course. A Bachelor of Medicine in the ninth term after inauguration, or a Master of Arts in the twelfth term after creation (provided he has produced the same certificates of attendance on lectures and on hospital practice, and has passed the same Examinations as are required for the M.B. degree), may proceed to the degree of Doctor of Medicine after keeping one Act. (*See* ACT.)

Medicine, Downing Professor of.—Founded 1800, under the will of Sir G. Downing, Bart., K.B., in connection with Downing College. The stipend is an amount greater by £200 (to be raised on next vacancy to £300) than the Fellowship Dividend for any year at Downing College, and future elections will be governed by the 1882 Statutes (*see* PROFESSORS). The present Professor is P. W. LATHAM, M.A., M.D. (*See also* PHYSIC.)

Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos will first be held in

1886. It must be taken in the third Easter Term after the first term of residence, unless another Honours Examination has been previously passed, when it may be taken in the fourth Easter Term. The Examination will be divided into four groups, A, B, C, D, of which A must be taken by all candidates, together with one only of the other three groups. A includes French translation (not earlier than 17th century) and composition, and German translation (not earlier than 18th century) and composition. B includes selected French, Old French and Provençal writings, the works of Dante, unseen French and Italian translation, and grammar and philology of the Romance languages. C includes selected German, Middle and Old High German, or Middle Low German, Old Saxon and Moeso-Gothic writings, unseen German translation, and grammar and philology of the Teutonic languages. D comprises Shakespeare and other writers of 16th and 17th centuries, Chaucer and other writers of 13th and 14th centuries, and selected Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic writings.

Members' Prizes (£31 10*s.* each) are open to Undergraduates and Bachelors, for (1), English Essay on subject connected with British History or Literature; (2), Latin Essay.

Mineralogy, Professor of.—Founded by the University in 1808. The stipend is £300, to be raised on the next vacancy to £600; and the election is governed by the new Statutes (*see* PROFESSORS). The present Professor is W. J. LEWIS, M.A.

Moral Philosophy, Knightbridge Professor of. — On the foundation of John Knightbridge, D.D., 1683. Mode of election governed by the 1882 Statutes (*see* PROFESSORS). The stipend is £700 (£500 if the Professor holds a Headship or Fellowship). The present Professor is H. SIDGWICK, Litt.D., Honorary Fellow of Trinity.

Moral Sciences Club.—The Cambridge University Moral Sciences Club, founded 1878 (President, Professor Sidgwick), is open to all members of the University below the standing of M.A. who have taken a degree in the Moral Sciences Tripos, or are preparing for that Tripos; and others who are interested in philosophical studies may become members by election. The Club meets every Saturday evening during term time, in the rooms of one or other of its members, for the discussion of philosophical subjects, usually introduced by the reading of a paper.

Moral Sciences Tripos.—The Moral Sciences Tripos must be taken in the third Easter Term after the first term of residence, unless another Honours Examination has been previously passed, when it may be taken in the fourth Easter Term. The subjects are Psychology, Logic and Methodology, Metaphysics, Moral and Political Philosophy, Political Economy; and the Examination consists of two parts (taken in the same year), the first being more elementary or more general, and the second requiring a more advanced or detailed knowledge of the subjects or of the history of opinion relating to them. Special lines of study and lists of books in the several subjects are published from time to time by the Board of Moral Science Studies.

Museums (*see also* ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUM, FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM, *and* GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM).—The new Museums and Lecture Rooms, sometimes called the Science Schools, occupy the site of the old Botanical Gardens in Pembroke Street, and extend to Free School Lane and Corn Exchange Street. Starting from the old Anatomical Museum, the buildings at present occupy the east and north side of one court, and three sides of another, with another block at the Free School Lane end. The less said about the external beauty of these Museums, the better. They comprise Lecture Rooms for all the

Natural Science and Mathematical Professors, and the Philosophical Library (*which see*), with the following Museums and Laboratories :

(1) The Museum of Human Anatomy and Pathology, with rooms for Dissection and Demonstrations, in the old Anatomical School.

(2) Chemical Laboratories.

(3) Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, with Physiological Laboratories. The collection of fish, reptiles, and mammals on the ground floor gradually increases, and promises to become one of the most complete in England ; invertebrates and physiological preparations are deposited in the galleries ; while the Bird Room contains a fine ornithological collection. The Anatomical Museum is open daily from 9 to 1 and 2 to 6.

(4) Botanical Museum and Herbarium, a very valuable and extensive collection.

(5) Museum of Mechanism and Mechanical Workshops. These include fitting and turning, instrument making, pattern making, and carpenter's shops, with a smithy and foundry; and the practical training here given in engineering is very complete and comprehensive.

(6) Mineralogical Museum, open daily from 10 to 4, contains a considerable collection, which is conveniently arranged.

(7) Cavendish Laboratory of Experimental Physics, built and furnished with complete apparatus by the Duke of Devonshire.

Music, PROCEEDINGS IN.—Candidates for musical degrees are obliged to matriculate as Members of the University, but are not compelled to reside for any number of terms. Before entering for any Musical Examination every candidate must pass the Previous or some equivalent Examination. The Examination for the Bachelor of Music (Mus. Bac.) degree consists of three parts, to be taken in order : (1), a Preliminary Examination, the same as the Special Examination in Music (*see* SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS) ; (2), the Exercise, which must be an original composition, written for the occasion, occupying about twenty minutes in performance, and comprising : (*a*) some portion for a solo voice and some for a chorus of five real vocal parts ; (*b*) some specimens of canon and of fugue ; (*c*) the whole having an accompaniment for a band of bowed instruments (only) with or without organ. The exercise is not performed publicly, but is sent to the Professor of Music on or before the first day of Michaelmas Term ; (3), A more advanced Examination, partly in writing and partly *vivâ voce*, is held in December, in Counterpoint, Harmony, Canon, Fugue, Sonata Composition, the Stops of the Organ, knowledge of Orchestral Instruments, Analysis of some specified Classical Composition, and playing at sight from figured bass and from score. The names of successful candidates are published in alphabetical order. A Bachelor of Music may proceed to the degree of Doctor of Music (Mus. Doc.), if he (1) write an Exercise, to be performed publicly or not at his option, (2) pass an Examination in the higher branches of musical science. The exercise must occupy about forty minutes in performance, and comprise : (*a*) some portion for one or more voices, and some for a chorus of eight real vocal parts ; (*b*) some specimens of canon and of fugue ; (*c*) an instrumental overture or interlude, in the form of the first movement of a symphony or a sonata ; (*d*) the whole (except some single piece be for voices alone) having an accompaniment for a full band. The exercises must be sent in on or before the first day of the Lent Term. The Examination is held in March in Counterpoint, Harmony, Canon, Fugue and Double Fugue, Form in Composition, Instrumentation, Analysis of some specified Classical Composition, and the Art of Music historically considered. The names of successful candidates are published in alphabetical order. Before admission to either degree, every candidate must deposit in the University Library a complete fair copy of his Exercise.

Music, Professor of.—Founded 1684. Election regulated by the 1882 Statutes (*see* PROFESSORS). The stipend is £200, and the present Professor is SIR G. A. MACFARREN, Mus.D.

Musical Society (Cambridge University).—The C.U.M.S. consists of Members and Associates, the former being members of the University. The entrance fee is 5*s*. The subscription (1) for Graduate Members is one guinea per annum; (2) for Undergraduate Members, 10*s*. a term; (3) for Associates, one guinea per annum. This subscription entitles to free admission and two tickets at half-price at the Easter Term Concerts, and prior choice of seats at other concerts. Lady Associates who belong to the chorus have the option of paying half a guinea, which entitles them only to one ticket at half-price for each of the Easter Term Concerts. Weekly choral practices are held usually on Thursday afternoon at 2.30, and orchestral practices on Tuesday evening at 8.30. The Society generally gives two grand morning concerts in the May Term, one of them orchestral; and, occasionally, similar concerts at other times. Also short Wednesday evening popular concerts are given during the Michaelmas and Lent Terms. The conductor is C. Villiers Stanford, M.A.

Natural Experimental Philosophy, Jacksonian Professor of.—Founded 1783 by Rev. W. Jackson, M.A.; the election is now regulated by the 1882 Statutes (*see* PROFESSORS). Stipend £500, to be raised on next vacancy to £800. The Professor is chosen for his knowledge of Natural Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry, but is free to choose any branch of Natural Philosophy for his lectures, provided he illustrates them with experiments made in the way of chemical analysis. There is an Assistant, appointed by the Professor, with a salary of £100. The present Professor is J. DEWAR, M.A., F.R.SS.L. & E., Fellow of St. Peter's.

Natural Sciences Club (University).—This Society, founded in 1872, consists of twelve Undergraduate members and any number of Graduates. Meetings are held on Saturday evenings, when papers are contributed by the members in turn. The entrance fee is 5*s*., and the terminal subscription 2*s*. 6*d*. There is also a Junior Science Club, composed of Undergraduates.

Natural Sciences Tripos.—The Natural Sciences Tripos consists of two parts, of which Part I. can be taken in the second or third Easter Term after the first term of residence, or, if previous Honours have been taken, in the fourth Easter Term; and provided either Part I. or the Mathematical Tripos has been previously passed, Part II. can be taken in the third or fourth Easter Term. Both parts of this Tripos may also be taken in the same year. If Part I. is passed in the third Easter Term, a student can take his B.A. degree without further examination, but if Part I. is taken in the second Easter Term a degree can only be obtained by passing in a subsequent year either a further Honours Examination, or one of the Special Examinations for an Ordinary degree. The Examination is in Chemistry, Physics, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, Human Anatomy and Physiology. Each of the papers (in both Parts) contains one or more questions in each of the above eight branches of Science; there is also a practical examination in each of them, conducted either in writing or *vivâ voce*, or questions asked on objects exhibited at the Examination in both parts. The Special Boards for Physics and Chemistry, and for Biology and Geology jointly, may from time to time define what is included in any of these branches of

Science. Candidates who pass either part with credit are placed in three classes, arranged alphabetically; the class list in Part **I.** depends on the aggregate knowledge shown by the candidates, but no credit is assigned for any branch in which competent knowledge is not shown; but the list in Part II. is decided principally by proficiency in one or more of the following subjects, taking into account so much of the other subjects as are cognate with the particular one, viz.: (1), Chemistry; (2), Physics; (3), Mineralogy; (4), Geology; (5), Botany; (6), Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; (7), Physiology; (8), Human Anatomy and Comparative Anatomy; (9), Human Anatomy and Physiology. No candidate is placed in the first class for one subject, unless he show a competent knowledge of some other subject; and in the case of every one in the first class, the list shows (1) the subject or subjects for which he is placed in that class, and (2) in which of those subjects, if any, he passes with special distinction.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

LECTURES for women, given mainly by Graduates of the University, were started in Cambridge at the beginning of 1870; and in October, 1873, the scheme was taken in hand and further developed by an "Association for promoting the Higher Education of Women in Cambridge." In 1871, Miss A. J. Clough took charge of a house for students coming from a distance to attend the lectures; and, as the number of such students grew, a Company was started for the purpose of building a permanent Hall. Newnham Hall, now the South Hall of Newnham College, was opened in 1875, but was soon found to be too small. The North Hall was consequently built on an adjacent site, separated only by a road, and opened in 1880; and Newnham College, including the two Halls, "was formed by the amalgamation of the Newnham Hall Company with the Association for promoting the Higher Education of Women in Cambridge, and unites in itself the work of the two bodies," *i.e.*, to provide residence and instruction for women students. There is at present accommodation for about one hundred, including the Principal, who has charge of the South Hall; the Vice-Principal, who presides over the North Hall; and four resident Lecturers. The buildings are of red brick, by the architect Champneys; they are in Queen Anne style, but the two Halls show two distinct varieties of that style. The North Hall includes lecture-rooms, and a small hospital that can be isolated in case of infectious illness. The South contains the Library, and in its grounds a Gymnasium and Chemical Laboratory. A Biological and Physical Laboratory has been opened in Downing Place, an old chapel having been purchased, and made fit for the purpose by the necessary alterations. Students of Newnham College are admitted to the Previous and Honour Examinations of the University, under the same conditions of residence and standing as men. (*See* WOMEN AT THE UNIVERSITY.) Students may, however, reside at Newnham without entering for any of these Examinations; but "no student who is not reading for a Tripos Examination, with a reasonable prospect of obtaining Honours, will be allowed to reside for more than two years without special permission." Most of the University Professors' Lectures, some of the Inter-collegiate Lectures, and the

University Lectures on Education, are open to women; and Newnham College has a long list of Lecturers, mostly either Graduates of the University or past students of the College.

The Council consists of a President, PROFESSOR CAYLEY; Vice-President, REV. COUTTS TROTTER; and twenty members.

Principal.

MISS A. J. CLOUGH.

Vice-Principal.

MISS HELEN GLADSTONE.

Hon. Treasurer.

MRS. H. SIDGWICK.

Hon. Secretaries.

MISS M. G. KENNEDY, The Elms, Cambridge.
MRS. H. SIDGWICK, Hillside, Chesterton Road, Cambridge.

Resident Lecturers.

MISS GARDNER (*History*).
MISS SHARPLEY (*Classics*).
MISS LEE (*Modern Languages*).
MISS COLLIER (*Mathematics*).

Demonstrators.

MISS EVES (*in Chemistry*).
MISS JOHNSON (*in Biology*).
MISS GREENWOOD (*in Physiology and Botany*).

ADMISSION.

(1) Candidates for admission, who must generally not be under the age of eighteen, should apply to the Principal, offering satisfactory evidence, either by certificates or otherwise, "that they are qualified to profit by the course of study at Cambridge."

(2) Women living with their parents or guardians in Cambridge, and others who for special reasons wish to live in lodgings, may be admitted by permission of the Council as out-students (such permission to be renewed yearly).

(3) Further, certain of the lectures are open to women over seventeen years of age, who are not members of the College, on payment of one or two guineas for each course. Applications for permission under (2) and (3) should be made to the Secretary, Miss M. G. Kennedy.

(4) There is also a system of instruction by correspondence carried on in connection with the College, information respecting which can be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Mrs. Peile, Trumpington, Cambridge.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

About four Scholarships of £50 a year for two years are annually offered by the Council of Newnham College, for success in certain groups of the Higher Local Examination. They are open to students of the College (with certain restrictions), and to those intending to become students. About four other Scholarships of £35, for one year, are offered to candidates who have not commenced residence, for success in the same Examination, or the Cambridge Senior Local. The tenure of Scholarships may be extended in the case of students making satisfactory progress. Candidates for any of these Scholarships should give their names and addresses to the Local Secretary of their Centre during the Examination. Exhibitions of £5 5*s*. a term (tenable with Scholarships) are awarded to a certain number of resident students in need of assistance. These Exhibitioners may have their Tripos fees paid for them by the College, on the recommendation of the Principal or Vice-Principal. The fees of out-students, who are in need of assistance, may be reduced by two guineas a term. There is a Loan Fund for the assistance of students whose means are limited. The Bathurst Studentships are awarded to "women who have passed the Natural Sciences Tripos with credit, and who wish to carry their studies further, independently, but under the advice of the Cambridge teachers."

EXPENSES.

The charge for board, lodging, and tuition, is twenty-five guineas a term, payable in advance; for board and lodging to students permitted to reside in the Long Vacation, one guinea a week, tuition in the Long Vacation being paid for according to what is required. The tuition fee of out-students is seven guineas a term, payable in advance; this fee covering also the use of the Library, and dinner in College once a week during term-time. There are, besides, the following fees to the University for those reading for a Tripos:

Previous Examination, each of the three parts	£1 0 0
A First Tripos	6 0 0
A Second Tripos Examination	2 0 0

Natural Science students pay besides a guinea a term for the use of the Laboratory. There is also a fee of 10*s.* a year, or 5*s.* a term, for those who wish to use the Gymnasium.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

Each Hall has its Lawn Tennis Club; subscription, 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* a term. The College has its Debating Society, and Fire Brigade; and there are various literary, scientific, and needlework societies.

Newspapers.—The University official publication is the *University Reporter* (3*d.*), published every Tuesday in term time, and oftener when necessary. The *Cambridge Review* (6*d.*, every Wednesday in term time) contains every kind of University news, and also articles on Cambridge and general subjects. There are three weekly papers for the town and neighbourhood: the *Independent Press*, *Chronicle*, and *Express*.

Noblemen.—Noblemen, specially entered as such, are charged higher fees both by the University and the Colleges; and hitherto Peers and the sons of Peers have been allowed to take the B.A. degree, *jure natalium*, after a shorter residence than is required from ordinary persons. Recently this class of Noblemen, like that of Fellow-commoners, has nearly disappeared; and, by a Grace of the Senate passed in 1884, all are now required to keep the regular number of terms before proceeding to the B.A. degree.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the year 1869 a Statute was confirmed, in accordance with which students may be admitted members of the University without being members of any College or Hostel. Such students keep terms by residing in Cambridge with their parents, in lodgings duly licensed, or, in special circumstances, under the care of Masters of Arts or other persons who receive them into their houses with the consent of the University authorities. All Non-Collegiate Students are entitled to be matriculated, examined, and admitted to degrees in the same manner and with the same status and privileges as students who are members of Colleges. They are under the jurisdiction of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and are required to pay due obedience to all academical regulations. They are admitted to the University Library, and to the Museums, and to the Professors' Lectures under the same regulations as other students, and at several Colleges Lectures are open to them. They can also compete for all University Scholarships and prizes.

There is no compulsion to attend any Lectures and no Common Hall, but every student is left to his own devices in matters of learning and feeding. If, however, he fails to pass the ordinary University Examinations within the proper times, he has to cease residence, and unless he pass the Examinations within the next twelve months, he is not allowed to continue a Non-Collegiate Student.

Non-Collegiate Students are under the supervision of the Censor, who combines the functions of a College Tutor and Prælector, to whom they may apply for advice and direction whenever they are in difficulty of any kind. They are to report their arrival to him at the beginning of term, and obtain leave from him to go down at the end of term, and during residence to call at his office and write their names in a book kept for the purpose between certain hours on at least five days of the week.

ADMISSION.

All applications for admission should be addressed to the Censor, Rev. F. G. Howard, Trinity College, or the Assistant Censor, Rev. A. H. Cooke, King's College.

EXHIBITIONS.

The Worshipful Company of Clothworkers have granted three Exhibitions in Physical Science (now of £52 10*s.* a year each), one to be awarded annually by Examination held in July, and tenable for three years each by Non-Collegiate Students; and three Exhibitions of £30 a year each, one to be awarded in November in each year to a Non-Collegiate Student of at least a year's standing who shall be recommended by the Censor. Each of these latter Exhibitioners attaining his B.A. degree receives an additional sum of £10 from the Company, and if his name appears in the Honour list of any Tripos, a further award of £20.

EXPENSES.

The necessary fixed expenses of a Non-Collegiate Student, if he takes the B.A. degree at the end of three years, are:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Caution Money (ultimately returned)	3	0	0
Entrance Fee (including 5*s.* for Library)	2	5	0
Terminal Fee of 30*s.* to the Board...	13	10	0
University Capitation Tax (17*s.* a year)	2	11	0
Matriculation Fee	5	0	0
Previous Examination Fees ...	2	10	0
Tripos Fee (for Honour Men)	2	2	0
B.A. Degree Fee	7	0	0
Total... ...	£37	18	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For men proceeding to an Ordinary Degree there are, instead of Tripos Fee of £2 2*s.*, a Fee of the same amount for the Special Examination, and a Fee for the General Examination of	1	5	0
Making the Total ...	£39	3	0

As to expenditure which is necessary, but variable, the following figures are based on information given in the "Student's Guide" (ed. 1880), by the late Censor of the Non-Collegiate Students, with slight alterations, in consequence of recent changes:

	Minimum.			Maximum.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cap and Gown (*say*)...	1	11	6	2	12	6
Board and Lodging (including washing, coals, etc.) for a total residence of 75 weeks, at from £1 2*s.* 6*d.* to £2 6*s.* 6*d.* a week ...	84	7	6	174	7	6
Tuition, either (1) Fees for College and Professors' Lectures (*say* £2 2*s.* a term, on average)	18	18	0			
or (2) Private Tuition (at £9 a term) ..	...			81	0	0
Total	104	17	0	258	0	0
Add fixed Charges ...	37	18	0	39	3	0
	142	15	0	297	3	0

Thus the cost may be roughly said to range from £50 (or even less) to £100 a year, exclusive of books, stationery, travelling, clothes, and other personal expenses; and exclusive, of course, of all cost of living in the vacations. It will be readily understood that the lowest figure will be possible only with men who are able to exercise watchfulness and economy in their domestic arrangements; on the other hand the expensive item of private tuition may be generally dispensed with, save perhaps for a term or two, except in two cases, (1) the very backward, who find difficulty in passing any Examination, (2) the very forward, who aim at high Mathematical Honours (*see* COACHES). As a matter of actual experience, the average expenditure of a number of students who furnished the Censor with voluntary returns in 1877–8 was found to be "under £75, exclusive of private tuition; inclusive of this it was under £80. It will not be far from the truth to infer that the average expenditure in Cambridge of Non-Collegiate Students of all classes living in lodgings is between £70 and £80 a year, including in the reckoning books, stationery, postage, and amusements, but not clothes nor travelling expenses."

CLUBS.

The Boating, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, and Newspaper Clubs, and the Debating Society are united in one called the Amalgamation Club. The subscription is £1 1*s.* a term. Colours, blue and salmon for Boat Club. For Cricket, etc., Clubs, blue and old gold. Students unable to join the Amalgamation may be members of the Newspaper Club only on payment of 2*s.* entrance fee and subscription of 2*s.* a term.

Norrisian Prize (about £60) is given quinquennially for Essay on some sacred subject, open to Graduates of not more than thirteen years' standing.

Observatory.—The Observatory is on the Madingley Road, about a mile from Cambridge, upon a slight eminence. It was erected in 1822–4, and contains residences for the Superintendent, Professor Adams, and two Assistant Observers. In the main building are a fine transit circle, mural circle, and other instruments necessary for the full equipment of a first-class observatory; and in a separate building, erected for the purpose with a revolving dome, is the magnificent Northumberland Telescope, presented by the Duke of Northumberland in 1835. The observations which are regularly made are published, and distributed to the principal observatories, etc. The Observatory is open to members of the University with their friends every week-day between 12.30 and 1.30.

Omnibuses.—The LION HOTEL OMNIBUS starts from the Hotel, Petty Cury, for the Railway Station, at 9.0, 9.25, 10.25, 10.55, 12.55, 1.30, 3.45, 4.15, 5.20, 6.20, 6.30. Fare, 3*d.* each person from or to Market Hill, Hotel, and Station, without luggage; 6*d.* with luggage, between the Station and any part of the town.

The GREAT NORTHERN OMNIBUS starts from Messrs. Newman & Sargeant's Yard, Trinity Street, and the Market Hill, for the Railway Station eight times daily. Fare, 3*d.* each person, without luggage.

The BULL HOTEL OMNIBUS runs to and from the Station to suit the convenience of the Hotel.

Optime.—All in the second class of the Mathematical Tripos are called Senior Optimes, and those in the third class Junior Optimes. The word is derived from the complimentary expressions used by Examiners in the oral Examinations of former times, *e.g.*, "Optime quidem disputasti." (See Mr. C. Wordsworth's "Scholæ Academicæ.")

Ordinary.—(*See* ARTS, PROCEEDINGS IN.)

Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.—This joint Board of the two Universities examines such schools as have a regularly constituted governing body or prepare a fair proportion of their boys for the Universities, and also grants certificates to boys or girls at such schools or at other schools in certain convenient centres, which certificates confer exemption under certain conditions from various Examinations held by public bodies (*e.g.* "Responsions" at Oxford, and "Previous" at Cambridge). The Examination of a school may be (*a*) on the general work of the whole school, or (*b*) on the work of the whole school in any main subject or subjects, or (*c*) on the work of the highest division of the school, so as, if required, to place the boys of that division in order of merit, and to award Exhibitions, Scholarships, and prizes. Information, both about school Examinations and Examinations for certificates, will be found in the regulations of the Board, which are published by the Oxford and Cambridge University Presses, and may be procured from their agents. All communications relating to the Examinations should be addressed to one of the Secretaries, E. J. Gross, Esq., M.A., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and J. S. Lockhart, Esq., M.A., Hertford College, Oxford.

Parker's Piece. — This, the public playground of Cambridge, is a fine open space, given to the town in 1613 by Trinity College in exchange for part of the "Backs." Its name comes from one Parker, who had held it on lease from the College.

Parliament.—The University is represented by two Members of Parliament, chosen by the members of the Senate, who give their votes in writing, in person, or by voting papers tendered for them. The present Members are A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, LL.D. (Trin.), and the Rt. Hon. H. C. Raikes, M.A. (Trin.).

Pathology, Professor of.—This Professorship was established in 1884, under the provisions of the new Statutes, with a stipend of £800 (£600 if held with a Fellowship or Headship). The present Professor is C. S. ROY, M.D. Edinb.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

THIS College was founded by Mary de St. Paul, daughter of Guy, Count of Chatillon and St. Paul, and wife of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in 1348, and by her named the Hall or House of Valence Mary. It soon went by the name of Pembroke Hall, and later Pembroke College. There has been a great deal of rebuilding and restoration in this College since 1870. The new Hall, the Library, the Master's Lodge, and the south part of the front in Trumpington Street, were built between 1870 and 1875, of red brick and stone, in modern French Gothic style, by Mr. Waterhouse, the architect. More recently Mr. G. Scott, jun., has restored the old part of the first court, and designed a large and handsome stone building containing several sets of rooms east of the Master's Lodge in Pembroke Street. None of the courts are now completely surrounded by buildings. The principal entrance is near the corner of Pembroke and Trumpington Streets, and on the left of this is seen what was the original chapel, and afterwards the library of the College. The room is worth a visit for the sake of its decorated ceiling and wood-carvings on the walls, removed from the ends of the old bookcases. Along part of the west side of the court is a curious piece of cloister, with rooms above, leading to the Chapel. Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, in gratitude for his release from the Tower in 1658, after sixteen years' imprisonment, built this Chapel for his College, and was buried in it. The architect was his nephew, Sir Christopher Wren, and it is in the Corinthian style. Over the communion table is a painting of the "Burial of Christ" by Barroccio, which once belonged to Sir Joshua Reynolds. The new Hall stands on the east side of the court, and contains portraits of Bishop Ridley, John Bradley, and others, and a bust of William Pitt by Chantrey. The former Hall, on the same site, was one of the oldest and most interesting buildings of the kind in Cambridge, but its foundations were weak, so it had to come down. The Combination Room at the end of the Hall has portraits of the poets Edmund Spenser, Gray, and Mason—the last by Reynolds—and one of William Pitt, taken after his death, by Harlowe. The second court, entered through the Hall passage, is very picturesque, ivy-clad and old. The Library forms the upper part of a handsome building standing by itself, at the south-east corner of the College, and under it are lecture-rooms and Undergraduates' reading-rooms. It contains about 20,000 well-classed and choice books, and a few manuscripts. Amongst the relics at this College is the "Anathema Cup," so called from its inscription, "Qui alienaverit, anathema sit." It is of silver-gilt, of the probable date 1481, and was presented to the College by Bishop Langton. Of somewhat later date is another smaller cup of silver-gilt, long supposed to have been the gift of the foundress, but apparently given about 1500 by a former Fellow, Richard Sokborn. The silver-gilt pastoral staff and the mitre of Bishop Wren have recently been discovered, after lying buried with the Bishop for 200 years. "The latter is probably a unique specimen of a post-Reformation mitre, and has *repoussé* decorations in place of jewels." Pembroke has been called "Collegium Episcopale," from the large number of Bishops here educated, of whom a few may be named: Archbishops Rotherham and Grindal, Bishops Langton, Andrews, and Ridley; besides Ridley, the martyrs John Bradley and John Rogers were of this College; and of poets, Edmund Spenser, whose mulberry-tree still remains in the garden, Gabriel Harvey, Richard Crashaw, Thomas Gray, the manuscript of whose Elegy is in the College, and William Mason. Among other celebrities of this College may be mentioned Dr. Thomas Wharton, the anatomist, who died 1673, and William Pitt.

Visitor.

THE QUEEN.

Master.

REV. CHARLES EDWARD SEARLE, M.A., elected 1880.

President.

GEORGE GABRIEL STOKES, M.A.

Tutors.

The MASTER, and C. H. PRIOR, M.A.

Classical Lecturers.

R. A. NEIL, M.A.
J. S. REID, Litt.D.
W. S. HADLEY, M.A.

Mathematical Lecturers.

C. H. PRIOR, M.A.
W. BURNSIDE, M.A.

Divinity Lecturers.

F. H. CHASE, M.A.
E. J. HERIZ SMITH, M.A.

Treasurer.

W. BURNSIDE, M.A.

Bursar.

J. H. PILKINGTON, M.A.

Prælector.

J. H. PILKINGTON, M.A.

Dean.

E. J. HERIZ SMITH, M.A.

Librarian.

R. A. NEIL, M.A.

Fellows.

Charles Octavus Budd, M.A.
John Couch Adams, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.
George Gabriel Stokes, M.A., F.R.S.
William Michael Spence, M.A.
Rev. Charles Herman Prior, M.A.
Rev. Edward Bickersteth, M.A.
Rev. Ernest John Heriz Smith, M.A.
William Burnside, M.A.
Robert Alexander Neil, M.A.
John Frederic Adair, M.A.
Rev. James Holme Pilkington, M.A.
G. Morgan Edwardes Jones, M.A.
William Sheldon Hadley, M.A.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission must apply to the Master, stating full particulars of age, parentage, etc. The Entrance Examination will take place in March or April, 1886, for admission in October, in Elementary Mathematics and Classics. The admission fee is £6 2*s.* 6*d.*, including the University matriculation fee of £5; and the Caution money is £15.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

There are at present twenty-nine open Foundation Scholarships; three of £80 a year, nine of £60, eight of £40, and nine of £20; and a further Scholarship of £60, with a preference to candidates who have been two years at the Free School of Bowes in Yorkshire. There is an Exhibition of £70 a year for a student educated at Blackrode School. The next Entrance Scholarship Examination will begin on December 8, 1885, when about six Scholarships will be offered for Mathematics (Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, Elementary Mechanics, Geometrical and Analytical Conic Sections) or Classics (Translation and Prose and Verse Composition). Candidates' names should be sent to the Tutor before December 3.

EXPENSES.

Tuition fee is £6 a term. Establishment charges £1 12*s.* 6*d.* per term of residence, and capitation tax £1 4*s.* 3*d.* a quarter. Dinner in Hall 2*s.* 2*d.* a day, and rent of rooms from £2 to £7 a term. The College fee for B.A. degree is £4 1*s.* (*See general article on* Expenses.)

FELLOWSHIPS.

There are thirteen Fellowships open to Graduates of Cambridge or of Oxford; one being a Professorial Fellowship (*see* Professors). A Fellow vacates his Fellowship on presentation to a College benefice worth £400, or after six years from his election, unless he holds (or has held) certain College or University offices. The emoluments do not exceed £250, exclusive of rooms and commons.

CLUBS.

Athletic Club.—Entrance fee, 2*s.* 6*d.*; subscription, 10*s.* a term; honorary members, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Boat Club.—Entrance fee, £1 10*s.*; subscription, £1 per term.

Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club.—Entrance fee, 10*s.*; subscription, £1 5*s.* a term; Lawn Tennis only, 12*s.* 6*d.*

Football (Association and Rugby).—Entrance fee, 1*s.*; subscription, 2*s.* 6*d.* a term.

The Colours of the above Clubs are dark and light blue in various combinations.

Musical Society.—Entrance fee, 2*s.* 6*d.*; subscription, 1*s.* a term.

Reading Room and Debating Society.—Entrance fee, 5*s.*; subscription, 5*s.* a term.

There are also two limited Clubs, the *Benedicks* (ten members) for reading Shakespeare, &c., and the *Martlets* (twenty members) for discussion, &c.

Pensioner.—The ordinary Undergraduate, who pays his own way at College without the assistance of a Scholarship, Exhibition, or Sizarship, is called a Pensioner.

Peterhouse.—(*See* St. Peter's College.)

Philological Society (Cambridge).—This Society was founded for the promotion and publication of critical researches in philology, specially of the Indo-European languages. Any student of philology is eligible for membership; he must be proposed by two members, approved by the Council, and elected by ballot at a general meeting of the Society (one black ball in three excluding). The annual subscription is one guinea, which may be compounded for by a single payment of ten guineas. Distinguished philological scholars residing abroad may be elected honorary or corresponding members. All members, whether honorary or subscribing, may communicate papers to the meetings, which are held at least once in every term, and are entitled to receive a copy of every publication of the society, and of each issue of the *Cambridge Journal of Philology*.

Philosophical Library.—The use of the Library of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, formerly confined to the members of that Society, was in 1881 offered to the University, on condition that the books might be deposited in a room in the New Museums, and that the services of a Librarian should be provided by the University. The Library is open from 9 to 1 and 2 to 6 in term time, and for certain hours fixed from time to time during vacation, and the books may be used within the buildings of the New Museums by all Professors, Demonstrators, Curators, and Teachers recognised by the University, and by all students certified by any of these officers. Only Fellows of the Philosophical Society can take books out of the buildings, for a time not exceeding seven days.

Philosophical Society.—This Society, founded in 1819 for promoting scientific inquiry and facilitating the communication of facts connected with the advancement of Philosophy and Natural History, received a Royal Charter in 1832. The Fellows of the Society are elected from Graduates of the University; the admission fee is one guinea, and subscription one guinea a year or a composition of ten guineas. Honorary members are chosen from non-members of the University; but the number must not exceed sixty, nor may more than thirty of these be British subjects. Associates may be elected, who are residents of Cambridge or the neighbourhood, and not Graduates; these have the privilege of attending the meetings and consulting the books in the Library of the Society. The meetings are held fortnightly during full time, and the Transactions of the Society are published. (*See also* PHILOSOPHICAL LIBRARY.)

Photographic Society (University).—The object of this Society is to promote the art of photographic science in the University; and for this purpose it has dark rooms and the necessary appliances at 26, Park Street. Meetings are held for the reading of papers and the discussion of the most recent inventions in the art of photography. The Society is limited to thirty-five members, who pay a subscription of 7*s.* 6*d.* a term; the entrance fee is also 7*s.* 6*d.*

Physic, Regius Professor of.—This Professorship, founded by Henry VIII., 1540, is still in the gift of the Queen. The stipend is now little over £300, but under the new Statutes it will be £700. The present Professor is G. E. PAGET, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of Caius. (*See also* MEDICINE.)

Physiology, Professor of.—This Professorship was established in 1884, under the provisions of the new Statutes, with a stipend of £800 (£600 if held with a Fellowship or Headship). The present Professor is MICHAEL FOSTER, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity.

Pitt Club (University).—The Pitt Club is in Jesus Lane; it has reading and writing-rooms, and a large lending library. The subscription for Undergraduates is £1 10*s.* a term, and entrance fee £2 12*s.* 6*d.*

Pitt Press.—The Pitt Press has been called the "Freshmen's Church," from the appearance of its tower in Trumpington Street as seen from a distance; but it is really the University Printing Press. The offices are chiefly in a separate building at the back; and the ornamental block in front was built in 1831–3, partly from the surplus of a subscription raised to erect a statue of William Pitt in Westminster Abbey. In the tower with its handsome oriel are the offices of the University Registrary. All University printing, *e.g.*, of Examination papers, is done at the Pitt Press, and educational books of all kinds are printed and published by the University. The University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge and the Queen's Printer have the monopoly of printing the "authorised" Bibles and Prayer Books.

Messrs. C. J. Clay, M.A., and J. Clay, M.A., manage the Press under a deed of partnership with the University; but they are assisted by a Syndicate appointed by the Senate. Members of the Senate with their friends may visit the University Printing-office on Tuesday, Thursday, or Saturday between 10 and 1.

Pitt Scholarship.—(*See* CRAVEN SCHOLARSHIP.)

Plough.—Any one who fails in a University Examination is said to be "ploughed," or "plucked." The former is now the more common word.

Political Economy, Professor of.—Founded by the University in 1863. The stipend is £700, and the election is regulated by the 1882 Statutes (*see* PROFESSORS). The present Professor is ALFRED MARSHALL, M.A., St. John's.

Poll.—The "Poll" degree is the slang name (derived from *οἱ πολλοί*= "the many") for the ordinary B.A. degree, which, for the present at least, is taken by the majority of Undergraduates. (*See* ARTS, PROCEEDINGS IN.)

Polo Club, Cambridge University.—The Polo Club has not been long in existence, and the expensive nature of the game keeps its numbers small and select. The Club engages in an annual contest with Oxford, and on June 20, 1885, was beaten by seven goals to three, the winning players being: R. Lawson, Viscount Valletort, Lord W. Bentinck, and J. M. Fuller. The Cambridge team consisted of W. F. Inge, R. D. Harrild, W. G. Rutherford, and W. D. Cunliffe-Smith.

Popular Concerts.—Wednesday "Pops" are given by the University Musical Society during the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, on the lines of the St. James's Hall Monday and Saturday Pops; and occasional Penny Popular Concerts are given on Saturday evenings by various College Musical Societies. The former are, of course, mainly confined to classical music; but the latter, being intended to cultivate the taste of less educated audiences, are more "popular" in the ordinary sense of that word.

Porson Prize (in Greek Books to the value of about £20), open to all Undergraduates, is given for the best translation of a selected passage from an English Poet into Greek Iambics. Passage for translation to be sent to Vice-Chancellor, accompanied by a literal Latin prose version of the Greek, on or before February 1, 1886, is Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*, act i., scene 1, "Hail, noble Marcius! . . . . as I could pick my lance."

Porson Scholarship. — (*See* CRAVEN SCHOLARSHIP.)

Powis Gold Medal, The, is offered by the High Steward of the University for the best exercise in Latin hexameter verse, not to exceed 100 lines in length, and open to all Undergraduates who shall have resided not less than two terms, or be in the course of their second term. The subject for 1886 is "Mosella Flumen." Exercises to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor privately on or before February 1, 1886.

Prælector. — The College Prælector, or "Father," presents to the Registrary or Vice-Chancellor, as the authorities representing the University, all candidates for matriculation or degrees (*see* MATRICULATION *and* DEGREE DAY). On such occasions the candidates presented by him are called his "sons."

Previous Examination (*see* ARTS, PROCEEDINGS IN).—The Previous Examination, commonly called the Little-go, consists of two parts: Part I., embracing five papers, on (1), one of the Gospels in the original Greek; (2), one of the Latin Classics; (3), one of the Greek Classics; (4), easy unseen Latin translation, the use of a dictionary being allowed; (5), Latin and Greek Grammar. For those who desire it there is substituted for (1), an additional paper in one of the Latin or Greek Classics, and for natives of India who desire it Sanskrit or Arabic is substituted for Greek in 1, 3, and 5. Part II., including (1), Paley's Evidences; (2), Euclid, Books I.–III., Definitions 1–10 of Book V., and Propositions 1–19, and A of Book VI., with easy exercises and questions on the subject-matter of these books; (3), Arithmetic; (4), Elementary Algebra as far as Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions. For those who desire it a paper on Elementary Logic is substituted for (1). The Examination in both parts is held three times a year, near the beginning of October, December, and June, and any matriculated student may present himself for either or both of the parts in his first or any later term of residence, and any student intending to matriculate may present himself at the beginning of his first term on prepayment of the matriculation fee. No student is approved for either part unless he show a competent knowledge of all the subjects included in that part. The selected Gospel and classical subjects for the three Examinations of any academical year are announced before the end of the Easter Term of the preceding year. The Examination is conducted entirely by printed papers. The papers on the classical subjects consist of passages for translation, with grammatical or other questions immediately arising thereupon, and questions on the subject-matter. The Grammar Paper contains questions on Accidence and Syntax, with reference principally to the set subjects. The names of successful candidates in either part are arranged alphabetically in four classes. Those students who intend to be candidates for Honours in any Tripos (unless they are selected candidates for the Civil Service of India) are obliged to pass, besides the two parts of the Previous Examination, the Additional Examination (*which see*).

Previous Examination, EXEMPTION FROM.—Any Undergraduate is excused the Previous Examination (one or both parts, or the Additional Subjects) who has obtained, before admission to the University, a Certificate of having satisfied the Examiners, (*a*) in one of the "Senior Local Examinations" of the University, or (*b*) in one of the "Higher Local Examinations" of the University, or (*c*) in one of the Examinations for Higher Certificates of the "Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board," provided such Certificate shows that the candidate has attained a certain specified standard in subjects corresponding to those contained in that part of the Previous Examination from which he seeks exemption. Candidates for the Mus. Bac. degree are excused from both parts of the Previous provided they hold a Certificate in any of the three Examinations referred to, though such Certificate does not cover all the "Little-go" subjects, or hold a degree in any Faculty except Music obtained by Examination at any Incorporate University of the United Kingdom. Women students also are excused the Previous, including the Additional Subjects, on the same terms as members of the University, except that in their case an Honour Certificate in the "Higher Local" is sufficient, if it covers Group B (Languages) and Group C (Mathematics).

Prizes.—The following is a list of the University Prizes, particulars of which will be found under separate headings: Adams, Browne (Medals), Brotherton, Burney, Carus, Chancellor's (Classical, English and Legal Medals), Cobden, Evans, Hare, Harness, Hebrew, Hopkins, Hulsean, Jeremie, Kaye, Le Bas, Long, Maitland, Mason's, Members', Norrisian, Porson, Powis (Medal), Scholefield, Seatonian, Sedgwick, Smith's, Williams, Winchester, Yorke.

Proctors.—Two Proctors and two Pro-Proctors are elected annually by the Senate on the nomination of the different Colleges in turn, according to a certain cycle prescribed by the Statutes, and two Additional Pro-Proctors are elected on the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors. Their duty is, as peace-officers, to attend to the behaviour of all persons *in statu pupillari*, and to maintain public morals. They also have to attend all Congregations of the Senate, to read the Graces, to take the assent or dissent, and to pronounce the same. One or more of these officers is required to be present throughout most of the University Examinations, along with some of the Examiners, to preserve order and prevent misbehaviour. They parade the streets after dark with their Bull-dogs, and take the name and College of any Undergraduate or Bachelor of Arts found without his gown, or smoking, or otherwise behaving improperly. Such offenders are required to pay a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.* or more, or receive a more severe punishment according to the nature of their offence. The stipend of each Proctor is £250, and of each Pro-Proctor £120; and the fines received by them are paid into the University Chest. Any Proctor desiring leave of absence must have a Deputy, approved by the Senate. The Proctors for 1885–6 are: Rev. Ernest John Heriz Smith, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke, and Arthur Gray, M.A., Fellow of Jesus, who were Pro-Proctors for the previous year. Two of the Pro-Proctors for 1885–6 are: Rev. J. W. Cartmell, M.A., Fellow of Christ's, and R. T. Glazebrook, M.A., Fellow of Trinity; the other two are not yet appointed.

Proctors' Men.—Each Proctor or Pro-Proctor on his nightly perambulations is attended by two Bull-dogs (officially styled Proctors' Men), whose duty it is to stop, and, if necessary, pursue any person whom the Proctor desires to address.

Professors.—There are thirty-nine Professors in the University, in the following departments of learning: Divinity (4), Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Anglo-Saxon, Arabic (2), Mathematics, Pure and Applied (5), Law (3), Medicine (2), Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Pathology, Chemistry (2), Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Zoology, Mechanism, Political Economy, Natural Philosophy, History (2), Archæology, Fine Art, and Music. (*See* DIVINITY, HEBREW, etc., for details respecting each Professorship.) Under the 1882 Statutes the salaries of most of these Professors are to be raised on the next vacancy, or at such earlier time as the Senate may determine; but at the same time conditions of residence and duties are to be made more strict, and the Professors to be placed under the direction of the General Board of Studies. Professors whose salaries are to be thus raised will be elected in future by a Board consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight persons elected by the Senate, two being nominated by the Council, three by the General Board of Studies, and three by the Special Board of Studies to which the Professorship is assigned. At least two of the eight must be neither resident in nor officially connected with the University. Each of the Colleges is required to elect one of these Professors (the larger Colleges more than one) to the first vacant Fellowship, and such Fellowship is called a Professorial Fellowship; the Professor then receives £200 less from the University than he would get if he were not a Fellow, and the College is allowed to make a corresponding deduction from the amount contributed by it to the Common University Fund.

Public Orator. — The Public Orator is elected by the Senate, for life, from two persons nominated by the Council, and receives a stipend of £150 a year. He speaks for the Senate on all public occasions; writes letters in the name of the University, whenever the Chancellor and Proctors think fit; and presents to all honorary degrees with a becoming Latin oration. The office is at present held by J. E. Sandys, M.A. (St. John's).

Pythagoras School. — This building, at the "Backs," originally a Norman manor-house, and afterwards used as a place for University teaching, was bequeathed by the founder to Merton College, Oxford, to which the property still belongs. It has been much altered, but two good windows in transition Norman of twelfth century are left. The origin of the name Pythagoras is unknown.

QUEENS' COLLEGE.

Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., humbly petitioned her lord and master for leave to imitate his munificence, that, as he founded King's College, she might found a Queen's College, in honour of St. Margaret and St. Bernard. Andrew Doket, Principal of St. Bernard's Hostel, had already, in 1446, obtained two charters from the King to turn his hostel into a College, but the Queen obtained a third charter in 1448, and endowed the College out of her own pin-money. Doket was appointed by Margaret the first President, and, being a prudent man, managed to be on equally good terms with Elizabeth Woodville, the Queen of Edward IV. She added to the endowments and gave fresh statutes to the College, and is always regarded as a co-foundress. The proper name is thus Queens', and not Queen's College. The buildings, standing in a retired street, and overhanging the river, are, as a whole, some of the most interesting in Cambridge. There are four courts, of which the principal one is entered under a massive tower gateway of brickwork, having four hexagonal turrets at the corners, of a kind frequently seen in Cambridge, but unknown at the sister University. The outside of this court is also finished with short square towers at the four corners. In the stone vaulting of the gateway may be seen the patron saints, Bernard and Margaret, respectively kneeling and trampling on a grovelling dragon.

The Chapel, built in the reign of Henry VI., and disfigured by improvements in 1773, was carefully restored and richly decorated in 1861 by Mr. Bodley; the stained glass is by Hardman. The original coved blue and gilt wooden roof, which was hidden by a plaster ceiling in the last century, and some brasses, may be noticed.

By the side of the Chapel is a wooden clock-tower, built in 1848; under the clock is a sundial attributed to Sir Isaac Newton, but made five years after his death. Next to this is the Library, which is on two floors; it is rich in seventeenth century books, and has also a large collection of tracts on various subjects. The north windows of the upper room contain some curious old stained glass, probably removed from the Carmelite priory which once stood close by. Here is also an oak stool, with a picture of two lovers painted on it, probably the oldest piece of furniture in the University.

The Hall was restored, and its old roof uncovered at the same time and under the same direction as the Chapel. On one of the side walls is a full-length portrait of Joshua King, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, and President of the College (d. 1857), and at the upper end are good portraits of Queen Elizabeth Woodville, Erasmus, and Sir T. Smith. The Combination Room, entered from the Hall, has a portrait by Harlowe of Dr. Isaac Milner, Dean of Carlisle, and busts of Sir Isaac Newton and William Pitt. The usual passage between the Hall and the kitchen and butteries leads into the Cloister Court, which is very picturesque. South of this is the small Pump Court, or Erasmus Court, in which Erasmus is supposed to have lived when he visited Cambridge at the invitation of Fisher, President of Queens' and Bishop of Rochester, to teach the newly-introduced study of Greek. On the west side the buildings touch the river, which is crossed by a wooden bridge of a single arch, leading to a quiet, shady grove.

Over the cloister on the north side runs a long picture gallery, connecting the two parts of the President's Lodge, a large and, on its garden side, a handsome residence. It contains many valuable pictures, including a portrait of Erasmus by Holbein, an unknown portrait by Reynolds, and an ancient triptych, removed from the Chapel, representing the Betrayal, the Resurrection, and Christ appearing to the Apostles after the Resurrection. A passage between the Chapel and the Library leads into the Walnut Tree Court, which has buildings on the east side, put up in 1614, but subsequently much altered. The north side of this court is without buildings, and the west is occupied by part of the President's Lodge, and his garden wall.

Of the worthies of this College we have already mentioned Fisher, Erasmus, Milner, and King; to these may be added John Smith, author of "Select Discourses in Divinity"; Thomas Fuller, the antiquary; Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, the commentator; and Dr. Samuel Lee, successively Professor of Arabic and Hebrew, and an eminent linguist.

Visitor.

THE QUEEN.

President.

GEORGE PHILLIPS, D.D., elected 1857.

Tutors.

W. M. CAMPION, D.D.
A. WRIGHT, M.A.

Mathematical Lecturer.

ERNEST TEMPERLEY, M.A.

Classical Lecturers.

ARTHUR WRIGHT, M.A.
JOSEPH HENRY GRAY, M.A.

Law Lecturer.

GERARD BROWN FINCH, M.A.

Dean.

JOSEPH HENRY GRAY, M.A.

Catechist.

ARTHUR WRIGHT, M.A.

Bursars.

THOMAS YORK, M.A.
ERNEST TEMPERLEY, M.A.

Lecturer in Ecclesiastical History.

J. H. GRAY, M.A.

Steward.

JOHN CLARK, M.A.

Prælector.

ARTHUR WRIGHT, M.A.

Librarian.

ARTHUR WRIGHT, M.A.

Steward of the Courts.

JAMES NEWTON GOREN, M.A.

Foundation Fellows.

JAMES NEWTON GOREN, M.A.
REV. WILLIAM MAGAN CAMPION, D.D.
REV. GEORGE PIRIE, M.A.
REV. ARTHUR WRIGHT, M.A.
WILLIAM WRIGHT, LL.D.
ERNEST TEMPERLEY, M.A.
HENRY TAYLOR BOVEY, M.A.
JAMES NIVEN, M.A., M.B.
REV. FRANK BRIDGMAN WALTERS, M.A.
REV. JOSEPH HENRY GRAY, M.A.
JAMES WOOD, M.A.
ALEXANDER MCINTOSH, M.A.

Edwards' Fellow.

JOHN CLARK, M.A.

Honorary Fellows.

ROBERT MOON, M.A.
EDWARD JAMES STONE, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.S.A.
OSBORNE REYNOLDS, M.A., F.R.S.

ADMISSION.

Every candidate for admission must send to the Tutor the usual particulars of birth, etc., and certificate of good conduct from a Graduate of Cambridge, Oxford, or Dublin. There is no Entrance Examination.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

There will be an Examination in the second week before Easter, 1886, for six Minor Scholarships, open to all persons under nineteen years of age who intend to commence residence in the following October, and tenable for not more than two years. They will be awarded for proficiency in Classics or Mathematics. The Classical part of the Examination will comprise the translation of passages from the best Greek and Latin authors, and prose and verse composition in those languages. The Mathematical part will be limited to papers in Euclid, Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, and Conic Sections, treated both analytically and geometrically, with problems arising out of those subjects. The Scholarships will be of not less value than £30, nor probably of more than £60; but no Scholarship will be given except the Examiners report that a candidate merits such a distinction.

Each candidate must forward to the President of the College, at least six days before Examination, a certificate of baptism or birth, and a certificate of good conduct from a Graduate of Cambridge, Oxford, or Dublin.

The Foundation Scholarships, tenable to the end of ninth term of residence, are awarded by the results of the various College Examinations held in the Easter Term.

There are two Sedgwick's Exhibitions, value £20 per annum (sons of poor clergymen to be preferred); and one Clark's Scholarship, £10 per annum, in the sole appointment of the President; and one Sandys' Exhibition, £12 per annum.

The President has at his disposal funds to the amount of £130 per annum with which he assists deserving students of limited means.

FELLOWSHIPS.

There are thirteen Foundation Fellowships, one of which must be reserved for a University Professor. The Fellowships are tenable for seven years from the day of election, unless the Fellow be instituted to a College living worth more than £400. A Fellow who holds a Professorship or office of Public Orator in the University, or holds the office of Senior Tutor, Senior Mathematical Lecturer, Senior Classical Lecturer, or Additional Lecturer in the

College, retains his Fellowship during tenure of such office; and if he holds one of these College offices for more than twenty-five years, he retains his Fellowship for life, or if he holds one such office for more than seven and less than twenty-five years, he continues to hold his Fellowship, after vacating office, for a period of time equal to that by which his tenure of office exceeded seven years. Each Fellow receives an annual dividend, not exceeding £200, besides 10*s.* a week, and his commons in Hall during residence.

EXPENSES.

Students at this College have the option of adopting the old system of payment, according to which they deposit £15 Caution money upon entrance, and pay University fees as they fall due, and all College charges for each term before commencing residence in the next ensuing term; or a new system, by which Caution money is abolished, and all necessary University and College charges (except rent of rooms and degree fees) are compounded for by a sum of £20, paid in advance at the commencement of each term. This sum covers, besides fees, the cost of dinners in Hall, commons (consisting of bread, butter, and milk), coals, laundress, and shoeblack; but not groceries and lights, cap and gown, surplice, books, stationery, and personal expenses. Licensed lodgings can be obtained for £6 and upwards a term; and rooms in College cost from £6 to £9 9*s.* a term, including all necessary furniture, bedding, linen, crockery, etc. (provided by the College), and attendance, repairs, and other expenses. Additional furniture may be provided, with the Tutor's approval, at the student's own cost. A similar prepayment of £12 covers all necessary College charges, including rooms, for those who are allowed to reside the usual seven weeks of the Long Vacation. Any gratuities to bedmakers, or other College servants, are strictly forbidden. The College fee for B.A. degree is £5 9*s.* 6*d.* (*See also general article on* EXPENSES.)

CLUBS.

The Cricket, Football, and Lawn Tennis Clubs form the "Amalgamated Clubs," combined under one management, and the subscription to them is 15*s.* a term; no entrance fee. The subscription to the Athletic Club is 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and to the Boat Club £1 1*s.* a term (entrance fee £1). The colours of the above Clubs are green and black, except Cricket and Lawn Tennis, which are distinguished by magenta and green with light blue stripe.

The Musical ("St. Margaret") Society, and the Debating ("St. Bernard") Society, each demands a subscription of 3*s.* 6*d.* a term.

Questionists.—Those who have completed the three years' residence required for their first degree are called Questionists.

Racquets. — There is no University Racquet Club in Cambridge, but two Racquet Courts: one on St. John's College Cricket Ground, and the other at Phillips's, East Road.

The twenty-ninth Inter-University matches took place at Prince's Club, Hans Place, London, on March 31 and April 1, 1885, when both the four-handed and single-handed games were won by the Cambridge men very easily in each case. The Cambridge players were H. E. Crawley and L. Sanderson, both of Trinity, Mr. Crawley playing for his University in the single-handed match. Oxford was represented by J. H. B. Noble (Balliol) and E. H. Buckland (New) in the four-handed match, the latter gentleman opposing Mr. Crawley in the single-handed contest.

Readers.—Readers are a new class of University instructors, with duties, etc., similar to Professors, next under whom they rank. They are to be appointed by the General Board of Studies, subject to the confirmation of the Special Board with which the Readership is connected; with salary of about £400. As soon as the state of the Common University Fund permits, not fewer than twenty will be appointed in different departments of study. At present there are six: in INDIAN LAW, Sir R. K. Wilson (salary £300); in CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, Mr. Waldstein (salary £300); in COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY, Dr. Peile (salary £300); in TALMUDIC, Dr. Schiller-Szinessy (salary £350); in BOTANY, Mr. Vines (salary £100); in ENGLISH LAW, Mr. Maitland (salary £300). Below the Readers ranks another new class, that of UNIVERSITY LECTURERS. These are College Lecturers or others, appointed (in the same way as Readers) to receive the above title with a stipend of not less than £50, on condition that they regulate their Lectures according to an approved scheme. Any appointment may cease as soon as the General and Special Boards think fit. There are already nearly thirty University Lecturers, with salaries of £50, £100, or £150 each.

Reading.—Every Undergraduate reads more or less at some time or other, specially before Examinations, and the most athletic are not always the least reading men; these latter are rather found among the loungers. There is almost a complete cessation of reading between two o'clock and Hall-time; the afternoon is devoted to exercise by every one, except the science (*vulgo*, "stinks") man, who somehow seems to get more air (say, compressed air) and motion in his laboratory than another man gets in his study, and consequently can get along with less out-of-doors exercise. Some part of nearly every morning is taken up with going to and from and sitting through lectures. Thus no time of the day is left for prolonged reading except the evening; and as any one can guess, this also may easily be frittered away by those who are so disposed. To some the changes and interruptions in this sort of reading life are worrying; but most will find the variety of work and intervals of air distinctly helpful, and those who manage to keep up a steady average of six hours a day (and no more) will sometimes be agreeably disappointed at the total amount of reading accomplished and remembered. Any who are in doubt as to the proper course of reading to be followed in their line of study may get general advice by the simple means of calling on their College Tutor, or making bold to consult a lecturer; and much detailed information on this subject is given in separate articles on each Tripos, and also on the Examinations for the ordinary degree in the "Student's Guide to the University of Cambridge" (published by Deighton, Bell, & Co., price 6*s*. 6*d*., or in separate parts 1*s*. each, except Part I., on General Information and Expenses, which is 2*s*. 6*d*.).

Rede Lecture.—The Rede Lecturer is annually appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to deliver one lecture in the Senate House, on any subject, usually in the May Term, for which he gets nine guineas. The Lecturer in 1885, G. J. ROMANES, LL.D., F.R.S, discoursed on "Mind and Motion."

Registrary—H. R. Luard, D.D. (Trin.).—The Registrary (elected in the same way as the Public Orator) "attends all Congregations and all public proceedings of the Chancellor or of the University, records proceedings, and has charge of all writings and documents delivered to him by the Chancellor." He also collects in the Registry all University fees, and prepares the lists of candidates for all University Examinations, and issues official notice to Examiners of their appointment and duties. His salary is £700 a year. There is an Assistant Registrary, with salary of £120 a year.

Residence.—Every student, before he can be admitted to a degree, must have completed nine terms' residence during three-fourths of each term as a member of a College, or a Public Hostel, or as a non-collegiate student; but no term can be counted before that in which he matriculates, unless he satisfies the Council that matriculation has been deferred for a sufficient cause. Residence is reckoned by days, and no day (except the last day of residence in each term) is counted unless the student resides some part of such day and of the following night. The day is considered to extend from 6 a.m. till midnight. Residence must be kept within the walls of a College or Hostel, or with parents within the precincts of the University, or in licensed lodgings, unless special permission be obtained by a student to reside in his own or a hired house, or with his relations or others. (*See also* AEGROTAT TERM *and* DEGRADING.)

RIDLEY HALL.

ON the outskirts of the town, Newnham College is flanked by two new Church institutions, Selwyn College and Ridley Hall. The latter was founded by Evangelical Churchmen, anxious to keep alive the memory and spirit of the martyr reformer in a Church that seemed half losing its Protestantism, as a Theological Hall for Graduates of the University preparing for Holy Orders. The building, opened in January, 1881, is in the Tudor-Gothic style, and contains a residence for the Principal, and sets of rooms for the Vice-Principal and twenty students; a Chapel, Library and Reading Room, Lecture Room, and Hall. The last is a fine room, forty-five feet by twenty-three feet, with open timber roof and panelling, and a bay window. The kitchens and offices are under the Hall. About seventy students have already (1884) passed or are passing through the Hall.

Principal.

REV. H. C. G. MOULE, M.A., late Fellow and Dean of Trinity College.

Vice-Principal.

REV. P. IRELAND JONES, M.A., late Scholar of Corpus College.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course is not of fixed length, but varies in each case with the requirements of the student. There are four terms in the year, nearly following the three University terms, with the working time of the Long Vacation. Instruction is by lectures, classes and individual intercourse, the subjects being, first, Holy Scripture, and then the lines of reading ordinarily required for Ordination Examinations, but so carried on as to bear on future pastoral work. Pulpit work in particular forms a subject for careful teaching.

EXPENSES.

A terminal fee of £21 covers all expenses of board, lodging, and tuition.

Round Church.—Holy Sepulchre Church, in Sidney Street, opposite the corner of St. John's Street, is the oldest of the four or five round churches in England. It was built in 1101, perhaps in imitation of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, after which it is named. The round part was altered in the fifteenth century by the introduction of Perpendicular work; but in 1841 was restored, by Salvin, to its original Norman character. The nave is separated by eight round arches borne upon massive piers from the aisle, which runs all round it; above is a triforium of eight arches, each divided into two smaller ones; and over this a clerestory, with Norman windows, carrying a conical cap. The chancel with its aisle was built in 1841, in late Decorated style.

Rustication.—The punishment of being "sent down," *i.e.*, being forbidden to reside in the University for the remainder of a term or for a longer period, is called Rustication.

St. Bene't's Church. — The Church of St. Benedict is the oldest in Cambridge. "The tower is one of the best specimens of Saxon architecture in the country." The long and short work at the corners, and the peculiar windows in the top storey, are noticeable features, and the rudely-carved animals at the spring of the semicircular arch inside separating the tower from the nave. The pillars of the nave are of the twelfth century, but the rest of the church is mostly modern.

ST. CATHARINE'S COLLEGE.

THIS College, till lately called St. Catharine's Hall, was founded in 1473 by Dr. Robert Woodlark (or Wodelarke), of Wakerley, in Northamptonshire, Provost of King's, and Chancellor of the University, "from the singular devotion which he had to St. Katharine, Virgin and Martyr." It was subsequently enriched by various benefactors, particularly in 1743, by Mrs. Ramsden, of Norton, in Yorkshire. Nothing remains of the original buildings. The present main court was begun about 1680, the small court behind the Hall about 1634. The former is open towards Trumpington Street, with a piece of ground in front planted with elms; the north side is occupied by the Chapel, Hall, Combination Room, and Library, and the other two sides by sets of rooms. A gateway in the Tuscan style opens from the middle of the west side into Queen's Lane. The Master's Lodge, a handsome red-brick modern residence, is a separate building in this lane south of the College. It contains some good pictures, including four portraits by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The Chapel is rectangular, and intensely neat and simple, but the woodwork is good. In the ante-chapel is a handsome monument to the wife of a former Master. The Hall contains portraits of the founder, and of benefactors, and a picture of the patron saint. Among the pictures in the Combination Room is another St. Catharine, and a portrait of Charles II. when a boy. The Library, which is over the Hall and Combination Room, is large and well stocked with books.

Among the worthies of this College were John Bradford, the martyr; Archbishop Sandys; John Ray, the naturalist; and two liberal benefactors to the town and University of Cambridge, William Worts and Dr. John Addenbrooke, the latter of whom founded Addenbrooke's Hospital.

Visitor.
THE CROWN.

Master.
REV. CHARLES KIRKBY ROBINSON, D.D., *ex officio* Canon of the Cathedral Church of Norwich, elected 1861.

President.
E. T. S. CARR, M.A.

Tutor.
E. T. S. CARR, M.A.

Assistant Tutor.
A. W. SPRATT, M.A.

Lecturer in Modern History & Philosophy.
T. W. LEVIN, M.A.

Mathematical Lecturer.
E. TEMPERLEY, M.A.

Bursar.
E. T. S. Carr, M.A.

Prælector and Steward.
A. W. Spratt, M.A.

Dean and Chaplain.
W. T. Southward, M.A.

Fellows.
Rev. Edwin Trevor Septimus Carr, M.A.
Albert William Spratt, M.A.
Alfred Pretor, M.A.
Rev. Walter Thomas Southward, M.A.

Skirne Fellow.
William Henry Parr, M.A.

ADMISSION.

Every candidate for admission must send name, parentage, and address to the Tutor, with a certificate of conduct and attainments, and pay £15 Caution money, and £1 entrance fee. There is no regular Entrance Examination.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

Of the twenty-six Scholarships, fourteen are of the annual value of £40, four are of the annual value of £50, six of £35, and two of £25.

There is also a fund of about £3,000 in Consols, for the support of students of the College. From these funds Scholarships varying in value from £50 per annum to £25 are annually given after open competition, or at the College Examination in June.

Besides these Scholarships there is an annual surplus from which grants are made to deserving students of the College.

All the Scholarships are open to candidates from any school or place of birth.

The Open Scholarship Examination usually takes place in the May Term, when the exact value and number of Scholarships awarded depend on the merits of the candidates. The subjects are in Mathematics, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, and Geometrical and Analytical Conic Sections; and in Classics, Greek and Latin Translation and Composition. No candidate will be elected unless he show a fair elementary knowledge of Arithmetic and Euclid, and of Latin and Greek.

Bishop Sherlock founded the Librarianship, worth £20 per annum with allowance for chambers. He also considerably augmented the salary of the Master's Sizar, the present value of which is £40 per annum, with chambers rent free. The Bible Clerk receives his commons, with chambers rent free.

These two Sizarships are in the absolute gift of the Master, to whom application should be made.

FELLOWSHIPS.

There are six Fellowships (one being Professorial) open to Graduates of Cambridge or Oxford. They are tenable for six years; but if the Fellow at the end of that time is a University Professor, or holds in the College the office of Tutor, Senior Mathematical or Senior Classical Lecturer, he retains his Fellowship during tenure of such Professorship or College office, and after holding one or more such College offices for twenty years, he may keep his Fellowship for life. Each Fellow receives a dividend not exceeding £250, exclusive of commons and rooms.

EXPENSES.

The average College expenses, including College maintenance fee, commons and buttery expenses, rooms, coals, attendance, tuition, and University tax, are £25 a term, or £75 a year, excluding the Long Vacation Term. The rent of rooms in College varies from £5 to £12 per annum. Tuition fee is £6 a term, special arrangements being made with B.As. The College fee for B.A. degree is £4 2*s.* (*See also general article on* Expenses.)

CLUBS.

The College colours are claret and white.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

ALTHOUGH Peterhouse is the oldest collegiate foundation in Cambridge, St. John's College is derived from the oldest foundation; for about 1135 one Henry Frost founded a small hospital for the reception of the sick poor, on the site of this College. This was shortly after dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and placed under the management of Augustinian friars. The friars were at some subsequent date recognised as members of the University and took degrees therein. An attempt made by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, to graft secular scholars on the foundation ended in disagreement between the religious and secular brethren, and led to the separate foundation of Peterhouse (*see* ST. PETER'S COLLEGE) The Hospital dragged on a not very brilliant existence for 220 more years, when it was dissolved in 1510 into the College of St. John the Evangelist, in accordance with the intention and will of Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII., who also founded Christ's College and a Professorship of Divinity. Her grandson, Henry VIII., appropriated nearly all the estates which she bequeathed to the College, and handed to her executors some smaller estates as compensation. However, St. John's has grown by the numerous gifts of more noble benefactors, till it is now only second to Trinity in size and wealth.

There are four courts, all lying "tandem;" three built chiefly of brick on the east side of the river, and the fourth of stone on the other side. The front of the first court retains its original appearance, with its handsome tower gateway adorned with a statue of St. John, the arms and supporters of Lady Margaret, and studded over with the marguerite (her flower), the Tudor rose and Beaufort portcullis. This court was begun in 1510, and finished 1616; but the south side was refaced after a fire in 1772, and the court was enlarged by the pulling down of the old Chapel and the erection of the new Chapel beyond its site, in 1864–9.

Sir G. Scott was the architect of this Chapel, which is one of the finest modern churches in England, and one of the most beautiful buildings in Cambridge. It is in the Early Decorated style, and consists of a choir and transepts, the latter forming the ante-chapel, over the middle of which rises a lofty tower. The exterior is most elaborately carved; the principal entrance is in the east face of the south transept, and is guarded on either side by statues of Lady Margaret and her chief executor, Bishop Fisher. In the ante-chapel are several monuments removed from the old Chapel. The most conspicuous are a seated statue of Dr. Wood, Master 1816–39, and the tomb of Archdeacon Ashton, with two effigies of him, one lying in his robes and the other wasting in his coffin underneath. The altarpiece from the old Chapel, by A. R. Mengs, the "Descent from the Cross," hangs in the south transept. The great west window, representing "The Last Judgment," is by Clayton & Bell, who also executed the new window in King's Chapel depicting the same subject. This is a bold and brilliant composition. Over it, in one of the windows of the lantern stage of the tower, are fragments of beautiful old glass. The piers which support the tower and the sides of the windows are set off by coloured shafts of Devonshire, Irish, or Serpentine marbles, or Peterhead red granite, and the abaci of the piers are of black Derbyshire marble. The wooden screen at the entrance of the choir is elaborately carved. The carved oak stalls are about half of them from the old Chapel, and the rest new, beautifully carved in similar style. The floor is of Purbeck and Sicilian marbles, and encaustic tiles; the steps leading to the altar in the five-sided apse are of similar marbles with inscriptions and numerous symbolical figures. The altar is of oak with a marble slab, its front and sides carved with figures in panels. Round the apse are angels playing divers instruments, and over them five windows, by Clayton & Bell, representing scenes from Christ's life, death, and resurrection. On the right side of the apse is placed the double piscina which belonged to the original Chapel of the Hospital, and was discovered in the wall of the old College Chapel when it was being pulled down. The roof of this choir is divided into nineteen compartments, the one at the end being filled with a representation of Jesus enthroned, and the others with figures of saints and famous people who lived in the eighteen centuries since the first.

The Hall, on the west side of the first court, was lengthened at the time the old Chapel was removed and the new Master's Lodge was built, by taking in the former Combination Room. The old bay-window which was at the end of the Hall was retained, and a second similar one added at the new upper end. It is now a few feet longer than the Hall of Trinity, but not so wide; the dark old oak panelling and ceiling, lightly touched with gilt, is very handsome. There are portraits of the foundress, Bishop Fisher, Wordsworth, Dr. Bentley, Henry Martyn, Bishop Stillingfleet and others. The Combination Room, entered at the upper end of the Hall, is a long room (93 ft.) occupying part of the first floor of the north side of the second court. Here was originally a gallery 142 feet long, which was afterwards divided into rooms for the Master's residence, but, when the new Lodge was built, a great part of the gallery was opened out again to form the Combination Room. This contains portraits of Sir J. Herschel, Bishop Selwyn, W. Wilberforce, and others.

The second court, built 1595–1620 by Ralph Simons, is of red brick surmounted with gables, a tower gateway on the west side, and turrets in two of the corners. It has a chaste and picturesque appearance, untouched by the rude hand of the restorer. On the north side is a doorway leading to the grounds of the Master's Lodge. This is a large and handsome building in red brick and stone; among its pictures are two curious portraits of the foundress, one reputed to be by Holbein, another portrait by Holbein of a bishop (perhaps Fisher), and portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Cecil Lord Burleigh, the poets Prior and Cowley, and Thomas Earl of Strafford from the original by Vandyke. The statue of the Countess of Shrewsbury, at whose cost principally the second court was built, is in a niche over the arch of the gateway leading into the next court.

The Library on the north side of the latter was finished in 1624, which date is marked over the large oriel projecting towards the river. The room contains about 26,000 books and 400 manuscripts, many of them left by Lord Keeper Williams, afterwards Archbishop of York, Matthew Prior, Thomas Baker, and other members of the College. The collection is rich in rare specimens of the early printers, and there is a copy of Cranmer's Bible on vellum, supposed to have been originally Cromwell's copy. The Library is open daily, and books may be taken out.

The south and west sides of this court were finished in 1699, in a style more classical than the Library. From the small piece of cloisters on the west side, a covered bridge of one arch leads to the fourth court. This bridge, sometimes called the Bridge of Sighs from a distant resemblance to the bridge of that name at Venice, is a convenient spot for comparing the different styles of architecture in the two parts of the court just described, the court on the other side of the river built about 1830, the Master's Lodge to the north, and on the south the picturesque old bridge of three arches, with the buildings of Trinity beyond.

Proceeding towards the new court one notices the pleasing effect of arches of different sizes and axes crossing one another, as the bridge is not in a straight line with the cloister which runs along the south front of this court with open Perpendicular windows on its outer side. The middle of the northern side is occupied by a massive projection with corner turrets, and lofty lantern rising from its centre; this, with the stately wings on either side, forms a striking picture. One day two Undergraduates lounging on Trinity Bridge were reproved by the Master, who asked what they supposed the bridge was built for; they answered: "To get a view of the new buildings of St. John's." A serious-minded man who compared the dates of building of this bridge and the new Johnian Court, might fail to see the joke, which has indeed lost much of its point in these days when the rivalry between these Colleges has lost all its former bitterness. This has lately been testified by the erection of a light iron foot-bridge over the narrow stream which separates the grounds at the back of the two Colleges.

The walks behind St. John's, entered by an elegant gateway in the middle of the cloister of the new court, are extensive and picturesque. A part of the grounds is shut in for the Fellows' private use, called the Wilderness or the Isle of Patmos, and planted with trees in the form of a church. Westwards, on the other side of the public road, is the College Cricket Ground, with the Racquet Court.

Among the many eminent men of this College may be named Roger Ascham, Cecil Lord Burleigh, Ben Jonson, the Earl of Strafford, Mat Prior, Richard Bentley (afterwards Master of Trinity), Rowland Hill, William Wilberforce, Wordsworth, and Lord Palmerston.

Visitor.
The LORD BISHOP OF ELY.

Master.
The REV. CHARLES TAYLOR, D.D.

President.
PETER HAMNETT MASON, M.A.

Tutors.
JOHN EDWIN SANDYS, M.A.
EDWIN HILL, M.A.

William Emerton Heitland, M.A.
Joseph Timmis Ward, M.A.
Peter Hamnett Mason, M.A.
William Francis Smith, M.A.

Mathematical Lecturers.

William H. Besant, Sc.D., F.R.S.
R. Pendlebury, M.A.
R. R. Webb, M.A.
J. T. Ward, M.A.
Joseph Larmor, M.A.

Classical Lecturers.

Charles E. Graves, M.A.
John Edwin Sandys, M.A.
William F. Smith, M.A.
William E. Heitland, M.A.
Charles E. Haskins, M.A.

Theology Lecturers.

H. M. Gwatkin, M.A.
F. Watson, M.A.
W. A. Cox, M.A.

Moral Sciences Lecturer.

H. S. Foxwell, M.A.

Natural Sciences Lecturers.

P. T. Main, M.A.
J. E. Marr, M.A., F.G.S.
S. L. Hart, M.A.

Medical Subjects Lecturer.

D. McAlister, M.D.

History Lecturers.

J. R. Tanner, B.A.
J. B. Mullinger, M.A.

Hebrew Lecturer.

Peter Hamnett Mason, M.A.

Linacre Lecturer of Physic.

John Buckley Bradbury, M.D.

Superintendent of the Laboratory.

P. T. Main, M.A.

Senior Dean.

Alfred Freer Torry, M.A.

Junior Dean.

William Albert Cox, M.A.

Senior Bursar.

Robert F. Scott, M.A.

Junior Bursar.

Harry Rede Tottenham, M.A.

Steward.

William Francis Smith, M.A.

Auditor.

William H. Gunston, M.A.

Librarian.

James Bass Mullinger, M.A.

Organist.

George M. Garrett, M.A., Mus.D.

Fellows.

Henry Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, M.A.
Rev. Peter Hamnett Mason, M.A.
Rev. Thomas George Bonney, Sc.D., B.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S.
Rev. Henry Russell, B.D.
Rev. Alfred Freer Torry, M.A.
Philip Thomas Main, M.A.
Rev. Eric John Sutherland Rudd, M.A.
Rev. Edwin Hill, M.A., F.G.S.
William Francis Smith, M.A.
John Edwin Sandys, M.A.
Rev. Alfred James Stevens, M.A.
Rev. William Albert Cox, M.A.
Rev. William Griffith, M.A.
Richard Pendlebury, M.A.
Rev. George Herbert Whitaker, M.A.
William Emerton Heitland, M.A.
Charles Edmund Haskins, M.A.
Robert Rumsey Webb, M.A.
Herbert Somerton Foxwell, M.A.
Rev. William Taylor Newbold, M.A.
William Mitchinson Hicks, M.A., F.R.S.
Rev. Joseph Timmis Ward, M.A.
Henry Wace, M.A.
Robert Forsyth Scott, M.A.
Rev. William James Furneaux Vashon Baker, M.A.
Arthur Milnes Marshall, M.D., F.R.S.
Henry Walrond Simpkinson, M.A.
Donald McAlister, M.A., M.D.

Fellows under the 1882 Statutes.

Rev. Frank Dyson, M.A.
Hume Chancellor Pinsent, M.A.
Rev. Alfred Williams Momerie, M.A.
William Hewison Gunston, M.A.
Thomas Wilson Dougan, M.A.
George Downing Liveing, M.A., F.R.S.

Rev. William Warren, M.A.
Harry Rede Tottenham, M.A.
Joseph Larmor, M.A.
Rev. Alfred Caldecott, M.A.
John Edward Marr, M.A., F.G.S.
Francis Henry Colson, M.A.
Charles Cardale Babington, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.
Edwin Charles Clark, LL.D.
John Shapland Yeo, M.A.
Thomas George Tucker, M.A.
Rev. Stephen Parkinson, D.D., F.R.S.
Alexander Macalister, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.
John Ambrose Fleming, M.A.
Samuel Lavington Hart, M.A.
John Cottam Moss, M.A.
Charles Maddock Stuart, M.A.
Rev. John Brill, M.A.
Walter Frank Raphael Weldon, M.A.
Alfred Robert Johnson, B.A.
George Frederick Stout, B.A.
George Ballard Matthews, B.A.
Alfred Marshall, M.A.
Rev. Benjamin Hall Kennedy, D.D.

Honorary Fellows.

Very Rev. Charles Merivale, D.D.
John Couch Adams, M.A., F.R.S.
James Joseph Sylvester, M.A., F.R.S.
Rev. Churchill Babington, D.D., F.L.S.

ADMISSION.

Every candidate for admission must apply to one of the Tutors, sending the name of his parent or guardian, and cercertificates of birth, of baptism (if possible), and of character. Unless the candidate furnishes satisfactory evidence of attainments in the form either of a certificate from some public examining body, or of a statement from the head master of his school, certifying that in his opinion the applicant is likely to pass the University Examinations in due course, he will be required to pass an Entrance Examination. Such Examination may be passed before the beginning of any term, and the subjects are Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid, and either the Little-go classical subjects for the current or the following year, or equivalent books offered by the candidate in lieu thereof at time of entering his name.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The Foundation Scholarships, sixty in number, are elected from students of the College, or from such other persons and of such standing as the Council may think fit, vacancies being filled in June. Scholars if not Graduates must proceed to some degree at the regular time. A Scholarship is of the annual value of from £40 to £100, and is tenable till the twelfth term from commencement of residence, and the tenure may be prolonged till the nineteenth term. It is vacated if the scholar be elected to a Fellowship in this or any other College.

Five Minor Scholarships are awarded annually in December. Minor Scholarships are of the annual value of not less than £50, nor more than £80, are open to all persons under nineteen years of age, who have not commenced residence, and are tenable for two years or until election to a Foundation Scholarship. Two Exhibitions of £50 per annum tenable for two years, together with some other Exhibitions, are annually awarded at the same time as, and open to the same persons as, the Minor Scholarships, but without restriction of age. These Minor Scholarships and Exhibitions are awarded for proficiency in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, Hebrew or Sanskrit.

A sum of £880 is assigned annually in Exhibitions to the most deserving students, to be called Wood's and Hare's Exhibitioners, account being taken of their pecuniary circumstances as well as of their moral and intellectual qualifications.

There are about fifty Exhibitions differing in value from £10 to £50 attached by way of preference to certain schools, most of which are awarded as they fall vacant at the Examination in the beginning of the Michaelmas Term, at which Sizarships are awarded. In the case of a vacancy of any of these Exhibitions, to which the College elects, it is competent for the College Council, if no candidate from such school of sufficient merit shall offer himself, to throw the same open to competition as they may think advisable.

The greater number of Sizars at this College are chosen by an Examination, which takes place on an early day of the Michaelmas Term in each year. The candidates are examined in the Elements of Geometry, Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, certain selected Greek and Latin subjects, also unseen Translation, and Latin Prose composition. Two Sizarships are annually awarded by the Senior Local Examination, and a few by the Minor Scholarship and Exhibition Examination. About eighteen in all are usually awarded; and their value consists entirely in reduction of charges, usually estimated at over £30 a year.

There are nine Sizars, called Proper Sizars, on Dr. Dowman's Foundation, who have reductions equivalent to about £40 per annum. They are chosen from the other Sizars (after a residence of at least three terms) by the College Council, preference being usually given to those who have ranked high in the classes at the College Examinations, and by their conduct have obtained the approbation of the College. In the case of all candidates for Sizarships definite assurance must be given that they stand in real need of assistance.

The following Studentships are open to members of the College of not less than nine nor more than eighteen terms' standing, but are not tenable with a Fellowship: (1) three (Naden) Divinity Studentships, of the annual value of about £80, tenable for three years from election, but subject to residence; (2) four (McMahon) Law Studentships, of the annual value of £150, for students who *bonâ fide* intend to prepare themselves for practice in the profession of the law, tenable for four years; (3) two (Hutchinson) Studentships, of the annual value of about £60, for Physical or Natural Science, or Indian or Semitic Languages, tenable for two years; (4) Mrs. Ann Fry's Hebrew Scholarship, of the annual value of £30, tenable for three years from election (but not with a Fellowship), is open to persons of a similar standing; and in default of qualified B.As. of the College, it is open to other B.As. of the University.

FELLOWSHIPS.

There are fifty-six Fellowships, of which five must be Professorial (*see* PROFESSORS), and the rest are open to Graduates of the College, or other Graduates of Cambridge or of Oxford. Fellowships are vacated after six years, or sooner if the Fellow has attained ten years' standing from his first degree, or if he be presented to a College benefice worth £400; but in special cases the College Council may extend the tenure for periods of five years, and those holding certain University or College offices do not vacate by lapse of time. The annual value of a Fellowship does not exceed £250, besides rooms and commons.

EXPENSES.

The tuition fee (£7 a term) and other charges at this College are similar to those at most other Colleges. Fees for Inter-Collegiate Lectures, up to a certain amount, are paid by the College. The College fee for the B.A. degree is £5 1*s.* (*See general article on* EXPENSES.)

CLUBS.

Athletic.—Subscription, 10*s.* 6*d.* per term.

Boat.—Entrance fee, £2 2*s.*; subscription, £1 1*s.* per term. Colours, scarlet. This club goes by the name of the LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB, and is never called St. John's Boat Club.

Cricket.—Subscription, £1 per term. Colours, scarlet and white stripes.

Football.—Subscription, 7*s.* 6*d.* per term. Colours, scarlet and white.

Lawn Tennis.—Subscription, 5*s.* per term. Colours, white, with narrow scarlet stripe.

Musical Society.—Subscription, 6*s.* per term.

Debating Society.—Entrance fee, 3*s.*

There are also several limited Clubs, *e.g.* the *Eagles*, the *Inexpressibles*, and the *Thespids* (a Dramatic Club).

St. Michael's Church.—This church was built, in 1327, by Hervey de Stanton, and, having suffered little alteration, is a beautiful example of pure Decorated style. The piscina and sedilia in the chancel, and the tracery of the west window, should be noticed. The stained glass in the east window is by Hardman. In the north aisle is a picture of Charles I. spurning his crown (in contempt of history), modified from the frontispiece of "Eikon Basilike."

St. Paul's Hostel.—This hostel, founded and endowed by the late Robert Potts, M.A., the well-known editor of "Euclid," received a charter of incorporation on July 18, 1884. The objects of its constitution are to provide a home for natives of India and the colonies and others, desirous of studying at the University, at the smallest possible cost. The peculiar feature will be that residence will be provided all the year round for those who have no homes in England, and wish to save the expense of finding lodgings during the vacations. Pecuniary aid may be granted by the Governors to deserving and needy students. The internal and domestic government of the Hostel and its inmates is to be under the charge of a Principal. The Governors—not fewer than five nor more than ten—of whom the Principal is one, are to examine the accounts and administration of the Hostel, and to frame regulations for its good government. The present body of Governors includes—

RIGHT REV. JONATHAN HOLT TITCOMB, D.D., late Bishop of Rangoon.
REV. WILLIAM GRAY, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin.
RICHARD NUGENT, J.P. for the counties of Cavan and Meath, Ireland.
HENRY JOHN REYNOLDS (Bengal Civil Service), late Fellow of King's College.

Principal.

Vacant.

Visitor.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, or Peterhouse, is the oldest College in Cambridge. In 1257 Hugh de Balsham, sub-prior of Ely, bought two hostels occupying the site of the present College, and with them endowed a foundation of "Ely Scholars," who were placed with the brothers of the Hospital of St. John (*see* ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE). The monks and secular students could not agree, so in 1282 the latter were removed by Hugh de Balsham, now Bishop of Ely, to the aforesaid hostels, and further endowed by him with the rights and tithes of the adjoining church of St. Peter, etc., and by his will "with 300 marks, wherewith was bought and built a fair hall and court, since much beautified and enlarged." The Church of St. Peter gave its name to the College and also served as the College Chapel, till in 1350 it fell to the ground, and in its place was built the existing Church of Little St. Mary. This also was used as the College Chapel till 1632, when the present Chapel was opened. It is built in the Italian Gothic style, and stands in the middle of the first court. Over the altar is a fine old window of stained glass, copied from Rubens's picture of the Crucifixion in the Museum at Antwerp, and the side windows are brilliant specimens of modern Munich glass. The Library on the south side of the first court contains about 6,000 printed books (many of them of early dates), and some antique portraits of former Masters and Fellows. This court is separated from the street by iron railings, and from the second court by cloisters. On the south of the latter stand the Hall, recently restored, and the new Combination Room, which contain some of the most beautiful windows in Cambridge, by William Morris and Burne-Jones. The third or Gisborne Court was built in this century, from the endowment of the Rev. Francis Gisborne, a former Fellow. The passage to the Hall leads into a grove overlooked by the Fitzwilliam Museum, in which a few deer are preserved, and beyond the grove is the Fellows' garden, to which the public are generally admitted. On the south side, as one returns from the garden, may be seen an ancient turret staircase which formerly led from the Master's chamber over the Combination Room to the Hall and to the garden outside. Part of the Hall and a plain pointed doorway at the south end of the Hall passage are remains of the original structure built before 1307, and are the oldest bits of collegiate building in Cambridge. The north side of the College was connected with the Church of St. Mary the Less by a gallery and staircase, part of which still remains. At one of the windows of the second storey, overlooking the churchyard, are iron bars, supposed to have been placed there by the poet Gray, who was nervous about fires, and kept a rope ladder in his room. Some playful but unfeeling students placed a tub of water under his window, and shouting "fire," had the satisfaction of seeing Gray hastily descend into the tub. The offended poet is said to have migrated to Pembroke College in consequence. The Master's Lodge on the opposite side of Trumpington Street is a square red-brick house bequeathed to the College in 1725.

Archbishops Whiteley and Whitgift, and Isaac Barrow (afterwards at Trinity), were members of this College.

Visitor.

THE LORD BISHOP OF ELY.

Master.

REV. JAMES PORTER, D.D., appointed 1876.

Tutor.

J. D. H. DICKSON, M.A.

Assistant Tutor.

J. M. DODDS, M.A.

Mathematical Lecturer.

E. J. ROUTH, M.A., SC.D., F.R.S.

Classical Lecturer.

R. A. NEIL, M.A.

Dean.

J. M. DODDS, M.A.

Senior Bursar.

J. M. DODDS, M.A.

Junior Bursar.

J. DEWAR, M.A., F.R.SS.L. & E.

Prælector.

J. M. DODDS, M.A.

Librarian.

A. J. C. ALLEN, M.A.

Chaplain.

THE MASTER.

Fellows.

LAMPLUGH BROUGHAM BALLANTINE DYKES, M.A.
CHARLES ABERCROMBIE SMITH, M.A.
SIR WILLIAM THOMSON, LL.D., F.R.SS.L. & E.
JAMES SMITH, LL.D.
SAMUEL GARRETT, M.A.
JAMES DOUGLAS HAMILTON DICKSON, M.A., F.R.S.E.
REV. ANDREW JAMES CAMPBELL ALLEN, M.A.
JOHN MACALISTER DODDS, M.A.
JAMES DEWAR, M.A., F.R.SS.L. & E.
MICAIAH JOHN MULLER HILL, M.A.
JOHN WILLIAM MARSHALL, M.A.

Honorary Fellow.

EDWARD JOHN ROUTH, M.A., SC.D., F.R.S.

Bye Fellow.

RICHARD BOTELER, M.A.

ADMISSION.

A candidate for admission must send to the Tutor (1) a certificate of birth, (2) name of parent or guardian, (3) certificate of his moral and intellectual qualification to be admitted a member of the University from some M.A. (at least) of Cambridge or Oxford, and (4) the usual Caution money, which is £15 for a Pensioner; and the entrance fee is £2 12*s.* There is no Entrance Examination.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

There are twenty-two Scholarships, four of £80 a year, ten of £60, one of £50, four of £40, and three of £20. Some are given as Entrance Scholarships, tenable for two years at least, open to candidates under nineteen years of age; and the others are Foundation Scholarships for Undergraduates in their first term (irrespective of age), tenable for three years at least. They are given for proficiency in Classics, Mathematics, or Chemistry and Physics; candidates not being examined in more than one of these branches of study, except so far as to show that they have sufficient knowledge to pass the Previous Examination in due course. The subjects of the Examination are: (1) Greek and Latin Translation, and Composition in Prose and Verse; (2) Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, Geometrical and Analytical Conic Sections, Elementary Statics and Dynamics; (3) Chemical Laws and Principles, Properties of the Commoner Elements and Compounds, Spectrum Analysis and Practical Work, Properties of Matter, Elementary Mechanics, Optics, Heat, Electricity and Practical Measurements. There is an Exhibition from the Company of Clothworkers and another from the Company of Ironworkers; also the Miller Exhibition for boys from Huntingdon Free Grammar School, but thrown open if none such are qualified.

FELLOWSHIPS.

Under the new Statutes there are eleven Fellows, exclusive of Supernumerary and Honorary Fellows. One Fellowship is reserved for a University Professor (*see* PROFESSORS), and the others are given to Graduates of the College, unless the Society think fit to elect from other Graduates of Cambridge or of Oxford. A Fellowship is tenable for six years only, but must be vacated one year after presentation to a College benefice of £400 or over. When, however, a Fellow occupies one of certain College offices, the time during which he holds the office is not reckoned as part of the six years' tenure, and if he keeps the office for twenty years, he retains the Fellowship for life; also any Fellow holding a Professorship in the University, or the office of Public Orator, or Registrary, or University Librarian, retains his Fellowship while he holds such office. Each Fellow receives such sum as the Master and Fellows shall fix for the dividend for the year from the available balances, not exceeding £250, exclusive of rooms and commons.

EXPENSES.

College charges, including tuition fee (£18), establishment charges, dinner in Hall, rent of rooms, etc., but exclusive of groceries, books, clothes, and other tradesmen's bills, and travelling expenses, amount on an average to about £100 a year. The College fee for B.A. degree is £5. (*See also general article on* EXPENSES.)

CLUBS.

The financial affairs of the Athletic, Boat, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, and Swimming Clubs are managed by the Amalgamation College Committee. Non-active membership of all these clubs may be had by payment of a guinea entrance fee, and a guinea a term subscription to the Amalgamation Club. For active membership of any one of the Clubs the following additional terminal subscription has to be paid: Athletic 2*s.* 6*d.*, Boat 3*s.*, Cricket 3*s.*, Rugby Union or Association Football 1*s.*, Lawn Tennis 2*s.*, Swimming 1*s.* The Boat colours are blue bound with white; Cricket, blue and white stripes; Football, half blue and half white shirt; Lawn Tennis, black ground with yellow and red stripes, and Amalgamation Club, for non-active members, blue with arms on the pocket. There is a Musical Society, for which associates subscribe 2*s.* 6*d.* a term, and members 5*s.*, and a Reading Room (called the Sexcentenary) where the principal papers and magazines are taken.

Sandwich Boat. — The boat which rows at the bottom of one division and top of another is called "Sandwich Boat."—(*See* BOAT RACES.)

Sanitary Science.—An Examination in so much of State Medicine as is comprised in the functions of Officers of Health begins yearly on the first Tuesday in October. Any person whose name is on the Medical Register of the United Kingdom may present himself for this Examination provided he be in his twenty-fourth year at least when he presents himself for the first part of the Examination, and have attained twenty-four years of age before he presents himself for the second part. The Examination is in two parts, each part occupying two days, and being oral and practical as well as in writing. Candidates may present themselves for either part separately or for both together at their option; but the result of the Examination in the case of any candidate will not be published until he has passed in both parts. Every candidate is required to pay a fee of four guineas before admission to *either part* of the Examination. Every candidate who has passed both parts of the Examination to the satisfaction of the Examiners receives a certificate testifying to his competent knowledge of what is required for the duties of a Medical Officer of Health. The holders of these certificates are designated briefly by the letters "S. Sc. Cert. Camb." All applications for admission to this Examination, or for information respecting it, should be addressed to Professor Liveing, Cambridge.

Sanskrit, Professor of. — This Professorship was established by the University in 1867, for the term of the Professor first appointed, but made permanent under the 1882 Statutes, by which the stipend and mode of election, etc., will be regulated in future (*see* PROFESSORS). Present stipend £500, to be raised on next vacancy to £700. The present Professor is E. B. COWELL, M.A., Fellow of Corpus.

Scarlet Days. — The Scarlet Days, when Doctors appear in their robes, are Christmas Day, Easter Day, Ascension Day, Whit Sunday, Trinity Sunday, All Saints' Day, the First Sunday in November (Commemoration of Benefactors), Commencement Day (the Tuesday next preceding June 24), and any other day for which the Vice-Chancellor gives notice.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.—For those offered by Colleges see under the separate *Colleges*. Many public schools give Scholarships to the best of their pupils entering the Universities; and Exhibitions are also given by certain trustees, *e.g.* the Gilchrist and Whitworth, and by some of the City Companies, *e.g.* the Goldsmiths', Leathersellers', Drapers', and Grocers', for particulars of which application should be made to the respective secretaries of such bodies.

The University has the disposal of the following Scholarships, for particulars of which see under the separate headings, viz., Abbott, Bell, Barnes, Craven, Battie, Davies, Pitt, Browne, Waddington, Porson, Crosse, Harkness, Lightfoot, Sheepshanks (Exhibition), Tyrwhitt, Whewell, Balfour (Studentship), Lumley (Exhibitions). These are generally tenable only during residence, and candidates must in most cases send in their names through their College Tutors. Not more than one of a similar kind can be held by the same person.

Scholastic Agency.—A Cambridge University Scholastic Agency has lately been started. University men desiring assistant-masterships or tutorships should apply to the Secretary, Professor Lewis. The fees are half-a-crown on application, and about one per cent. of first year's salary of appointment obtained, payable at end of first quarter.

Scholefield Prize (about £15) is awarded to best candidate in Greek Testament and Septuagint in the second part of the Theological Tripos.

Schools.—Part of the site of the University Library has been occupied for over 500 years by the Schools, where the Professors used to lecture, etc. The little court shows some few traces of the fifteenth century building, but the rooms themselves are uninteresting architecturally. All have been incorporated with the Library, except two which are still used for the keeping of Acts, and for meetings of the Senate for discussion of measures, before they are offered for voting in the Senate House. The Professors and other University Teachers have, for the most part, been accommodated elsewhere. (*See* DIVINITY SCHOOL, *and* MUSEUMS.)

Schools Examinations.—The Syndicate, entrusted with the management of the Local Examinations, also sends Examiners to inspect and report upon any schools which make application for such Examinations. (*See also* OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS EXAMINATION BOARD.)

Science and Letters, PROCEEDINGS IN.—Students in Science or in Letters, who having already taken a degree in Arts, Law, Medicine, or Surgery, have given proofs of distinction by some original contribution to the advancement of Science or of Letters, may be admitted Doctors Designate in Science or in Letters respectively, and be created Doctors of Science or of Letters at the usual time (*see* COMMENCEMENT DAY), on the following conditions: Any person may be a candidate who is a Master of Arts, Law or Surgery, of not less than five years' standing, or is a Bachelor of Medicine of not less than seven years' standing. Such candidate applies in writing to the Chairman of the Special Board of Studies with which he considers his original contribution is most nearly connected, specifying the printed contribution or contributions upon which his claim for a degree is based. The Special Board, if of opinion that the contributions constitute a *primâ facie* qualification for the degree, obtains confidential reports on them from at least two persons, after which if a majority is in favour of the degree being granted, a communication to that effect is made to the General Board of Studies, accompanied by the reports of the referees; and, if the General Board concurs in the recommendation, the degree is conferred.

Science Schools. — (*See* MUSEUMS.)

Seatonian Prize (about £40) is given annually for a Poem on a sacred subject, open to Masters of Arts.

Sedgwick Prize (about £60) is given triennially for Essay on Geology or the kindred sciences, open to Graduates who have resided sixty days during the twelve months before Essay is sent in. Subject for next Essay, to be sent in on or before October 1, 1885, is "The Jurassic rocks of the neighbourhood of Cambridge."

SELWYN COLLEGE.

SELWYN COLLEGE was founded in 1882, by public subscription, in memory of George Augustus Selwyn, late Bishop of Lichfield, and formerly Missionary Bishop of New Zealand. The object of the institution, according to the terms of its Royal Charter, is to provide "persons desirous of academical education, and willing to live economically, with a College wherein sober living and high culture of the mind may be combined with Christian training, based upon the principles of the Church of England." The College is governed by a Master and Council, of not more than sixteen members. It was recognised by the University as a Public Hostel in February, 1883. Selwyn College stands in about six acres of ground, on the Grange Road, Newnham. The buildings, not yet completed, are of red brick with stone facings, in the domestic Tudor Gothic style. In the year 1883–84 there were over sixty Undergraduates.

Visitor.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Master.

HON. and REV. ARTHUR TEMPLE LYTTELTON, M.A., appointed 1882.

Tutors.

THE MASTER.
REV. GEORGE HERBERT SING, M.A.
REV. FREDERICK CHARLES SEARLE, M.A.

Classical Lecturers.

REV. G. H. SING, M.A.
H. J. C. KNIGHT, M.A.

Mathematical Lecturers.

C. A. E. POLLOCK, M.A.
F. C. SEARLE, M.A.

Theological Lecturers.

THE MASTER.
H. J. C. KNIGHT, M.A.

Hebrew Lecturer.

REV. F. C. SEARLE, M.A.

Dean.

THE MASTER.

Precentor.

REV. G. H. SING, M.A.

Bursar and Prælector.

A. P. HUMPHRY, M.A.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission must be members of the Church of England. The Entrance or College Matriculation Examination takes place early in June, for those intending to enter in October; application should be made to one of the Tutors for the exact date. The subjects of the Examination are elementary Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, and candidates are merely required to show a likelihood of being able to pass Parts I. and II. of the Little-go not later than the end of their third term.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

About two Scholarships of £50 a year each are offered, generally every other year, in June, for proficiency in Mathematics or Classics. They are tenable for two years, but may be extended for a further one or two years. Candidates, who must be under nineteen years of age, should apply to the Master about a week before the Examination.

EXPENSES.

The College charge is £27 a term, to be paid in advance, at the beginning of each term. This includes board (breakfast, lunch, and dinner being common meals in Hall), rent of furnished rooms, tuition, attendance, University capitation tax, and College dues, but not University fees (for matriculation, Examinations, and degrees). There is no entrance fee or Caution money.

CLUBS.

The Athletic, Boat, Cricket, Football, and Lawn Tennis Clubs, are united in one. The entrance fee is £1 1*s.*, and the subscription £1 1*s.* a term. The subscription to the Musical Society is 2*s.* 6*d.* a term, and to the Junior Combination Room 2*s.* 6*d.*

Selwyn Divinity School.—(*See* DIVINITY SCHOOL.)

Semitic Languages Tripos.—The Semitic Languages Tripos in 1887 and subsequent years will be held in the Easter Term instead of the Lent Term. It will be open to any student who has entered on his eighth term at least, having previously kept seven terms, provided that eleven complete terms shall not have passed after the first of the said seven terms; but may be taken later, in some cases as late as the sixteenth term, if certain other Honours Examinations have been passed, or one of the Special Examinations has been passed, or later still under certain other circumstances with the special permission of the Council. The Examination consists of the following papers: (1), Translation into Arabic; (2), Selected portions of the Kor'ān, with Arabic commentary, and Arabic Grammar, with passages for translation into English from a selected work of some native Grammarian; (3), Selected Arabic works; (4), Passages for translation into English from unspecified Arabic works; (5), Translation into Hebrew, and passages for pointing; (6), Selected books of the Hebrew Scriptures, with a selected Hebrew commentary on one of the said books; (7), Passages for translation into English from unspecified books of the Hebrew Scriptures; (8), Paper on post-biblical Hebrew (partly on selected, and partly on unspecified books); (9), Translation into Syriac, and selected books of the Syriac Versions of the New Testament; (10), Biblical Chaldee, and selected books of the Targums and of the Syriac Versions of the Old Testament; (11), Selected Syriac works; (12), Passages for translation into English from unspecified Syriac works; (13), Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages; (14), Literary History of the Semitic Languages. The selected books are announced by the Board of Oriental Studies two years before the Examination of any year; the Board also publishes from time to time a list of books bearing on the last two papers. Candidates who deserve Honours are placed in three classes, arranged alphabetically, and no one can obtain a First Class who does not show a competent knowledge of two of the three languages, Arabic, Hebrew, and Syriac, and also of the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic languages.

Senate.—(*See* GOVERNING BODY.)

Senate House. — The Senate House is one of the three imposing and central University buildings which are somewhat overshadowed by the more imposing Chapel of King's College; the other two being the University Library and the University Church. The Senate House was completed in 1730 by the architect Gibbs; it is a rectangular building, in the finished Classical style of that day. The interior is a large and well-proportioned room, with carved panelling and galleries on all sides of Norway oak. The floor is of black and white marbles, and the ceiling is richly decorated. The Chancellor's chair is on a raised daïs at the west end, at which end the two tiers of windows running all round the building are without lights. Near the entrance are a statue by Rysbrack of Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and an excellent statue of Pitt by Nollekens. Congregations of the Senate are held here for the purpose of voting on Graces offered by the Council; discussions, when necessary, are held on a previous day in the Schools. Degrees are also conferred at Congregations. The ceremony of matriculation, and most of the University Examinations take place in the Senate House; but when several Examinations occur at the same time, or the candidates are too numerous for the Senate House, other University rooms are used, and the Guild Hall or Corn Exchange is sometimes hired as well.

Sex Viri.—The Senate elects six officers, called Sex Viri, to hold office for two years, who, with the Chancellor, constitute a Court to hear all accusations against members of the University, not *in statu pupillari*, for offences against the statutes or ordinances of the University. The Court has power to punish by deprivation or suspension of degree, or any lighter sentence, but there is liberty of appeal to the Senate from its decision.

Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibition (£50 for three years) is open to all Undergraduates, successful candidate to become a member of Trinity College (at which College the Examination is held) if not already so. Next Examination in Michaelmas Term, 1885.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.

LIKE Emmanuel College, Sidney Sussex (commonly called Sidney) College was founded on the site of a suppressed religious house. The Franciscan or Grey Friars settled here about 1240, but, on the suppression of the monasteries in 1538, Henry VIII. granted their grounds to Trinity College. Lady Frances Sidney, widow of the third Earl of Sussex, and aunt of Sir Philip Sidney, left at her death, in 1595, a legacy for the foundation of a College in Cambridge to be called after her name, the College of Lady Frances Sidney Sussex. Her executors obtained the site from Trinity College, which still receives from Sidney the annual rent of £13 6*s*. 8*d*.

There are two courts, both open to the street on their western sides; the northern court was first built in 1596–9 by the architect, Ralph Simons, of red brick with stone facings in picturesque, rambling Elizabethan style, and the entrance was in the middle of the west side; Sir Francis Clarke soon after built a block in similar style to the south, which, with the Chapel subsequently erected, formed the south court. The present proper and symmetrical appearance was given to the College about 1830 by the architect, Sir J. Wyatville, who covered the whole with a stucco veneering, and added embattlements and gables, and placed the new gateway between the two courts, conveniently giving entrance to both. The present Chapel on east side of south court was built in 1780, but made uniform with the other buildings in 1830; it contains a beautiful altar-piece of the Venetian school, "The Flight into Egypt," by Pittoni. The Library, north of the Chapel, has a fair collection of sixteenth and seventeenth century printed books, and some valuable manuscripts; it contains a bust of Oliver Cromwell, by Bernini, taken from a plaster impression of his face after death. The Hall and Master's Lodge are both entered by the porch projecting in the middle of the east side of the northern court. The former is a large room with a handsome semicircular bay-window at the upper end, near which is a portrait of the foundress. The Lodge is one of the best in Cambridge, and has amongst its pictures the finest extant portrait of Cromwell, in crayon, by Samuel Cooper. The Master's garden behind the Lodge and the Fellows' garden north of the College are both of them large and tastily arranged. The College possesses a fine silver-gilt ewer and basin, once attributed to Cellini, but really of English make (1610), presented by Sir John Harrington, one of the executors of the foundress.

Oliver Cromwell entered at Sidney College, but left without taking a degree, apparently to manage his property on his father's death. Another distinguished member was Thomas Fuller, the antiquarian and historian.

Visitor.

Philip Sidney, Baron de L'Isle and Dudley.

Master.

Rev. Robert Phelps, D.D., elected 1843.

Tutor.

Charles Smith, M.A.

Assistant Tutor.

G. M. Edwards, M.A.

Bursar.

The Master.

Dean.

Rev. J. W. Hicks, M.A.

Steward.

Rev. J. F. Hardy, B.D.

Prælector.

Rev. J. F. Hardy, B.D.

Lecturer in Classics.

G. M. Edwards, M.A.

Lecturer in Mathematics.

Charles Smith, M.A.

Lecturer in Natural Science.

F. H. Neville, M.A.

Lecturer in Theology.

Rev. J. W. Hicks, M.A.

Taylor Lecturer.

Rev. George Hale, M.A.

Lecturer in Hebrew.

Rev. Edward George King, D.D.

Fellows.

Rev. Charles Gutch, B.D.
Rev. John Frederic Hardy, B.D.
Most Rev. Robert Machray, D.D.
Charles Smith, M.A.
Francis Henry Neville, M.A.
Rev. John Wale Hicks, M.A.
John Iddon, M.A.
Gerald Maclean Edwards, M.A.
William Fenwick Stokes, M.A.
Sidney Luxton Loney, M.A.

ADMISSION.

A candidate for admission must send to the Tutor a certificate from a Graduate of Cambridge or Oxford, stating that he is of good moral character, and that he possesses sufficient knowledge of Classics and Mathematics to qualify him to become a member of the University of Cambridge. The candidate should also send his name in full, date of his birth, name and residence of his father or guardian, and name of school where he was educated. There is no Entrance Examination. Each student on admission pays an entrance fee of £2 2*s.*, and deposits £15 as Caution money, to be returned when the name is removed from the College boards.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

There are four Lady Sidney Scholarships of at least £60 per annum; two Brereton Scholarships of £50 per annum; six Taylor Scholarships of £50 per annum; six Taylor Scholarships of £30 per annum; and six others of £40.

Three Blundell Exhibitions, for Tiverton School, £60 per annum; four Johnson's Exhibitions, with preference to Oakham or Uppingham Schools, £30 per annum; two Lovett Exhibitions for clergymen's sons, with preference to those educated at Grantham or Oakham Schools, £50 per annum; two Barcroft Exhibitions for clergymen's sons, £12 per annum.

Students are elected to the Scholarships and Exhibitions after the Annual College Examination in the Easter Term, for proficiency in Mathematics, Classics, Divinity, and Natural Science.

There is also an Examination for Entrance Scholarships in the Lent Term of each year, open to all under nineteen years of age who intend to commence residence in the following October, and tenable for two years. The next Examination will begin on January 5, 1886.

There are six Sizarships, worth £24 a year each, awarded by examination to students in need of assistance.

FELLOWSHIPS.

There are ten Fellowships, one of which is a Professorial Fellowship. The Fellows must be elected from Graduates of the College, or, if the Governing Body think fit, from among Graduates of the University of Cambridge or of Oxford. A Fellowship is vacated one year after presentation to a College benefice worth not less than £400, but is otherwise tenable for six years, provided that the time during which a Fellow has been College Tutor or College Lecturer is not reckoned in his term of six years, and provided that a Fellow who has held the office of Tutor for fifteen years, or of Lecturer for twenty years, or the offices of Lecturer and Tutor in succession for twenty years, retains his Fellowship for life, unless he is offered a life pension of £300 a year or a College benefice as aforesaid. Each Fellow receives a dividend of not more than £250 a year, besides rooms and commons when in residence.

EXPENSES.

The average amount of College bills is about £90 a year, including: tuition, £18 a year; general establishment charges, £12 a year; rent of rooms, if in College, varying from £7 to £16 a year; payments to bedmaker and laundress, and for dinners in Hall, cook's bill for extras, buttery bill (bread, butter, etc.), coals, and milk. Tradesmen's bills are not included in the College account; the tradesmen must, however, inform the Tutor of any which exceed £5. The College fee for B.A. degree is £3 10*s.* (*See also general article on* EXPENSES.)

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

Athletic Club.—Subscription, 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

Boat Club.—Entrance fee, £1 1*s.*; subscription, £1 1*s.* per term.

Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Football, and Fives Amalgamation Club.—Entrance fee, 5*s.*; subscription, £1 per annum. Colours, dark blue and crimson.

Debating Society.—Subscription, 2*s.* 6*d.* per term.

Musical Society.—No subscription.

Sight-seeing.—What is chiefly worth seeing in Cambridge will be found described under the separate Colleges, and under LIBRARY, MUSEUMS, and SENATE HOUSE. The tourist whose time is short, will find a scheme of sight-seeing conveniently laid down for him in the "Railway Traveller's Walk through Cambridge" (1*s.*, published by Metcalfe & Son), or in Professor Humphry's "Guide to Cambridge" (1*s.*, published by W. P. Spalding). Both are excellent guides: the former is more descriptive, and has pictures; the latter, more historical and antiquarian, is not illustrated, but includes a brief account of the churches in the neighbourhood. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have also published several interesting and useful books on Cambridge and its neighbourhood.

Sizar. — Poor students, who received allowances in the shape of "commons," were called "sizars," from the word "size." Formerly they were obliged to perform some of the duties of College servants, and were looked down upon by their richer fellow students; but now all these indignities have been removed, and a sizar, who still in some but not all cases receives part of his emoluments in the shape of free commons, is in effect in a similar position to an Exhibitioner or a Scholar; the only difference being that before being admitted to a Sizarship, which is usually awarded by competitive examination, a candidate must prove his need of pecuniary assistance, which is not required in the case of Exhibitions and Scholarships.

Size (either from Assize, Fr. *asseoir*, to set down, or from *scindere*, to cut).—This ancient University word, formerly employed both as a verb and as a noun equivalent to sizings (*which see*), is now almost confined to the former use; and to "'size' at dinner, is to order yourself any little luxury that may chance to tempt you, in addition to your general fare; for which you are expected to pay the cook at the end of term."

Sizings.—"Sizings in hall" are the little luxuries ordered, or sized for, beyond the fare provided. "Sizings" is also still used occasionally for the daily supplies of bread, butter, etc., provided in College rooms from the buttery, which are more generally called "commons."

Smith's Prizes (£23 each). These prizes, founded by Dr. R. Smith (1768) for two commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will, under recent regulations, be given for the future to two Bachelors of Arts who present the Essays of greatest merit on any subject in Mathematics or Natural Philosophy, to be sent in during the Christmas vacation next but one following the Examination in Parts I. and II. of the Mathematical Tripos for which they were entitled to enter.

Sophs.—Second year men are called Junior Sophs, and third year men Senior Sophs. In this way the gradual growth of wisdom in the Undergraduate mind is expressed.

Special Examinations (*see* ARTS, PROCEEDINGS IN).—The Special Examinations are held twice a year, in the Easter and Michaelmas Terms, but the Music Special only in the Easter Term, and the selected subjects for any year (being the same for the Michaelmas as for the preceding Easter Term) are announced in the Easter Term of the previous year. The Examinations are conducted entirely by printed papers (except in the Natural Science and Music Special); and the successful candidates in each are placed in two classes, the names in the first being arranged in order of merit, and those in the second alphabetically (in Theology there are three classes, the first arranged in order of merit, and the second and third alphabetically). There are seven "Specials," viz.:

I. THEOLOGY, embracing obligatory papers on (1), Selected Books of the Old Testament in the English Version; (2), One of the four Gospels in the original Greek; (3), One or more of the Epistles of the New Testament in the original Greek; (4), (*a*) the Outlines of English Church History down to 1830; (*b*) a selected subject or period of English Church History; and (5), an optional paper on a selected portion of the Old Testament in Hebrew.

II. MORAL SCIENCE.—The Examination is held in Logic and Political Economy (three papers in each) as alternative subjects, no student being examined in more than one subject.

III. LAW AND MODERN HISTORY, only one branch being taken by any student.

IV. NATURAL SCIENCE.—The Examination consists of elementary questions in the following four branches, only one of which is taken by any student: (1), Chemistry; (2), Botany; (3), Zoology; (4), Geology.

V. MECHANISM AND APPLIED SCIENCE.—The Examination consists of five papers, on (1), Mechanics, including Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics; (2), Heat; (3), Mechanism, and the general principles of Machines; (4), Theory of Structures, Strength of Materials, and Principles of Surveying and Levelling; (5), Electricity and Magnetism. The first two papers are obligatory on all candidates, and each candidate has to choose one, and only one of the other three.

VI. MUSIC.—The Music Special is the same as the Preliminary Examination for degrees in Music (*see* MUSIC, DEGREES IN). The subjects of the Examination, which is conducted partly by paper and partly *vivâ voce*, are (1), Acoustics (no knowledge of Mathematics beyond Arithmetic will be required to satisfy the Examiners in this subject); (2), Counterpoint in not more than three parts; (3), Harmony in not more than four parts.

VII. MODERN LANGUAGES.—The Examination is held in (1), English Language and Literature; (2), French Language and Literature; (3), German Language and Literature. Candidates are required to pass in (1), and in either (2) or (3). In each division questions are set on special books and periods of literature, as well as general questions on the language.

State Medicine.—(*See* SANITARY SCIENCE.)

Studies, Boards of.—(1.) SPECIAL BOARDS OF STUDIES.—Under the provisions of the 1882 Statutes, Special Boards of Studies are appointed for all the important departments of study recognised in the University, consisting of the Professors of the corresponding subjects, together with such Readers, University Lecturers, Examiners, and other persons as may be appointed by Grace of the Senate. It is the duty of every Special Board to consult together on all matters which relate to the studies and Examinations of the University in its department, and to prepare, when desirable, and present to the Vice-Chancellor a report to be published to the University by him. Each Special Board has also to frame a scheme of lectures in every year, taking care to distribute the several branches of learning in its department among the said Professors, Readers, and University Lecturers; and having regard to such regulations and instructions as the General Board of Studies may issue. Every scheme so prepared by any Special Board must be approved by the said General Board. These Boards also nominate Examiners and issue from time to time lists of books recommended for study, and also lists of set subjects appointed for certain Examinations. (2.) The GENERAL BOARD OF STUDIES consists of the Vice-Chancellor, one member of each Special Board of Studies elected by that Special Board, and eight members of the Senate elected by Grace; the members retiring by a regular system of rotation. It is the duty of the General Board to consult together on all matters which relate to the studies and Examinations of the University, including the maintenance and improvement of existing institutions, and the provision of new institutions. The General Board also issues regulations and instructions respecting the subjects and character of the lectures to be delivered, the superintendence of laboratory work, the subordination when necessary of the Readers and University Lecturers to the Professors, and the distribution of their work of teaching.

Supplicat.—A supplicat is a document, in a prescribed form, signed by the authority of a Colege, Hostel, or Non-Collegiate Board, on behalf of any candidate for a degree, requesting that the degree may be granted. Supplicats must in every case be presented to the Council of the Senate, and are read out by the Senior Proctor on Degree Day (*which see*).

Surgery, PROCEEDINGS IN.—For degrees in Surgery, students who have not already graduated in Medicine have to do all that is required for the M.B. degree, with the exception of the Act (*see* MEDICINE). There is one further Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Surgery (B.C.), which may be taken after the first part of the third M.B. Examination has been passed, and in the same term therewith, but the degree cannot be obtained till the second part of that Examination has also been passed. The Examination, which is partly in writing, partly oral, partly practical, takes place in the Michaelmas and Easter Terms, in the following subjects: Surgical Operations, the Application of Surgical Apparatus, the Examination of Surgical Patients; and successful candidates are arranged in alphabetical order. Students before admission must have attended a course of instruction in Practical Surgery, and the surgical practice of a recognised hospital for two years at least, and also acted as dresser or house surgeon at a recognised hospital at least six months. For the degree of Master of Surgery, candidates are required to have done all that is required for the B.C. degree, and then after two years at least have elapsed have to pass an Examination in Pathology, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Surgical Anatomy, Surgical Operations, a surgical case and a topic relating to surgery to be submitted in writing to the candidate, on one or both of which at his option he is required to write *extempore* a short essay. This Examination is held in the Michaelmas and Easter Terms, and is partly in writing, partly oral, and partly practical. Successful candidates are arranged in alphabetical order.

Surgery, Professor of.—This Professorship was established in 1883, at the suggestion of G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D., F.R.S., who offered to retire from his Chair of Anatomy, and to undertake the duties of a Professor of Surgery without any stipend, till the University should otherwise provide. The election is governed by the 1882 Statutes, but the Professorship may perhaps be discontinued on a vacancy, if the University does not by that time see its way to providing a salary.

Swimming Club, Cambridge University.—Subscription, 10*s.* a year, or a guinea for life. This Club has sheds, with diving-boards, etc., in one of the Granchester meadows; members are given a key of admission, and the subscription covers the use of towels, which are obtained at a cottage close at hand. A teacher of swimming is always present to instruct members for a moderate fixed fee. Any members of the University, who do not belong to the Club, may use the sheds by payment of 6*d.* on each occasion. The C.U.S.C. holds swimming races in the May Term and also in the Long Vacation.

The May races, on the 6th, 8th, and 9th of June, 1885, resulted as follows:

Quarter-Mile Race. — W. Winslow (Caius), 1; P. G. O'Connell (Pembroke), 2; G. Steel (Non-Coll.), 3; E. F. Batty (Corpus), 0. Won by about 10 yds. Time, 4 min. 12 sec.

Fifty Yards Race.—P. R. Cleave (St. John's), 1; S. H. Whateley (Queens'), 2; P. G. O'Connell (Pembroke), 3. Won by a foot. Time, $34\frac{4}{5}$ sec.

Two Hundred Yards Handicap.—H. E. Stack (Pembroke), 35 sec. start, 1; G. P. Bidder (Trinity), 30 sec., 2; S. H. Whateley (Queens'), 20 sec., 0; C. W. Herbert (Trinity), 25 sec., 0. Won by a yard. Time, 4 min. $17\frac{2}{5}$ sec.

One Hundred Yards.—P. G. O'Connell (Pembroke), 1; P. R. Cleave (St. John's), 2; W. Winslow (Caius), 3. Won by a foot. Time, 1 min. 28 sec.

Aquatic Steeple-Chase Handicap.—E. Newton (Pembroke), 18 sec. start, 1; W. Carpmell (Jesus), 14 sec., 2; A. G. McArthur (St. Peter's), 12 sec., 3. Won by about 5 yds.

Two Hundred Yards Race.—S. H. Whateley (Queens'), 1; P. R. Cleave (St. John's), 2; P. G. O'Connell (Pembroke), 3. Time, 2 min. $2\frac{2}{5}$ sec.

One Hundred Yards Handicap.—S. H. Whateley (Queens'), 3 sec. start, 1; G. Steel (Non-Coll.), 3 sec., 2; P. R. Cleave (St. John's), 3 sec., 0. Time, $56\frac{3}{5}$ sec.

Distance Diving.—A. Heathie (St. Peter's), 91 yds., 1; G. P. Bidder (Trinity), 83 yds. 2 ft., 2.

Headers.—L. Cobbett (Trinity), 1; H. Wilford (Jesus), 2; S. H. Whateley (Queens'), 3.

Syndics are the members of special committees (Syndicates) of members of the Senate, appointed by grace of the Senate, from time to time, for specific duties, either permanent or occasional.

Teachers' Training Syndicate.—The scope of University work has been much extended in recent years, so that it is no longer a stationary institution, educating in a few old-fashioned subjects such students as choose to come to it and learn. In many senses it has ceased to stand still; not only does it gradually admit into its curriculum every recognised and recognisable study—the study of Ghosts is shortly expected to have a Tripos to itself—but it sends out its sons to carry on the work of education and examination, under fixed rules and standards, all over England. Local Examinations and Local Lectures were established first, and these have been lately followed by a scheme for training Teachers and testing their proficiency. After almost all other sciences had been taught and examined, the Science of Education was at last recognised. In 1879 the University appointed a Syndicate to organise Courses of Lectures on the Theory, History, and Practice of Education, and to organise and superintend Examinations in the same subjects, and to award certificates of proficiency on the result of the Examinations. The next Examination, to be held at Cambridge and in London in June, 1886, open to candidates over twenty years of age, who are Graduates of some University, or have passed one or other of certain University Examinations, will be in the following subjects: (1), Theory of Education, including (*a*) scientific basis, and (*b*) Elements of the Art of Education; (2), History of Education in Europe since the Revival of Learning generally, and specially John Amos Comenius by Professor S. S. Laurie, and the Life and Work of Arnold; (3), Practice of Education, embracing (*a*) Method, and (*b*) School Management. A fee of £2 10*s*. is paid by each candidate. Those who have obtained a certificate of theoretical efficiency in one of these Examinations may be awarded a certificate of practical efficiency, after a year's work in some school or schools recognised by the Syndicate, such certificate being based upon (1), Examination of the class taught by the candidate; (2), inspection of the class while being taught; (3), questions put to the teacher in private after the inspection; and (4), report made by the head master or mistress. Further information as to the work of the Syndicate may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. O. Browning, King's College, Cambridge.

Tennis.—The double-handed Tennis match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge took place at Lord's on July 11, 1885. H. E. Crawley (Trinity) and H. Eaton (Trinity) won the match for Cambridge by three sets to one; Lord Robert Cecil (University) and H. Emmons (Balliol) representing Oxford.

Ten Year Men.—Under an old Statute of Elizabeth's reign, clergymen in priest's orders coming to the University at twenty-four or more years of age might proceed, after ten years, to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, without first taking any degree in Arts, provided they fulfilled all other requirements for a Divinity degree, their nine terms' residence being spread over the ten years. The last of this class is now passing through his course.

Terms.—By Statute there are three terms in every year, including at least 227 days. Michaelmas Term begins on October 1 and ends December 19, Lent Term begins January 8, and Easter Term ends on June 24. Lent Term ends and Easter Term begins according to the position of Easter. (*See* RESIDENCE, *also* LONG VACATION TERM.)

Theological Tripos.—The Theological Tripos consists of two parts, of which the first part only or both can be taken: (*a*), in the third Easter Term after the first term of residence; (*b*), in the third or fourth Easter Term if another Tripos

Examination has been passed in the second; (*c*), in the fourth or fifth Easter Term if the B.A. degree has been taken on a Tripos Examination passed in the third Easter Term; and (*d*), Part I. having been passed in one year, Part II. may be taken the next year, provided it be not later than the fifth Easter Term; also Part II. only, with three papers of Part I., viz. (1), Old Testament, General (English); (2), New Testament, General (Greek); and (3), either Histories of the Church, or Histories of Christian Doctrine, may be taken (*e*) in the third or fourth Easter Term, when any other Tripos Examination has been passed in the second; (*f*), in the fourth or fifth Easter Term, when the B.A. degree has been taken on any Tripos Examination passed in the third Easter Term. A student obtaining Honours in Part I. only may take his B.A. degree without further examination. Part I. consists of eight papers: (1), Old Testament (General); (2), Genesis or some other specified historical portion of the Old Testament in Hebrew; (3), Translation from Historical Books of Old Testament generally, with questions on Hebrew Grammar and easy Hebrew Composition; (4), New Testament (General); (5), the Gospels in Greek, specially one selected Gospel; (6), Acts, Epistles, and Apocalypse, in Greek, specially a selected portion; (7), History of the Church to the death of Leo the Great, specially a selected work on some portion of the history; (8), History of Christian Doctrine to the close of the Council of Chalcedon, with special reference to the Ancient Creeds and other original authorities. Part II. consists of four sections, of which not more than two can be taken by any candidate. Section I., Old Testament, comprises papers on (1), Isaiah (Hebrew); (2), selected portions of Poetical and Prophetical Books (Hebrew and Septuagint); (3), Translation from Hebrew Old Testament generally and Hebrew composition. Section II., New Testament, papers on (1), a selected Gospel (Greek); and (2), a selected Epistle or Epistles (Greek), with some Patristic Commentary and the Latin Versions; (3), the New Testament (Greek) generally, with Greek Composition. Section III., History and Literature, on (1), selections from the Apocrypha, the Apocryphal literature, Philo and Josephus; (2), selected Greek and Latin Ecclesiastical writings, and two Historical Periods with selected illustrative documents, viz., (3), between death of Leo the Great and taking of Constantinople; and (4), between taking of Constantinople and the present time. Section IV., Dogmatics and Liturgiology, comprises (1), History and Development of a selected Doctrine; (2), a subject from Modern Theology in connection with original documents; (3), History of Christian Worship, with special reference to selected ancient Liturgies and Service Books, and to the history and contents of the Book of Common Prayer; (4), an Essay on some theological question arising out of these subjects. The variable subjects selected for any Examination are published two years beforehand. Candidates who pass either part with credit are placed in three classes, arranged alphabetically. In the Class List of Part I. marks of distinction may be affixed to the names of those candidates who also take one paper in the Old Testament or New Testament, or both sections of Part II.; and in the case of every student placed in the First Class of Part II., the list shows (1), the section or sections for which he is placed in that class; and (2), in which of those sections, if any, he passes with special distinction.

Town and Gown.—Formerly the University had many privileges in the town which, combined with extortionate charges made by lodging-house keepers and tradesmen, were the most fruitful source of town and gown rows. These privileges have nearly all passed away, except the two following—no theatrical performance can be held within fourteen miles of Cambridge, and no wineshop can be opened in the town without leave from the University. The town, by its Council or other legitimate means, occasionally kicks against the theatre rule; but this quarrel has lately fallen asleep peacefully. Recently this has been supplanted by a dispute about the mode of rating the Colleges in connection with the new drainage scheme, long required and now imminent. But the ancient town and gown street rows have really disappeared; only a slight ebullition occasionally arises from contact between small boys and a few noisy Freshmen.

Tramway.—Cars start from the Post Office at 8.5 a.m., and every ten minutes during the day, and from Great St. Mary Church at 8 a.m., and every twenty minutes during the day. The fare *all the way* to the Railway Station is 2*d.* each person, or from or to Hyde Park Corner, 1*d.* Books containing twelve tickets may be purchased at the Office (2, Alexandra Street) for 1*s.* 6*d.*

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THIS "royal and religious foundation," which is far larger than any other in Oxford or Cambridge, was formed in 1546 by Henry VIII. by the union and enlargement of several earlier foundations. Of these the chief were: (1) King's Hall, which occupied the northern part of the present great court, and was founded in 1337 by Edward III. for the reception of the King's scholars maintained since about 1316 by his father; (2) Michaelhouse, which occupied the south-western part of the court, founded in 1324 by Hervey de Stanton, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the reign of Edward II.; (3) Fyswick Hostel, at the south-east corner of the court, founded by W. Fisshewik, Esquire Bedell of the University, and left by his will in 1384 to Gonville Hall, and by the latter handed to King Henry VIII. for the consideration of £3 a year, which sum is still paid to Caius College by the Crown. Queen Mary added considerably to the endowments, "in expression of her private affection to her father's memory," since the clergy thwarted her laudable desire to institute public prayers for the soul of "one dying so notorious a schismatic."

The greater part of the east front of the College is concealed by the houses of Trinity Street; only the great gate and one end of the Chapel are visible, with the block of rooms between, which is the oldest part of the College. The beautiful tower gateway, called the "King's Gateway," is adorned in front with the statue of Henry VIII. and the arms of Edward III. and his sons; the wooden vaulting is decorated with the arms of former Masters; on the inside are statues of James I. and his wife and son, Charles.

The great court, perhaps the largest closed quadrangle in the world, has all the greater sense of openness from the comparative lowness of most of the buildings. On the north side is the Chapel, a plain building externally, and next to it the Clock-tower, with a statue of Edward III., which was formerly a gateway, south of King's Hall, standing where the sun-dial now is. The Master's Lodge, opposite the entrance, with a Jacobean porch and handsome bay window, has a long low front, and next to it the Hall lifts its high-pitched roof and lofty lantern. On the south side is another tower, the "Queen's Gateway," with a statue of Elizabeth. In the midst of the court is a conspicuous fountain, put up by Dr. Neville, in whose mastership (about 1600) the court assumed nearly its present appearance, under the skilful hand of Ralph Simons, the architect of Sidney, Emmanuel, and the second court of St. John's. The chief external alteration since is in the part south of the Hall, which received its plain facing at the hands of the architect, Essex, in 1774, when the quaintly picturesque front of the old Hall of Michael-house was pulled down.

The Chapel (open to the public daily between 11 and 12, and 2 and 3), built in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, was recently restored and richly decorated; at the same time the organ was moved westwards to give more room in the choir, and, in the rebuilding, was enlarged by Messrs. Hill, so that it is now, if it was not before, one of the finest instruments in England. In the ante-chapel is Roubiliac's great statue of Isaac Newton, with seated statues of Bacon, by Weeks, and of Barrow, by Noble, on his right and left. Statues of Macaulay and Whewell, by Woolner, are also here; and busts of Porson, by Chantrey, and of Locke, by Roubiliac. The woodwork in the choir, as well as the organ-loft and organ, and the incongruous huge classical canopy over the altar, hiding the east window, were put up in the mastership of Bentley (1700–1742); but the stained glass, and the frescoes, and the illuminated ceiling are present day productions. The Master's Lodge, the front of which was "modernized" in Bentley's time, but restored to its Gothic character in Whewell's mastership by the liberality of Mr. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P. for the University, is a large house, containing state apartments for Majesty to occupy whenever it honours Cambridge with a visit; here also the Judges stay when on circuit. Among the numerous portraits are those of Henry VIII. (represented half as large again as life-size) by Lucas de Heere; Queen Elizabeth in one of her rich dresses; Queen Mary; Sir Isaac Newton, by Thornhill; and Scaliger, by Paul Veronese.

The Hall, built in imitation of the Middle Temple Hall, is a large and well-proportioned room, with a richly ornamented screen and gallery at the south end, and a wide daïs with two Fellows' tables at the upper end lighted by two lofty bay windows. Sir Isaac Newton again holds the place of honour in the middle of the north wall, and among the other portraits round the room are Bacon, Barrow, Bentley, Chief Justice Coke, Cowley, and Dryden, also the present Master, Dr. Thompson, by Herkomer; but the gem of all is a painting by Reynolds of the Duke of Gloucester when six years old. There are two Combination Rooms south of the Hall, in which are a fine painting of the Marquis of Granby leaning on a horse, by Reynolds; the Duke of Gloucester, by Opie; Marquis of Camden, by Lawrence; and miniatures on ivory, by Sir W. Ross, of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, with other portraits. The kitchen, when its huge fires are all alight, and the horizontal rows of spits are strung with their full quota of joints, is a wonderful and suggestive sight.

The passage between the Hall and kitchen leads to the Cloister or Neville's Court; of this, the northern and southern cloisters with the rooms above were begun in Neville's time, but lengthened in Barrow's mastership to make the court nearly a square with the Library on the west side, which he began in 1676, Wren being its architect. About 1755, Essex, the architectural leveller before mentioned, built against the west side of the Hall a Doric screen to harmonize with the Classical Library, besides replacing the gables on the other sides of this court with a balustrade. Wren's noble building is a most beautiful example of the Classical style. It rests upon massive piers along the east side, a row of Doric pillars in the centre, and a thick wall on the west side having windows filled with iron grating and three iron gates leading to the grounds; thus a wide piazza is formed, which, with the connected cloisters on the north and south sides, gives a covered walk for a rainy day, an eighth of a mile in length.

The western elevation of the Library is simple, but towards the court it is adorned with Ionic columns, surmounted by a balustrade on which stand four statues of Divinity, Law, Physic, and Mathematics. The entrance is at the north end (public admitted between 2 and 3 p.m.) by a wide marble staircase. The room is large, well-proportioned, and exceedingly beautiful; lighted so perfectly that the lofty bookcases of dark Norway oak seem to cast no shadow. These are adorned with exquisite carvings in lime-wood by Gibbons; on the top of them are busts of ancient authors on the east side and modern ones on the other, while underneath on pedestals all round the room are busts of distinguished members of the College, including John Ray, Coke, Barrow, Newton, Bentley, and Bacon, by Roubiliac; and Tennyson, R. Leslie Ellis, A. Sedgwick, and Julius Hare, by Woolner. The short bookcases of a lighter colour, standing on the floor of black and white marble, help to close in the vista, at the end of which is the grand, calm statue of Byron by Thorwaldsen. The short cases contain books left by Whewell, Julius Hare, and W. Grylls; the last is the largest and most valuable collection of the three, including copies of the first four folios of Shakespeare, and many other rare books, secured by a wire netting under lock and key. The tops of these cases are filled with curiosities of various kinds, among which are a good collection of coins and some beautiful illuminated manuscripts. Under a separate glass case is a manuscript of several of Milton's poems, some in his own handwriting, with the rough notes for "Paradise Lost," as first planned for a drama. Any Undergraduate can borrow books from the Library, by obtaining an order from his Tutor.

At the south-west corner of the great court is a passage leading to Bishop's Hostel, also entered from Trinity Lane; this small block, forming three sides of a rectangle, was originally Gerard's or Garret Hostel (which name still remains in the adjoining Garret Hostel Lane, leading to Garret Hostel Bridge), but on being rebuilt by Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in 1670, was renamed Bishop's Hostel. It has been recently restored and a new block of rooms built round two sides of it, on the site of former stables, etc. West of this is a tower gateway leading into the new court, built 1823–6 by the architect Wilkins, partly stone and partly stucco, in consequence of a fire which occurred during the building. It is in the substantial Gothic style which the architect employed in his buildings at Corpus and King's. The north side opens into the cloister court by a row of six arches, and the tower gateway on the west side leads to the stately avenue, "that long walk of limes," planted on the College side of the river in 1716 and on the other side in 1671. The arrangement of the walks has given this part of the grounds the name of "Gridiron," the bridge and the first part of the avenue forming the handle. Further west, on the other side of the public road is the Fellows' garden or "Roundabout," so called from its circular pathway; south of this a public footpath, Burrell's Walk, leads to the College cricket-ground. On the east side of Trinity Street, opposite the main entrance of the College are two small courts built by Dr. Whewell, and called from him the Master's Courts, running through to Sidney Street.

Visitor.

THE QUEEN.

Master.

REV. WILLIAM HEPWORTH THOMPSON, D.D., F.S.A.

Vice-Master.

REV. COUTTS TROTTER, M.A.

Tutors.

JOSEPH PRIOR, M.A.
JAMES WHITBREAD LEE GLAISHER, M.A., F.R.S.
VINCENT HENRY STANTON, M.A.
RICHARD APPLETON, M.A.

Assistant Tutors and Lecturers.

R. D. ARCHER-HIND, M.A. (*Classics*).
A. H. F. BOUGHEY, M.A. (*Classics*).
A. W. VERRALL, M.A. (*Classics*).
W. W. R. BALL, M.A. (*Mathematics*).
F. J. H. JENKINSON, M.A. (*Classics*).
J. WARD, M.A. (*Moral Sciences*).
R. T. GLAZEBROOK, M.A., F.R.S. (*Natural Sciences*).
R. ST. JOHN PARRY, M.A. (*Classics*).
A. R. FORSYTH, M.A. (*Mathematics*).

Prælector in Ancient Philosophy.

H. JACKSON, Litt. D.

Birkbeck Lecturer in Ecclesiastical History.

A. J. MASON, M.A.

Clark Lecturer in English Literature.

EDMUND GOSSE.

Lecturer in Mathematics.

H. M. TAYLOR, M.A.

Lecturer in Law.

C. S. KENNY, M.L.

Lecturers in Classics.

J. M. IMAGE, M.A.
R. D. HICKS, M.A.
J. P. POSTGATE, M.A.
H. C. GOODHART, M.A.

Lecturers in Natural Science.

J. N. LANGLEY, M.A., F.R.S.
A. SEDGWICK, M.A.

Senior Dean.

REV. R. APPLETON, M.A.

Junior Dean.

REV. A. H. F. BOUGHEY, M.A.

Senior Bursar.

WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT, M.A.

Junior Bursar.

GERARD FRANCIS COBB, M.A.

Auditor.

JOHN WILLIS CLARK, M.A.

Fellows.

REV. CHARLES WILLIAM KING, M.A.
REV. HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, D.D.
JOSEPH PRIOR, M.A.
REV. COUTTS TROTTER, M.A.
GERARD FRANCIS COBB, M.A.
HENRY JACKSON, Litt.D.

HENRY MARTYN TAYLOR, M.A.
BASIL EDWARD HAMMOND, M.A.
JOHN MAXWELL IMAGE, M.A.
JAMES STUART, M.A., M.P.
SIDNEY COLVIN, M.A.
REV. EDWARD BICKERSTETH BIRKS, M.A.
MICHAEL FOSTER, M.A., F.R.S.
JAMES WHITBREAD LEE GLAISHER, M.A., F.R.S.
REV. ALEXANDER FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK, M.A.
REV. VINCENT HENRY STANTON, M.A.
REV. RICHARD APPLETON, M.A.
RICHARD DACRE ARCHER-HIND, M.A.
REV. ROBERT BURN, M.A.
REV. ANCHITEL HARRY FLETCHER BOUGHEY, M.A.
ARTHUR WOOLLGAR VERRALL, M.A.
ARTHUR CAYLEY, M.A., F.R.S.
WALTER WILLIAM ROUSE BALL, M.A.
JAMES WARD, M.A.
ROBERT DREW HICKS, M.A.
JAMES GOW, Litt.D.
JOHN NEWPORT LANGLEY, M.A., F.R.S.
RICHARD TETLEY GLAZEBROOK, M.A., F.R.S.
WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT, M.A.
FRANCIS JOHN HENRY JENKINSON, M.A.
JOHN PERCIVAL POSTGATE, M.A.
JAMES PARKER SMITH, M.A.
WALTER GORDON MICHELL, M.A.
STEPHEN EDWARD SPRING-RICE, M.A.
JAMES GEORGE FRAZER, M.A.
ADAM SEDGWICK, M.A.
EDWARD VERNON ARNOLD, M.A.
JOSEPH JOHN THOMSON, M.A., F.R.S.
HOMERSHAM COX, M.A.
REV. REGINALD ST. JOHN PARRY, M.A.
ANDREW RUSSELL FORSYTH, M.A.
HARRY CHESTER GOODHART, M.A.
ROBERT SAMUEL HEATH, M.A.
ALFRED ERNEST STEINTHAL, M.A.
FREDERICK BROOKE WESTCOTT, M.A.
GEORGE HOWARD DARWIN, M.A., F.R.S.
ROBERT ALFRED HERMAN, M.A.
WILLIAM WYSE, M.A.
JAMES DUFF, M.A.
CHARLES LLEWELLYN DAVIES, M.A.
WILLIAM RITCHIE SORLEY, B.A.
HENRY FRANCIS WILSON, M.A.
JOHN ARTHUR PLATT, B.A.
FRANCIS STANTON CAREY, B.A.
WILLIAM EDWARD BARKER, B.A.
ALFRED NORTH WHITEHEAD, B.A.
HENRY SIDGWICK, Litt.D.
HERBERT HALL TURNER, B.A.
THOMAS LITTLE HEATH, B.A.
ROBERT LACHLAN, B.A.
EDWARD GURNER GALLOP, B.A.
WILLIAM BRAWELL RANSOM, B.A.

Honorary Fellows.

SIR GEORGE BIDDELL AIRY, M.A., F.R.S., K.C.B.
LORD TENNYSON.
THE LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM, D.D.
RIGHT REV. RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D.
LORD RAYLEIGH, M.A., F.R.S.
EDWARD HERBERT BUNBURY, M.A.
WILLIAM HENRY WADDINGTON, LL.D.

Chaplains.

REV. LOUIS BORISSOW, M.A., *Precentor.*
REV. FRANCIS GEORGE HOWARD, M.A.
REV. STEWART GORDON PONSONBY, M.A.
REV. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, B.D.

Librarian.

REV. ROBERT SINKER, B.D.

Regius Professor of Divinity.

REV. BROOKE FOSS WESTCOTT, D.D.

Regius Professor of Hebrew.

REV. ALEXANDER FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK, M.A.

Regius Professor of Greek.

REV. BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D.

Organist.

CHARLES VILLIERS STANFORD, M.A.

ADMISSION.

Every candidate for admission must send to one of the Tutors a certificate of good moral character, signed by his schoolmaster or tutor, and must undergo an Entrance Examination. The principal Examination for those intending to come into residence in October, 1886, will be held on March 24 and 25; and an additional Examination to fill up vacancies that remain will be held on October 7 and 8. The necessary subjects will be Xenophon *Oeconomicus*, ch. 1—10, Virgil *Aeneid* ii., Latin and Greek Grammar, Arithmetic, easy Algebra (including Quadratic Equations), and Euclid i., ii., iii.; but credit will also be given for the following subjects, in which candidates will not be required to pass, viz., translation from other Greek and Latin authors, also from French and German, Latin Prose Composition, Algebra (beyond Quadratic Equations), Trigonometry and Elementary Statics. Those who distinguish themselves in the Minor Scholarship Examination, or who produce a qualifying certificate from the Oxford and Cambridge Scholars' Examination Board, may be excused the Entrance Examination provided they apply sufficiently early. The Caution money, £15 (for sizars £10), and the admission fee, £5 (for sizars £2 15*s.*), have to be paid directly after the Entrance Examination is passed.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The Scholarships are divided into Major Scholarships (of which there are at least seventy-four) and Minor Scholarships, of which about six are annually offered. Ordinary Major Scholarships are tenable for five-and-a-half years from beginning of residence, and are worth £100 a year to a resident Undergraduate, and £80 to a resident B.A. Major or Minor Scholarships awarded before commencing residence are tenable for two years only, unless the tenure be prolonged by the Council, or the scholar be elected to an Ordinary Major Scholarship after commencing residence. Entrance Major Scholarships are worth £80, and Minor Scholarships £75 or £50 a year.

At the Scholarship Examinations, Exhibitions of about £40 are awarded on the same conditions as the Minor Scholarships, one at least (value £50) being for Natural Science. There are also about six Special Exhibitions for candidates from certain specified schools, worth about £40; and three of £6 13*s.* 4*d.* each, for poor scholars, awarded from time to time.

There are sixteen Sizars upon the foundation, who are entitled to commons and allowances of the value of more than £90 per annum each, the value of a Sub-sizarship being about £50. Sub-sizars are usually elected at the Entrance Examination. Candidates for Sizarships may be either Sub-sizars of the College, or persons under nineteen years of age not yet members of the University. The Examination is the same as for the Scholarships. Sub-sizars also, who distinguish themselves in the College Examination in June, are eligible to Sizarships as vacancies occur; or they may receive, instead, pecuniary rewards. Candidates for Sizarships or Sub-sizarships must offer proofs of pecuniary need.

The next Scholarship Examination will begin on December 10, 1885. About eighteen Major Scholarships, open to Undergraduates of the College or to candidates (under nineteen) who are not yet resident members of the University, and seven or more Minor Scholarships and Exhibitions open to the latter class only, besides Sizarships, will be offered for proficiency in Classics or Mathematics, or both, or Natural Sciences, or Moral Sciences; the Moral Science Scholarships will be open to any Undergraduate of the University who has passed the Previous Examination, including the Additional subjects. Candidates for any of these emoluments who are not already members of Trinity College must send certificates of birth and character to one of the Tutors before the end of November.

LECTURESHIPS.

The Birkbeck Lectureship in Ecclesiastical History, in the gift of the Council of this College, is tenable for two years, and the emoluments are about £36. The Clark Lecturer in English Literature from Chaucer to the present time, is appointed for three years, with an annual stipend of £300, is eligible for re-election, and is required to deliver a course of not fewer than twenty lectures in full term.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The ordinary Fellows (*i.e.*, about fifty-four out of the sixty) are chosen from among Graduate members of the

College, or occasionally of other Colleges, whose standing from their Bachelor's degree does not exceed three years. A Fellow so elected usually vacates his Fellowship after six years from election, or one year after presentation to a College living worth over £400; but if he holds one of the University Professorships or Readerships, or one of the University offices of Public Orator, Registrary, and Librarian; or one of the College offices of Prælector, Dean, Bursar, Tutor, Assistant Tutor, and Lecturer (but not Assistant Lecturer), he retains his Fellowship during tenure of such office, and after holding one or more of these College offices for fifteen years, he may keep his Fellowship for life. The Regius Professors of Hebrew and Divinity (whether Fellows or not) are entitled to rooms (unless married) and commons in the College, free of charge; and the Regius Professor of Greek, unless a Master or Fellow of another College, must be elected a Fellow of Trinity. In addition to the Fellowship attached to the Professorship of Greek, five other Fellowships are reserved for Professors of the University. The Council may elect to a vacant Fellowship any person (although of more than three years' standing from his first degree) who holds the office of Bursar, Prælector, or Lecturer, or whom they propose to appoint at once to the office of Dean; or any Professor or Reader of the University, or any person eminent for science or learning, not being a Master or Fellow of another College. Each Fellow (not being an Honorary or Supernumerary Fellow) receives, besides rooms and commons, a dividend not exceeding £250, or a larger amount, if he has held certain College offices, according to the length of tenure of such offices.

EXPENSES.

The principal regular charges are: Tuition fee, £8 (for sizars £2) a term; Steward's Account, including (1) dinner in Hall at rate of 2*s.* 1*d.* a day, (2) establishment charges £5 a quarter (for sizars £1); rent of rooms from £3 6*s.* 8*d.* to £10 a term; cook's bill for private supplies to rooms or extras supplied as "sizings" in Hall. The College fee for B.A. degree is £5. (*See also general article on* EXPENSES, *and* FEES, UNIVERSITY.)

CLUBS.

Athletic Club.—Annual subscription, 10*s.*

Boat Club (commonly called First Trinity Boat Club), open to all members of Trinity. Entrance fee to the T.B.C. is £3, and terminal subscription £1 1*s.* Colour, dark blue, and black and white straw hat.—The Third Trinity Boat Club is confined to men from Eton and Westminster Schools. Entrance fee, £4 4*s.*; terminal subscription for rowing members £1, non-rowing 10*s.*; or a composition of £10 for the former and £6 for the latter. Colours, white and dark blue.

Cricket Club.—Entrance fee, £1 10*s.*; subscription, £1 1*s.* a year.

Football Clubs. — *Association:* (1), Old Harrovians; (2), Old Etonians; (3), "Trinity Rest," *i.e.*, the rest of the College. Also (4) *Rugby Union.* The entrance fee to each is usually 2*s.* 6*d.*, and annual subscription 5*s.*

Lawn Tennis Club (Number of members limited).—Entrance fee, 7*s.* 6*d.*; subscription, 7*s.* 6*d.* a year.

TRINITY HALL.

WILLIAM BATEMAN, Bishop of Norwich, and a native of that city, in 1350 founded a College for the study of canon and civil law, and willed that "the house which the said college should inhabit should be named the hall of the Holy Trinity of Norwich." This foundation has retained its old name of Trinity Hall, instead of adopting the style of "College," to distinguish it from Trinity College. (*See* HALLS.)

Architecturally this is one of the least interesting Colleges in Cambridge. The first court, which occupies the original site, received its present facing of stone and general appearance during the first half of the eighteenth century; but the east side, facing the street, was rebuilt after a fire in 1851 by Salvin, in a different style from the rest and a storey higher. The Chapel was restored and fitted up as it now stands in 1729 by the master, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. The coved ceiling is adorned with arms of benefactors. Over the altar is a fine picture of "The Presentation," by Stella, presented by Dr. Chetwode, a former Fellow. The Hall was built in 1743 from the benefaction of Sir N. Lloyd, a portrait of whom hangs over the Fellows' table. The room is of good proportions and decorated in the Italian style. It contains a bust of the Earl of Mansfield, by Nollekens. The Hall passage leads to the picturesque garden court, open on the west side. The south side is occupied by the Master's Lodge. On the north stands the Library, which has retained its ancient appearance better than any other in the University. The original reading-desks and benches remain, also the iron bars in front of the shelves to which each book was formerly fastened by a chain. The Library contains a very valuable collection of law books. Amongst the MSS. are a history of the Monastery of St. Augustine, Canterbury; an extremely old Bible; a copy of the "Chronica Mundi" (Nuremburg, 1493) quaintly illustrated; and a history of the College compiled about 1750 by W. Warren, a Fellow. The third court is a small one south of the main court, the front of which has recently been rebuilt by Waterhouse. To the north of the College has lately been built a red-brick house as a residence for a Tutor and his amily. The Fellows' garden, entered from the garden court, is one of the prettiest in Cambridge, giving a delightful view of Clare Gardens across the river, and the bridges. The garden has some very fine chestnut-trees, the branches of two of which have bent to the ground and struck roots for themselves. A very ancient piece of plate (1350) belongs to the College, the founder's cup, being, next to the alehorn at Corpus, the most ancient in the University.

Amongst the eminent men of Trinity Hall may be named Bishop Gardiner, Lord Howard of Effingham, the Earl of Chesterfield, John Sterling, Lord Lytton, and Chief Justice Cockburn.

Visitor.

The Crown.

Master.

Sir Henry James Sumner Maine, LL.D.

Vice-Master.

Henry Latham, M.A.

Tutors.

H. Latham, M.A.
Frank Lawrence Hopkins, M.A.

Assistant Tutors.

William Walton, M.A.
Edward Anthony Beck, M.A.

Mathematical Lecturers.

George Barnes Atkinson, M.A.
Walter George Bell, M.A.

Classical Lecturers.

E. A. Beck, M.A.
Alfred William Winterslow Dale, M.A.

Law Lecturer.

Thomas Waraker, LL.D.

Lecturer in Moral and Historical Sciences.

Thomas Thornely, M.A.

Prælector.

W. G. Bell, M.A.

Bursar.

A. W. W. Dale, M.A.

Steward.

W. G. Bell, M.A.

Librarian.

A. W. W. Dale, M.A.

Fellows.

John Watts Ebden, M.A.
Rev. H. Latham, M.A.
Rev. F. L. Hopkins, M.A.
W. Walton, M.A.
E. A. Beck, M.A.
John Mason Lightwood, M.A.
James William Clark, M.A.
Edward Lovett Henn, M.A.
Charles Farquhar Findlay, M.A.
W. G. Bell, M.A.
A. W. W. Dale, M.A.
Henry Henn, M.A.

Honorary Fellow.

John Richard Westgarth Hildyard, M.A.

ADMISSION.

Every candidate for admission must send to the Tutor, if possible not later than May in each year, his name, age, etc., with a certificate from some M.A. or LL.M. of Cambridge, or a Graduate of the like degree of Oxford, that he is competent in point of classical and mathematical attainments to enter on the University course with a fair prospect of passing the Examinations, and that he is likely to be a creditable member of the College; and must pay the Caution money (£15) and entrance fee (£3), which are both returned if he does not eventually come into residence. The Entrance Examination is held at the beginning of the October Term, easy papers being set in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics. Students in the sixth form of the Classical Department of great schools are excused the Entrance Examination, as also those who have acquitted themselves creditably in the College Examination for Minor Scholarships.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

Scholarships are tenable up to the time of taking the B.A. or LL.B. degree; they are at present sixteen in number, and vary in amount from £21 to £70. The Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the various College Examinations in Classics, Mathematics, Law and History. The Scholarships of the largest amount are usually given to students who have just concluded their first year. Scholarships obtained at one Examination may be augmented on a subsequent occasion.

Minor Scholarships and Exhibitions of the value of £70 and others of smaller value, tenable during the first year of residence, are awarded by an Examination usually held about Easter. They are open to all persons under nineteen years of age, who have not commenced residence in the University, but successful candidates must come into residence in the following October and are expected to proceed to a degree in Honours. The subjects of this Examination are: Latin and Greek Translation and Composition; Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., VI.; Arithmetic and Algebra; Plane Trigonometry; Conic Sections (Geometrical and Analytical); Elementary Statics and Dynamics.

There are three or more Law Studentships tenable for three years, and of the annual value of £50, given to Graduates of the College in Arts or Law, who intend to prepare themselves for practice in some branch of the Legal profession. The holders of these Studentships are not required to reside in the University.

EXPENSES.

The annual amount of the College bills of a Pensioner, comprising all expenses except tradesmen's bills, ranges from £80 to £130. The bedmakers and all other College servants are paid by the College sufficiently, and Undergraduates are requested not to give them extra gratuities. The total of a student's expenses can hardly be less than £140 and is often about £250 per annum. The College fee for B.A.

degree is £3, with a fee of £1 for Prælector. (*See also general article on* EXPENSES.)

CLUBS.

Boat Club.—Entrance fee, £1 1*s.*; subscription, £1 7*s.* 6*d.* a term.

Cricket Club.—Entrance fee, 5*s.*; subscription, 10*s.* 6*d.* a year.

Football Club.—(1), *Association*, subscription, 5*s.* a year; (2), *Rugby Union*, subscription, first year only, 5*s.*

Lawn Tennis Club.—Entrance fee, 8*s.* 6*d.*; subscription, about 12*s.* 6*d.* a year.

The Trinity Hall colours are black and white.

Tripos.—The strange genealogy of the Cambridge term "Tripos," as equivalent to "Honour Examination," is traced by Mr. Christopher Wordsworth in "Social Life in the English Universities in the Eighteenth Century," as follows:

1. The B.A. who sits on a three-legged stool to dispute with the "Father" in the Philosophy School on Ash Wednesday, was called Mr. Tripos, from that on which he sat.
2. The satirical speech made by him was called the Tripos speech; and
3. His humorous verses, distributed by the bedells, were called Tripos verses.
4. His office became obsolete in the last century; and similar verses being still circulated by authority, each sheet of verses was called a "Tripos" or "Tripos Paper."
5. On the back of each sheet, after the year 1748, a list of "Wranglers" and "Senior Optimes" or of "Junior Optimes" was published. These lists were called the "Triposes" or first and second "Tripos lists" respectively.
6. The Mathematical Examination, whose interest centred in this list, was called the Tripos.
7. —When other Honour Examinations were instituted, they were distinguished as the "Classical Tripos," etc., from the "Mathematical Tripos."

There are now ten Triposes (described under separate headings), founded in the following order: Mathematical, Classical, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Theological, Law, History, Semitic, Indian, and Medieval and Modern Languages.

Tutor.—The College officer with whom the Undergraduate has most frequent contact is the Tutor. He not only directs the studies of his pupils, but also deals with them in all points, material as well as intellectual. He collects the College bills, and generally acts as agent for the College in all business transactions with its members. Undergraduates will do well to take advantage of all openings to real friendship with their College Tutor, who should be regarded *in loco parentis*, as he is always quite prepared to hear and advise in any case of difficulty presented to him. The Tutor himself does not necessarily lecture or teach. Private Tutors are called Coaches.

Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarships (one of £30 and one of £20 for three years) are offered annually to Bachelors, by Examination held in the Easter Term.

Undergraduates (*see also* FRESHMEN, *and* READING).—Undergraduates are those members of the University who have taken no degree (or *gradus*), have received, that is to say, no certificate of learning from their Alma Mater. The many elements that combine to form the Undergraduate cannot be enlarged upon here, nor need the distinctions between the Oxford and Cambridge Undergraduate be here discussed. Suffice it to mention a few broad features of Undergraduate life at Cambridge, and to leave the development of character out of this life to the speculation of philosophers.

The average Undergraduate gets up for breakfast between eight and nine, and is sometimes out before eight at his College Chapel. Lectures often begin at nine, so that the virtue of early rising is more or less involuntary. The few who scramble out of bed straight into the lecture-room suffer from the postponement of breakfast and sow the seeds of future dyspepsia. The still fewer who miss lectures suffer from the severe censure of the authorities. Happy is the man who has but one lecture in the morning, for he then has time to get through some reading if so disposed, and to sit down to lunch by one o'clock with an expanded conscience. This meal is rarely later than two o'clock. It is sometimes the occasion for small hospitality, but is usually solitary and simple. Breakfast is almost more often the meal chosen for a party, and by a cruel custom, protested against so often that it may probably one day die out, it then often consists of so many courses as to require an hour's smoke after it, and the ruin of a morning's work besides. The afternoon is spent in boating or other athleticism, or in walks over the much-abused country round Cambridge. Those who walk far enough will find considerable variety in the peaceful villages and gentle scenery, relieved by few hills it is true, but by many trees, and above all by some of the finest skies and sunsets to be seen in England. Such walks—of course chiefly in pairs—are the times when men come to know one another more intimately than at any other, and are afterwards among the most remembered events of Cambridge life. It is possible that athletic men miss something of this intimate one-and-one intercourse, although they gain in the physical and the more widely sociable directions. Time before Hall is still left for the papers at the Union.

The hour of Hall varies generally from 5 to 7; in the May Term the hour is often from 1.30 to 2.30; in some Colleges there is more than one dinner hour, at Trinity there are three Halls, roughly divided among the men of the three different years. This is the only common meal (except at the Hostels), and is not made enough of from the social point of view, it is too often hurried over. The hour after Hall is most calming and delightful, to those at least who meet in small coteries in one another's rooms for wine and smoke, or more often coffee and tobacco. Conversation flows smoothly and whist often follows, but only for a rubber or two, not on into the night. Crack whist-players of course have their longer gatherings on certain nights, but the average man only is here considered. About eight o'clock the man who wishes to read goes to his rooms and solitude; if it be Tuesday, many are off to the debate at the Union; and on Saturday most of the smaller societies, debating or otherwise, foregather, as that is a general holiday evening. The man who for any reason is not disposed to read, will find many ways of spending the time; he may call on a similarly or not similarly disposed person, or on a few evenings only during the term he will find the Theatre open, or a Concert or other entertainment at the Town Hall. The hour of midnight is now nearly reached, when all are inside the walls if not in bed; and here the curtain may be fitly drawn.

Union Society (Cambridge).—This Society is by far the largest and most important club in Cambridge. The building is behind the Round Church, and contains a large reading-room in which the debates are held; an excellent lending library of 18,000 volumes, with writing, smoking, and other rooms. Additional accommodation has been provided by an extension of the building begun in 1884. The number of resident members is about 1,500, and there are over 8,000 honorary or life members. Meetings for debate are held every Tuesday during full term. Members may obtain for their friends tickets of admission to the strangers' gallery during debates; but no members of the University who are not members of the Union may be admitted to the strangers' gallery except at the first two debates in every term. Any member of the University may join the Union, on the proposal of one member thereof. The entrance fee is £1, and the subscription £1 a term for nine terms, after which the member becomes a life member; or a composition of £7 10*s.* may be paid on entrance. Members of the Oxford and Durham Union Societies, and of the Dublin "College Historical Society," may use the rooms and take part in debates, but not in private business meetings of the Cambridge Union.

University.—The University of Cambridge is a body which grants degrees to those of its members who have fulfilled certain conditions of residence and passed certain Examinations. The University also, by its Professors and Readers, etc., and by its Museums and Laboratories, gives instruction; and further provides by regulations for the good behaviour of its younger members, and seeks to enforce such regulations by the vigilance of Proctors. The University is not bounded by any four walls, but breathes, as it were, in the atmosphere of Cambridge; it has no distinct habitation, although by the Statutes it has "precincts," inside the limits of which residence must be kept, as a rule, either in lodgings licensed by the University, or within the walls of a College or Hostel. All members of the University must first become members of a College or Hostel, or come in under the Non-Collegiate Students' Board; these institutions exercise a more particular discipline, always subject to the paramount laws of the University, over their members. Each of the Colleges and Hostels also provides a kind of family life as well as instruction, in addition to that given by the University.

University Church.—The parish church of St. Mary the Great has been used for nearly 600 years by the University for religious services, and formerly also for other proceedings, such as lectures and dramatic performances. The present building was begun in 1478, and the tower was finished in 1608. The nave is a good example of late Perpendicular, and the bright effect of the clerestory and oak roof is very pleasing. The alabaster reredos and the chancel walls are well carved. At the University Services, on Sunday at two, the stalls are reserved for Heads of Houses, Doctors, and Professors; the nave for other members of the Senate; the oak galleries and a few back seats for Bachelors and Undergraduates, while the greater part of the aisles are open to the general public. The service consists only of a Hymn, the Bidding Prayer, and the Sermon by one of the Select Preachers.

Up and Down.—Cambridge men of course consider their University to be the "hub of the universe," and so a man comes "up" to Cambridge, and at the end of the term goes "down," even if he is going to London.

Vice-Chancellor—N. M. Ferrers, D.D. (Caius, 1884–5).—In the absence of the Chancellor, or, with his consent, in his presence, or in the vacancy of the office, the Vice-Chancellor acts with the full powers of the Chancellor. He presides at Congregations and other University meetings, confers degrees, etc. He takes care that all officers of the University properly perform their duties; and has power to punish persons *in statu pupillari* by suspension of degree or other lighter sentence. Serious breaches of discipline are dealt with by the Vice-Chancellor's Court (*see* DISCIPLINE). In conjunction with the Proctors, the Vice-Chancellor has charge of the Common Chest, in which are kept the University Seal and other valuables. For the performance of these duties he receives a stipend of

£400. He is chosen annually in November from among the heads of Colleges, two of whom are nominated by the Council and proposed to the Senate for election, but enters upon office on the following January 10, or if that day be a Sunday, on January 11.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—(*See* DISCIPLINE.)

Volunteers. — The Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers form the 2nd Cambridgeshire Battalion; Colonel, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Lieut.-Colonel (commanding), R. T. Caldwell. There are six Companies, one filled with Johnians, and two made up almost entirely of Trinity men. Any member of the University may join, as an *Enrolled Member*, by paying his first annual subscription of £1 1*s*. The Orderly Room is at 19, Rose Crescent. The Prince of Wales' and the Long Range Challenge Cups are competed for by members of the whole corps every Easter Term; and the "Peek" Challenge Bowl, every term. There are also Challenge Cups in each company; and a silver Challenge Bowl annually awarded to the most efficient company. The University Range at Newnham is a particularly fine one.

The matches at Wimbledon in which the Universities meet are the Chancellor's Challenge Plate and the Humphry Challenge Cup. In 1885 the former fell to Cambridge, with a total score of 606 against Oxford's 610, of which 75 was disallowed on account of a light trigger. Cambridge was represented by Colour-Sergeant Drury, Colour-Sergeant Callendar, Sergeant Pixley, Corporal Richardson, Corporal Grimley, Colour-Sergeant Searles, Corporal Simpson, and Sergeant Crommilen. Of these the first four also represented their University in the Humphry Cup, which was again won by Oxford, scoring 706 against 662.

Waddington Scholarship.—(*See* CRAVEN SCHOLARSHIP.)

Whewell International Law Scholarships (one of £100 and one of £50 for four years) are offered annually to all persons under twenty-five years of age, the successful candidates being entitled, and if not already members of some other College in Cambridge, being required to become members of Trinity College.

Williams Prize (about £9) is awarded to best candidate in Doctrine or the Ancient Liturgies in the second part of the Theological Tripos.

Winchester Reading Prizes (about £20 and £10 respectively), open to those who have kept at least eight and not more than fourteen terms, are given for reading in public passages in (*a*) Classical English Prose and Poetry, (*b*) the Bible and the English Liturgy, and (*c*) a selected standard English Divine. For next Examination, in Easter Term, the selected Divine is "The Select Discourses of John Smith" (University Press Edition, 1859).

Women at the University.—For some years previous to 1881 women were informally examined by the Examiners in the Previous Examination and in various Triposes, and privately informed of the place they would have occupied in the list. This plan, which depended upon the courtesy of individual Examiners, was manifestly inconvenient and unsatisfactory, and was abandoned in 1881 for a system approved by an overwhelming majority of the Senate. Under this all women who have fulfilled the conditions respecting length of residence and standing which members of the University are required to fulfil, are admitted to the Previous Examination, and afterwards to any of the Tripos Examinations, but not to the Examinations for an Ordinary degree. Such residence must be kept at Girton or Newnham College, or within the precincts of the University under the regulations of one or other of these Colleges, or in any similar institution hereafter recognised by the University. The names of successful candidates are published in separate class lists, arranged according to the same standard with the class lists for members of the University; and in cases where the names are placed in order of merit, the place which each would have occupied in the men's list is indicated. Those who fail to reach the Honours standard may be declared, if the case be so, to have reached the standard required for the ordinary B.A. degree. Women are also admitted to the Examinations held for degrees in Music, without any conditions of residence, provided they have passed the Previous Examination or one of the equivalent Examinations required of students in Music. They are not at present admitted to any of the degrees, but receive instead a certificate signed by the Vice-Chancellor, declaring the conditions under which they were examined and the place obtained by them.

Wooden Spoon.—The last man of the Junior Ops (or Optimes) is called Wooden Spoon, and is often presented with one when he takes his degree.

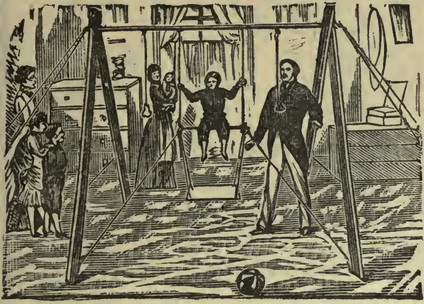
Wort's Travelling Fund.—From this fund grants are made from time to time by the Senate for antiquarian or scientific research in foreign countries. For some years lately a grant has been made from the Fund to Dr. Dohrn's Zoological Institution at Naples, which enables the University to send a student there to study at one of the Tables.

Wrangler.—All in the first class of the Mathematical Tripos (Parts I. and II.) are called Wranglers; the word being derived from the disputatious character of the oral Examinations of former days.

Yorke Prize (about £100) given annually for an Essay on the Law of Property, open to Graduates of not more than seven years' standing. Subject for Essay, to be sent in before December 1, 1885, is, "The History and Policy of the Law restraining the Alienation and Settlement of Land in England."

Zoological Station at Naples.—(*See* WORT'S TRAVELLING FUND.)

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, Professor of.—Founded by the University in 1866. The stipend is £300, to be raised on next vacancy to £700, and the election will be regulated by the 1881 Statutes (*see* PROFESSORS). The present Professor is A. NEWTON, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow of Magdalene. The Professor has under him a Demonstrator of Comparative Anatomy (S. F. Harmer, B.A.), part of whose duty it is also to look after the Museum, specially the Physiological specimens. The Professor also appoints a Curator in Zoology (A. H. Cooke, M.A., Fellow of King's), stipend £100.



NURSERY GYMNASIUM.

GEO. SPENCER

(Late SNOXELL & SPENCER),

ESTABLISHED 99 YEARS.

Manufacturer of every kind of

GYMNASTIC APPARATUS,

For Indoor and Outdoor use,

GYMNASIA FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES,

Swings and Apparatus for the Garden or Lawn.

Estimates and Plans Furnished for Complete Gymnasia, Fencing Requisites, &c.

Maker to the School Board for London; Tottenham, Croydon, Sheffield, and other Provincial Boards; City of London Schools, and British Army, Royal Navy, &c.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

52, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.,

NEAR ALDERSGATE STREET STATION.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

Per dozen—	*s.*	*d.*
Children's	1	5
Ladies' .	2	6
Gents' .	3	8

HEMSTITCHED.

Per dozen—	*s.*	*d.*
Ladies' . .	5	11
Gents' . .	6	9

ALL PURE FLAX. HEMMED FOR USE.

"The Cambrics of Robinson and Cleaver have a world-wide fame."—*Queen*.

By Special Appointments to the Queen and Crown Princess of Germany.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER,

BELFAST.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "LINEN," BELFAST.

ADAMSON & CO.,

TAILORS, CLERICAL ROBE MAKERS, AND Gentlemen's Outfitters,

100, 101, HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and at
1, PRINCE'S STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, LONDON, W.
Agency in Paris: 23, RUE DES CAPUCINES.

The Highest Class Goods at the most Moderate Charges.

ADAMSON & CO. give their personal attention to all their Clients, and for fit, style, and workmanship they vie with the highest Houses in the Trade.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL

FAMILY HOTEL AND POSTING HOUSE.

Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, the Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, and Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte.

Situate in the most central part of the City, and near to the principal Colleges and places of interest to visitors. Families and Gentlemen will find this Hotel replete with every comfort. Spacious Ladies' Coffee Room. Private Sitting and Bed Rooms *en suite*. Charges moderate. Guides always in attendance.

JOB and POST HORSES. FASHIONABLE OPEN and CLOSE CARRIAGES

Wedding Equipages. Hearse and Mourning Coaches.

GOOD STABLING AND COMMODIOUS COACH HOUSES.

JOHN F. ATTWOOD, Proprietor.

BARTLETT & JONES,
(Late BICKERTON BROS.)
FOREIGN CIGAR IMPORTERS
AND
WINE MERCHANTS,
14, High Street, Oxford.

ESTABLISHED 1832.
W. LILLINGSTON,
MAKER OF
Gentlemen's Best Hand-sewn Boots and Shoes,
48, CORN MARKET, OXFORD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE ORDER DEPARTMENT.
All Measures carefully registered, and Models made to the Feet.
AGENT for the WATERPROOF "K" BOOT. See "Field" Newspaper.

RAMBLES AND RIDES AROUND OXFORD. Illustrated, crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. Cloth, 3s. 6d.

HISTORICAL GUIDE TO OXFORD. Crown 8vo, 3s., Illustrated. Cloth, 5s.

COSTUMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. 24 Coloured Plates, 2s. 6d.

SHEET OF THE OXFORD COLLEGE ARMS IN HERALDIC COLOURS. 2s.

OXFORD LITERAL TRANSLATIONS OF THE CLASSICS.
LIST ON APPLICATION.
A. THOS. SHRIMPTON & SON, 23 and 24, Broad Street, Oxford.

WHERE TO DINE AT OXFORD.
THE QUEEN'S RESTAURANT,
26, Queen Street, Oxford.
FIRST-CLASS GRILL AND DINING ROOMS.
DINNERS FROM TWELVE O'CLOCK.
Soups, Fish, and Entrées always ready. Pastry and Ices.
TEA AND COFFEE.
WINES OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
Manager, A. B. B. BAKER.

Now Publishing, in Crown 8vo, price 2s. 6d. each. Also in stiff boards, uncut edges, price 2s. 6d. each.

ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.

EDITED BY JOHN MORLEY.

"This admirable series."—*British Quarterly Review.*
"Enjoyable and excellent little books."—*Academy.*

Johnson. By LESLIE STEPHEN.
Scott. By R. H. HUTTON.
Gibbon. By J. C. MORISON.
Shelley. By J. A. SYMONDS.
Hume. By Professor HUXLEY, F.R.S.
Goldsmith. By WILLIAM BLACK.
Defoe. By W. MINTO.
Burns. By Principal SHAIRP.
Spenser. By R. W. CHURCH, Dean of St. Paul's.
Thackeray. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
Burke. By JOHN MORLEY.
Milton. By MARK PATTISON.
Hawthorne. By HENRY JAMES,
Southey. By EDWARD DOWDEN.
Chaucer. By A. W. WARD.
Cowper. By GOLDWIN SMITH.
Fielding. By AUSTIN DOBSON.
Bunyan. By J. A. FROUDE.
Byron. By JOHN NICHOL.
Locke. By THOMAS FOWLER.
Pope. By LESLIE STEPHEN.
Charles Lamb. By Rev. ALFRED AINGER.
De Quincey. By DAVID MASSON.
Landor. By SIDNEY COLVIN.
Dryden. By GEORGE SAINTSBURY.
Wordsworth. By F. W. H. MYERS.
Bentley. By Professor R. C. JEBB.
Swift. By LESLIE STEPHEN.
Dickens. By A. W. WARD.
Gray. By EDMUND GOSSE.
Sterne. By H. D. TRAILL.
Macaulay. By J. C. MORISON.
Sheridan. By Mrs. OLIPHANT.
Addison. By W. J. COURTHOPE.
Bacon. By R. W. CHURCH, Dean of St. Paul's.

Other Volumes to follow.

MACMILLAN & CO., LONDON, W.C.

"It is undoubtedly the best of the Sixpenny Illustrated Magazines."—*The Athenæum.*

"The new venture is a very excellent return for sixpence. . . . There has never been anything seen like it for the money."—*The World.*

"It is wonderfully cheap and it is good . . . . in all respects most excellent."—***St. James's Gazette.***

NOW PUBLISHING.

The English Illustrated Magazine.

SIXPENCE MONTHLY.

The following Writers, Artists, and Engravers, are among the Contributors to the Current Volume of THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE:—

WRITERS.

THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX GENTLEMAN."
REV. ALFRED AINGER.
GRANT ALLEN.
WALTER ARMSTRONG.
EUSTACE BALFOUR.
BERNARD H. BECKER.
WALTER BESANT.
WILLIAM BLACK.
J. COMYNS CARR.
HUGH CONWAY.
REV. M. CREIGHTON.
AUSTIN DOBSON.
SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.
ARCHIBALD FORBES.
ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, F.R.S.
EDMUND GOSSE.
THOMAS HARDY.
A. J. HIPKINS.
RICHARD HOLMES.
PROFESSOR HUXLEY, P.R.S.
HENRY JAMES.
RICHARD JEFFERIES.
MISS KINGSLEY.
PROF. RAY LANKESTER, F.R.S.
ANDREW LANG.
MRS. MACQUOID.
F. W. MAITLAND.
GEORGE MEREDITH.
WILLIAM MORRIS.
MRS. OLIPHANT.

WRITERS.

FREDERICK POLLOCK.
J. H. SHORTHOUSE.
JAMES SIME.
GEORGE SIMONDS.
R. L. STEVENSON.
A. C. SWINBURNE.
H. D. TRAILL.
E. ROSCOE.
MRS. THACKERAY RITCHIE.
STANLEY J. WEYMAN.
THEODORE WATTS.
CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.

ARTISTS.

G. H. BOUGHTON, A.R.A.
RANDOLPH CALDECOTT.
WALTER CRANE.
A. DANSE.
HARRY FURNISS.
C. NAPIER HEMY.
GEORGE HOWARD.
W. J. HENNESSY.
E. BURNE JONES.
F. KNAB.
ROBERT MACBETH, A.R.A.
A. MORROW.
C. O. MURRAY.
J. W. NORTH.
L. R. O'BRIEN.

ARTISTS.

ALFRED PARSONS.
T. R. MACQUOID.
W. B. RICHMOND.
D. G. ROSSETTI.
F. SANDYS.
ARTHUR SEVERN.
L. ALMA TADEMA, R.A
CHARLES WHYMPER.

ENGRAVERS.

CHARLES BARBANT.
J. D. COOPER.
W. & J. CHESHIRE.
A. C. COATS.
H. F. DAVEY.
E. GASCOIGNE.
BALECZ ISTVÁN.
O. JAYHER.
CHARLES DE KELLENBACH.
THEODOR KNESING.
O. LACOUR.
T. W. LASCELLES.
R. PATERSON.
W. QUICK.
J. QUARTLEY.
A. ROY.
G. F. SMITH.
E. SCHLADITZ.
E. STANKOWSKI.
G. H. THOMPSON.

MACMILLAN & CO., BEDFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

RETURN TO → ICLF(N)

4	5	6

ALL BOOKS MAY BE RECALLED AFTER 7 DAYS

DUE AS STAMPED BELOW

ICLF
OCT 4 1978
OCT 08 1996
RECEIVED
JUL 08 1996
CIRCULATION DEPT.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
BERKELEY, CA 94720

FORM NO. DD0, 5m, 3/78

YB 63550

U. C. BERKELEY LIBRARIES

C057090164

248866

DR. BROWNE discovered the Medicine,

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINA

STHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

LLIS BROWNE'S DYNE.—Dr. J. C. e Army Medical Staff) a REMEDY to denote ed the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and, as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was UNDOUBTEDLY the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13th, 1864.

D

Lonc

CHAR

Dr. GIBBC

cutta, states: "2 I

LY CURED ME o

From SYMES & Co.,

Chemists, Simla. Ja

To J. T. DAVENPORT, Lond

DEAR SIR,—We congratulate

the widespread reputation th

esteemed medicine has earn

itself all over the East. As a re

of general utility, we much quest

whether a better is imported, and w

shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power.

We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the

blic, as we are of opinion that the

stitution of any other than Collis

ne's is a deliberate breach of faith

art of the chemist to prescriber

nt alike.—We are, Sir, faith-

SYMES & CO., *Members of*

ciety of Great Britain, His

Viceroy's Chemists.

IS BROWNE'S

NE is the TRUE

VE in

UT, CANCER,

HEUMATISM.

BROWNE'S

E is a liquid me-

ages PAIN of

ords a calm, re-

HOUT HEAD-

RATES the ner-

vo

hausted.

D

BROWNE'S

E rapidly cuts

oks of

EP

SMS, COLIC,

PA

, HYSTERIA.

IMPOR

AUTION.—The

IMMENS

f this REMEDY

has given ris

ny UNSCRUPU-

LOUS IMITA

S. Be careful to

observe Trade M

k. Of all Chemists.

1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,

J.T.DAVENPORT, 33 Gt. Russell St., W.C.

And invented the word "Chlorodyne" in

1856.

RICHMOND

CIGARETTE Smokers who are willing to pay a little more for **Cigarettes** than the ordinary trade price will find the **RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT No. 1 SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.** They are made from the **brightest, most delicately flavoured, and highest cost gold leaf** grown in Virginia, and are **absolutely without adulteration or drugs.**

STRAIGHT CUT No. 1

We use the **Genuine French Rice Paper** of our own direct importation, which is made especially for us, water marked with the name of the brand—**RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT No. 1**—on each Cigarette, without which none are genuine. **Imitations** of this brand have been put on Sale, and Cigarette smokers are **cautioned** that this is the old and **original** brand, and to observe that each package or box of **Richmond Straight Cut Cigarettes** bears the signature of

CIGARETTES

ALLEN & GINTER,
Manufacturers,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, U.S.A.

Sold by Dealers throughout the World.